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AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 6, 1830,

AND IN THE FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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MEMORIAL

OF THE

WORKERS IN IRON OF PHILADELPHIA,

Praying that the present Duty on Imported Iron may be repealed, &c.

JANUARY 27, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Ordered, That the aforesaid memorial be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of Messrs. Magnum, Richardson, King, Bell, Tyler, to consider and report thereon.

PHILADELPHIA, 14th January, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the accompanying memorial, and, on behalf of the petitioners, to request you will present the same to the Senate, over which you preside.

The memorial is exclusively signed by practical workers in iron, and will be found by Senators and others acquainted with Philadelphia to contain the signatures of not only the principal, but all the intelligent master-workmen and journeymen in the smithing business, of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Several of the memorialists have been informed by ironmasters, and owners of forges and furnaces, that these gentlemen are at length themselves becoming satisfied that some modification of the present ruinous tariff on iron is necessary; experience having sorely taught them that the present exorbitant duty on the importation of the raw material, so far from increasing, actually diminishes the demand for American iron.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SARCHET.

To His Excellency JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
Washington.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, mechanics, employed in various branches of the manufacture of iron, namely, as steam engine makers, anchor and chain smiths, ship-smiths, machinists, founders, hardware manufacturers, edge-tool makers, locksmiths, coach and wagon smiths, farriers, whitesmiths, and black-smiths,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, at the last session of the present Congress, a number of your memorialists presented a petition to both Houses, which, in the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and, in the House of Representatives, to the Committee of the Whole House; that, in the Senate, the Committee on Manufactures made a report thereon, printed by order of that body, which contains statements, supposed to have been made by your memorialists in the petition in question, and conclusions deduced therefrom, not conceived to be correct by your memorialists; they therefore feel satisfied that the facts referred to by the committee of the Senate have not been fully comprehended, and that the committee has thus been led into material errors, which, when clearly and distinctly pointed out, your memorialists believe, will become evident to both Houses. Your memorialists accordingly respectfully ask permission once more to exhibit to Congress, in greater detail, and with all the perspicuity they can give them, the practical facts on which they found their claim for legislative relief, accompanied by such remarks on the report of the Committee on Manufactures in the Senate as are absolutely necessary to prevent the former statements of your memorialists from being misunderstood.

First. The report of the Committee on Manufactures in the Senate, after quoting some of the statements of your memorialists, remarks: "That, as this petition is printed for the use of the Senate, and placed among other documents for future reference, if necessary, it is proper that explanations should be given, to prevent erroneous impressions, which it is calculated to make." You memorialists believe the erroneous impressions here alluded to, to be the prices given by them, in their petition, of the cost of iron; but the committee, and not your memorialists, on this point, have fallen into error, by assuming, as the committee have done, the returns made to the Treasury Department as the basis of their calculations, when, as is well known, no distinction whatever is made in the Treasury returns between the prices of refined and common iron; whereas, in their petition, your memorialists expressly declared, that, on refined iron, manufactured by rolling, which then actually cost £10 sterling per ton, or, at the par value of exchange, $44 44, and has since fallen to £9 sterling per ton, the duty was 80 per cent.; and that, on common iron, which then cost £6 sterling, or $26 66 per ton, the duty was 140 per cent.; and, so far from thereby conveying "erroneous im-

[illegible]nions," your memorialists have since ascertained that common English [illegible] iron, at large price, was then selling at £5 5s. sterling, or $23 33 per ton, [illegible] making the duty actually 159 per cent., or 19 per cent. more than your [illegible]rialists alleged in their petition. Smaller sizes of iron, such as half [illegible] either square or round, and under, are subject to a duty of $78 40 per [illegible], the price of half inch being £6 5s. sterling, or $27 77 on that size, [illegible]valent to 282 per cent., which nevertheless continues to be imported! [illegible] the smaller sizes of iron, in consequence of a difference in cost, although [illegible] to the same specific duty, the duty actually paid is somewhat less per [illegible] than that on half inch iron.

[illegible] the committee of the Senate, in their report, have pronounced com[illegible] English iron to be "bad," your memorialists will be excused for here [illegible] a lot of experiments on the strength of the various malleable me[illegible] given in the works of different French and English scientific writers [illegible] mechanics, incontestably establishing the relative cohesive properties of [illegible] metals, and fully verified by the practical experience of several of your [illegible]memorialists. These experiments are on the suspension of metallic bars, [illegible] quarter of an inch square and six inches long, and show their respective [illegible]ive strength, expressed in the number of pounds which each bar of [illegible] would hold, namely:

Cast steel,	8391	pounds.
Swedish iron, (proper to make steel of,)	4504	"
Other descriptions of iron,	3492	"
Wrought copper,	2112	"
Cast copper,	1192	"
Yellow brass,	1123	"
Cast tin,	296	"
Cast lead,	114	"

By the foregoing table, it will be seen that lead, the toughest of all the [illegible], possesses least strength of cohesion; whilst, on the other hand, cast [illegible], the most brittle of the malleable metals, possesses in the highest de[illegible] strength of cohesion. Accordingly, in the application of the mallea[illegible] metals to the various purposes of business, their cohesive strength, as well as their toughness, have their respective values; and in the same metal—[illegible], for example, which your memorialists exclusively work up, namely, [illegible]—these opposite properties are found advantageous, and are respectively [illegible] to the best practical account. Hence, from its superior toughness, [illegible] iron, by all competent judges, would be preferred for rivets, har[illegible], and other articles, in which toughness is principally required; and [illegible] in point of excellence, for the same uses, the best American iron [illegible] be selected. For implements of husbandry, crowbars, cut nails, and [illegible] articles requiring stiffness and resistance against friction, Swedish iron [illegible] best adapted for these purposes. For sheet and rod iron, on account [illegible] superior ductility, Russian iron is generally preferred. English iron [illegible] preferred for various purposes, on account of the decided superiority it [illegible] in various qualities; in chains and anchors, from its superior [illegible]ength of cohesion, its great excellence in welding or uniting, and surpass[illegible] every other known iron, both in this latter quality and in its power [illegible] rust or corrosion, when exposed to the action of dampness or [illegible] or salt water, for more than a double period of time; in rails for rail[illegible], spikes, and bolts, on account of the superior manner in which it [illegible] in all the various forms required, as well as from its acknowledg

superiority in durability; and for wheel-tires, for the same properties, as well as from the greater evenness with which it is always drawn. From the various qualities above enumerated, American, Swedish, and Russian iron, manufactured by hammering, and English and some American iron manufactured by rolling, of the common sizes, are all sold in this market at nearly the same price, to wit, at about $5 per cwt.; Spanish iron being not much used or known here.

Secondly. Your memorialists did not mean to state, in their former petition, that the quality of the iron made in Great Britain, which sells at from $60 to $62 20 per ton, is dependent on the hammering process, as inferred by the committee of the Senate. The quality of this, as well as of every other description of iron, arises from the purity or fineness it receives from the furnace or forge, in the application of heat, and not from the process by which it is drawn. The hammer is used in England in preparing large and irregular pieces of iron, in which the rolling process cannot be resorted to; and hence this difference of price.

Thirdly. The report of the committee of the Senate alleges that your petitioners complained of the hardship of purchasing small sizes of iron, at the high price, arising from the duty of 3½ cents per pound on it; which, the committee remark, "if incurred to any considerable extent, must be altogether voluntary, as the iron may be imported in bars of a large size, and converted into those of a lesser size in this country at a very small expense;" and refer to the rolling mills "which have been in operation for several years in the county of Morris, in the State of New Jersey," and elsewhere, where, the committee assert, "common bar iron may be converted into bars and bolts of the smaller size at a small expense." Now, your memorialists must be permitted to say, in replying to this statement of the committee of the Senate, that the hardship they complained of, arising from the duty in question, is not on their part "voluntarily" incurred, and for the reasons which they proceed to give. First.—Iron of the small sizes, paying 3½ cents per pound duty, is still imported and purchased by many of your memorialists, although these small sizes, manufactured in this country, receive a bounty or "protection" equivalent to the duty. This, your memorialists clearly conceive, proves that the statement of the committee of the Senate is not borne out, and is certainly at variance with all their experience upon a point in which they cannot be mistaken; for, notwithstanding the "many mills erected for rolling iron of these small sizes," spoken of by the committee as being done "at a small expense," your memorialists still find their advantage in purchasing the imported article of the same description, subject to the heavy duty in question, as well as the other charges of importation. Secondly.—Your memorialists will add, that some of them have actually paid the American manufacturers $25 per ton for rolling iron of one inch and under into five-eighths of an inch; and from the same sizes into half an inch, $30 per ton; whilst the former sizes, of five-eighths of an inch, only cost the manufacturer of hardware in Great Britain $23 33 per ton; and the latter sizes, of half an inch, only $27 77. Hence it is, that, from our own present absurd duties, that on all sizes of rolled iron above half an inch, the British manufacturer is enabled to import in the United States, in the form of hardware, a ton of iron, at the rate of $28 83, including duty; and that, on all sizes of rolled iron of half an inch, he is also enabled to import into the United States, in the same form, a ton of iron, at the rate of $35 [illegible], including duty; the discriminating duties, in favor of the British manu-

[illegible], being, on all sizes of iron over half an inch, $31 50, and on half [illegible] $70 77½; the duties on hardware manufactured of the smaller sizes of [illegible] being only one eleventh of what they are on iron as a raw material, [illegible] on hardware made of larger sizes about one sixth: thus excluding such [illegible] your memorialists as are engaged in the manufacture of hardware from [illegible] thing like a *fair competition* with the same articles brought by the Bri[illegible] importer into our own market! Some of your memorialists, besides, [illegible] been informed by owners of the largest and best rolling mills "in this [illegible]try," that, at the present prices, they are by no means desirous to con[illegible] common bar iron into bars and bolts of the smallest sizes, notwithstand[illegible] the declaration of the committee of the Senate, that your memorialists' [illegible]erence of the imported iron of this description "must be altogether [illegible]ntary."

Fourthly. The Committee on Manufactures, in their report to the Se[illegible], refer to a part of the former petition of your memorialists, which stat[illegible] that wheel-tire with holes punched in it, sheet iron cut and punched for [illegible]ve-pipes, boiler plates of a size and punch for steam engine boilers, and [illegible] iron punched, were imported at the ad valorem duty thereon of 25 per [illegible]t., as "all cases of evasions of specific duties, and frauds upon the reve[illegible]" and style this part of your memorialists' petition "an exhibition of the [illegible]teries of trade, which must be new to the Senate;" "as an ingenious [illegible] to evade the duties on bar iron, and, when carried into execution, a gross [illegible] palpable fraud upon the revenue." And the committee further allege, [illegible] the importation of partially manufactured wheel-tire, with holes punch[illegible] in it, is "a device of the importers to evade the duties upon bar iron," [illegible]ch, they add, "cannot impose upon the custom-house officers, and, if it [illegible]ld, will no doubt be corrected as soon as made known to the Treasury [illegible]partment." In reply to these allegations of the committee of the Senate, [illegible] memorialists do not feel themselves at liberty to indulge in the expres[illegible] of feelings which an acute sense of justice might warrant; and the un[illegible]ned respect they entertain for both Houses of Congress will prevent any [illegible]madversions, notwithstanding the imputations which the committee have [illegible]ught proper to cast upon such of your memorialists as have been accus[illegible]ed to import iron manufactured in whole or in part, in conformity, as [illegible] believe, with a just and strict interpretation of the revenue laws. With[illegible] any infraction, however, of their respect for both Houses of Congress, [illegible] may be permitted, in answer to these allegations of the Committee on [illegible]nufactures in the Senate, to observe, that the sections of the various acts [illegible] in force, imposing the duties in question, point out these distinctions, [illegible] not your memorialists; and they believe have always been so understood [illegible] applied as only to subject iron manufactured in whole and in part, not [illegible]erwise specified, to the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem thereon. It [illegible] be seen that the act of May 19, 1828, limits the additional 10 per cent. [illegible] valorem duty to the articles made of iron therein enumerated, and that [illegible] other manufactures of iron, not otherwise specified, remain subject to [illegible] duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem imposed by the act of May 22, 1824. [illegible]ur memorialists moreover assert, without fear of contradiction, that the [illegible]terpretation uniformly given to these sections of the acts in question at the [illegible]stom-house, and, it is believed, with the entire sanction of the Treasury [illegible]partment, has been always to allow the importation of iron manufactured [illegible] whole and in part, when not among the articles specified in the act of May [illegible], 1828, *subject only to the ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. imposed by

the act of May 22, 1824; that this construction of these acts imposing the duty in question is entirely correct, must be obvious to both Houses of Congress, if they will refer to an act passed during the last session, regulating the importation of rail road iron, which expressly confines the application of its provisions to iron imported for rail roads; thus clearly showing that Congress deemed it necessary to enact a law for the express purpose of preventing iron so imported from being applied to any other purpose except that of rails, which might have been done previous to the enactment of the said law. It is, besides, well known to all of our fellow-citizens engaged in, or practically acquainted with, the ironmongery trade, that, under the provisions of the act of May 22, 1824, imposing the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on manufactures of iron not otherwise specified, and not subsequently enumerated and repealed by any of the provisions of the act of May 19, 1828, it has been the constant and uninterrupted practice, at this and other ports in the United States, to import iron, manufactured in whole and in part, under this ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Fifthly. The first section of the act of May 19, 1828, provides that bar or bolt iron, when manufactured by rolling, and above half an inch diameter, shall, on its importation, be subject to a duty of $37 per ton; and iron of the same description, but of smaller sizes, subject to a duty of $78 40 per ton. What led the framers of the law, in this section of the act, to give such a decided monopoly to the manufacturers of hardware and ironmongery at Sheffield and Birmingham, is what your petitioners are not able to state; but they know and feel that such is the effect of the provision in question. This view, moreover, can be clearly made manifest from the following statements of a few of the many articles which can be imported at and under the present cost of bar iron. By the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th of February, 1830, transmitting statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, &c. &c. printed by order of the House of Representatives, it will be found, at page 88 of that document, that, in the fiscal year 1828–9, there was imported into the United States 65,896 pounds of hammers and sledges for *blacksmiths*, valued at $3,049, equivalent to $4 66⅔ per cwt., which is 33⅓ cents below the cost of bar iron in this market, exclusive of duty, and of which only 2,097 pounds were re-exported; so that 63,799 lbs. of hammers and sledges have been imported, during the year mentioned, for the use of the American manufacturers of these very articles. Wheel-tire, which your memorialists in their former petition asserted could be imported, and since that time has actually been imported in a finished state, for about $44 17; whilst bar iron, suitable for this purpose, is now selling at about $90 per ton—more than double the price of what it costs when imported in a manufactured state from a foreign country! Frying and dripping pans, both in part and in whole manufactured, are now, and ever have been imported, duties and all other charges included, at a less price than the cost of the sheet iron. Tea trays, of large sizes, made of double rolled sheet iron, with only one coat of paint or japan, can be imported, duties and other charges included, at $83 72 per ton; whilst the iron required for the same purposes is selling at double the price, namely, at from $160 to $170 per ton. Tea trays of the above descriptions, therefore, can, and no doubt will be imported into the United States, to be converted into stove doors, blowers, coal scuttles, &c., as well as an almost infinite number of other articles of foreign manufacture, as a raw material, to be applied not *only to the same*, but various other purposes, unless the present exorbitant

[illegible] bar, sheet, hoop, and rod iron, be reduced to a uniform rate with the [illegible] imposed on the importation of hardware. Again—Wire No. 18 [illegible], which costs four pence sterling per lb., or £37 6s. 8d. sterling [illegible], at par, equivalent to - - - - $165 00
[illegible] duty thereon, at ten cents per pound, is - - 224 00
[illegible] the cost of a ton of wire No. 18, duty included, ——— $389 00
[illegible] needles, of the same material, are imported, which cost five pence [illegible] per pound, or per ton equivalent to - $194 00
[illegible] duty thereon, 25 per cent. ad valorem, is - 52 37
[illegible] the cost of a ton of knitting needles, duty included, ——— $246 37
[illegible] the above statement it is then manifest that a protection is given to the [illegible]facturers of knitting needles at Birmingham and Sheffield, by the duty [illegible]on, amounting to $142 63 per ton; and granted, too, by the provi[illegible] of an act of Congress of the United States, in conformity, as is alleged, [illegible] the known wishes and earnest solicitations of masters and owners of [illegible]erican forges and furnaces, and, what is well worthy of note, believed by [illegible] calculated to protect American industry! And these observations are [illegible]y applicable to wire fenders, sieves, and every other description of [illegible]factures from iron. Again—Hammered nails, that now pay the exorbitant [illegible] of five cents per pound, are nevertheless almost exclusively imported, [illegible] the present duty on nail rods is so enormous as to preclude all pos[illegible]y of competition between the domestic and foreign manufacturer. This [illegible]mark the following statement will establish:—The cost of 120 lbs. of [illegible] rods, at Birmingham or Sheffield, is less than six shillings and three [illegible] sterling, or, at par, $1 37½; 120 lbs. being required to produce 100 [illegible]s of nails; that is to say, the cost of the raw material of 100 lbs. of [illegible] viz) 120 lbs. of nail rods, in England, is - - - $1 37½
[illegible] cost of 3 bushels of slack, (coal,) at 3 pence per bushel, is - 16
[illegible] present duty is five cents per pound, or - - - - 5 00
[illegible] the cost of the raw material of 100 lbs. of nails, duty includ[illegible] to the English manufacturer, - - - - $6 54
[illegible] other hand, the cost of the raw material of 100 lbs. of nails, [illegible]: 120 lbs. of nail rods, in the United States, is - - 6 60
[illegible] cost of three bushels of coal, at 28 cents per bushel, is - 84
[illegible] to this the loss arising from difference of facility in working, [illegible] its inferior ductility, equivalent to one-tenth of the labor, say 30
[illegible] the cost of raw material and difference of labor of 100 lbs. [illegible] nails, to the American manufacturer, - - - $7 74
[illegible] difference, in point of cost, between English and American raw materi[illegible] the manufacture of 100 lbs. of nails, equivalent to one dollar and [illegible]ty cents. This loss to the American nailer is caused by the American [illegible] not practically understanding the business. The cost of the iron, [illegible] with the amount of labor, profit, coal, &c. is as seven to thirty-[illegible] about one-fifth. At this rate, the duty on nails ought to be one-fifth [illegible] iron, and four-fifths on the nails, to place the nailer on the same foot[illegible] with the ironmaster; but as we have averaged the cost of the iron at [illegible]third, and the labor and coals at two-thirds, your memorialists will pur[illegible] the same calculation. Now, three and a half cents per pound being the [illegible] rods are subjected to, the duty on nails, at the same ratio, should be [illegible]ve cents and six mills per pound; which at once appears so extravagant, [illegible] intelligent man, in or out of Congress, could be found its advocate. [illegible] reduce the *duty on rods, the raw material*, to a fair proportion with the

duty now imposed on nails, and you at once transfer the making of from the British to the American manufacturer; and the importation of rods will certainly increase in the same proportion that the importation nails will decrease; but your memorialists are further warranted in that, from the increased consumption of American nails, the [illegible] eign iron must necessarily be increased also. During the fiscal year, we imported 266 tons of rods made into nails; the first cost of the tons, in the form of rods, is known not to exceed $7,386 88: now, memorialists deduct this latter sum from the whole amount paid to the tish manufacturer of the 266 tons in nails, namely, $36,723, it will $28,336 18 cts. This last named sum, if the duties were equalized manner just pointed out, would give employment to as many, if not American nailers, than it now does to the British. It is known to memorialists, from the same inequality in the duties here alluded to, horse shoes are actually becoming an article of importation, which here have always been made by American smiths, and the cost of which, in ing duties and other charges, will not exceed the present price of bar. Hoops for water and other descriptions of casks, can be imported, and charges included, at $57 per ton, being $21 40 less than the du the raw material of which they are made. Hence a cooper, by impo his hoops ready riveted, and thus saving that part of his manual labor o hoops, can save at least one half the cost of the article, when import "hoop iron," or in its state as a raw material. Thus it appears, wh your memorialists have reference to bar iron paying $37 per ton dut sheet iron, hoop iron, nail rods, and round or square iron, of half an and under, all paying $78 40 per ton, or wire paying from six to ten per pound, the result in each particular case will be the same, as has just demonstrated; making it, consequently, always cheaper to import the descriptions of iron in a manufactured than in a raw state, and thus de ing American artisans of employment, to which they are so well co without injury to the consumers, to the same extent, on these descri of iron, and now not in any manner benefitting the masters and own American forges and furnaces. Your memorialists cannot perceive the importation of one article of hardware should be considered an ev of the specific duty on bar iron more than another, as it is equally appli to every description whatever, whether subject to ad valorem or specifi ty; and yet the committee of the Senate contend that "there are articles of hardware upon which there should be an increase of duty, cularly upon bedscrews, mentioned in the petition," as in opposition the above reasoning, supported as it is by the clearest and best establ facts.

Sixthly. The Committee on Manufactures in the Senate remark, that are of opinion with the petitioners, that there should be just proportion bet the duties upon bar iron and those upon hardware; but that this proportio be more properly attained by increasing the duties upon hardware, than l ducing them upon iron, as this, without injuring the manufacturer of iron, protect the manufacturer of hardware; but this, it seems, the petitione not ask or wish." Had the committee been well acquainted with the tical effects of the duties on iron and hardware, in relation to their ope on each other, and of course that no duty on hardware, short of that on would "protect," as it is called, the manufacturer of hardware; and the on iron has already been shown to be from 159 to 282¾ per cent., or a

tion of the quantity of iron imported in the shape of hardware, with the duty thereon which it is now subject to, namely—

Hardware subject to the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, in which the iron paid a proportional duty of $5 50 per ton,	38,929½ tons
Hardware paying 35 per cent. duty, the iron paying $8 25 per ton, - - - - - -	6,289½
Hardware paying specific rates of duty, in which the iron pays seven dollars per ton - - - -	2,579
Tin paying 15 per cent., in which the iron pays $12 50 per ton, - - - - - -	3,000
Wire, paying from six to ten cents per lb. - -	206
Sheet, rod, hoop, and other descriptions of iron, paying 3½ cents per lb. - - - - - -	1,167¾
Bar iron, rolled, paying a duty of $37 per ton - -	3,332½
Making the total of the above descriptions of iron, all manufactured by the process of rolling, - - -	55,514¼
To which add the imported hammered iron, - -	29,486
Making the aggregate quantity of iron imported into the United States during the year 1828-9, amount to -	84,998¼
Of which amount there has been re-exported, in all forms	3,654¼
Showing the actual home consumption of foreign iron to be	81,344
Now, if to this amount there also be added the quantity produced in the United States, which, according to the estimates of ironmasters examined before the committee of the House of Representatives in 1828, was 30,000 tons, but which an intelligent practical man, who travelled through the United States for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact, as the result of the most careful inquiries, estimates at - - - - - -	35,000

The annual consumption of iron in the United States will be 116,344 tons. Of these 35,000 tons produced in the United States, 10,000 tons only reach the sea-board, and, with the 81,344 tons of imported iron, make the actual quantity passing through the hands of the dealers in iron on the sea-board to be 91,344 tons, and 25,000 tons retained in the interior, there to be used. From this statement it appears, that, of rolled iron, ten-elevenths were imported in the manufactured, and the remaining eleventh in the raw state; that the quantity of rolled iron, in all its various forms, compared with hammered iron, is nearly in the proportion of two to one, that the American manufactured bar iron which comes to the sea-board, compared with the imported foreign iron in all shapes, is in the proportion of one to nine, or, out of 90,000 tons, only 10,000 tons; and that the American iron, compared with foreign iron imported in the state of hardware, is in the proportion of one to six, or, out of 60,000 tons, only 10,000 tons; which last named quantity, according to the statements of the ironmasters who were examined before a committee of the House of Representatives in 1828, included every description of iron brought from the interior to the sea-board of the United States. Your memorialists unhesitatingly and solemnly affirm that the protection which has been granted by the several acts of Congress to this very

documents and information from different sources, which enable them to
sent, as they hope, an entirely satisfactory exhibition of the same fact, (
least as far as the subject will admit of elucidation. In the first plac
quantity of iron contained in any given quantity of hardware, paying ad
lorem duty, cannot be come at in any other way than by estimating
forming an aliquot part of the first cost, which your memorialists estima
one third. But should it be here urged that this rate is too high; it th
manifest that your memorialists will have underrated their own labor,
consequently would be greater losers. Proceeding then on this basis,
following results are obtained, namely—

Imports of hardware, subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. - - - - - -	$2,725
Imports of hardware paying a duty of from 30 to 40 per cent., say 35 per cent. - - - - -	440
Imports of hardware paying specific duties, - - .	180
The whole amount of hardware imported during the fiscal year 1828-9, - - - - - -	$3,34

The raw material, iron, contained in the above hardware, amount
38,939½ tons, paying the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on the firs
of the iron, which was $23 33 per ton, showing that each ton of ir
this description has actually been introduced into the United States
rate of $5 50 per ton, or within a small fraction thereof. Hence

above 38,939½ tons must have paid, in duties, the sum of -	$214,16
The hardware subject to specific duties contained 6,289½ tons, paying, as above stated, 35 per cent. or $8 25 per ton, . -	52,0
And 2,579 tons, paying a specific duty, say of $7 per ton, -	18,0
The whole amount of the duty paid on 47,798 tons in hardware,	$284,2

Had the above 47,798 tons been imported in its raw state of bar,
rod, or hoop iron, the duty in that case would have been $1,568,526
mating the duty at only $37 per ton, leaving out of consideration the d
3½ cents, and the first cost of hoop, sheet, and rod iron, and in both
assuming the lowest duties, and the lowest priced iron. At this rat
discriminating duty in favor of the British manufacturer was ac
$1,284,232 83 for the fiscal year 1828-9. We also imported, duri
same period, about 3,000 tons of sheet iron, in the form of tin plates,
which the iron contained in these plates, tin being free, paid 15 per
ad valorem, or $48,648 90. Now, had this iron been imported in
United States in the form of sheets, and had here been tinned, the d
the iron in sheets would have been $78 40 per ton, or - $235,2
Whilst in tin plates it only paid the sum of - - - 48,6

Making a discriminating duty in favor of the British tinner, of $186,5

During the existence of such a discriminating duty, it will be utter
possible to embark in the tinning of iron in this country; and, it r
added, furnishes, if it were required, additional proof of the absurdity
present exorbitant duties on the raw material. Of steel and iron wire,
was imported during the year 1828-9, into the United States, 463,1
equivalent to 206 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs, on which article the san
criminating duty in favor of the British wire-workers has also beer
fully imposed, which will be seen by reference to the previous calc
in relation to knitting needles. The following is, therefore, a re

tion of the quantity of iron imported in the shape of hardware, with the duty thereon which it is now subject to, namely—

Hardware subject to the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, in which the iron paid a proportional duty of $5 50 per ton,	38,929½ tons
Hardware paying 35 per cent. duty, the iron paying $8 25 per ton, - - - - - -	6,289½
Hardware paying specific rates of duty, in which the iron pays seven dollars per ton - - - -	2,579
Tin paying 15 per cent., in which the iron pays $12 50 per ton, - - - - - -	3,000
Wire, paying from six to ten cents per lb. - -	206
Sheet, rod, hoop, and other descriptions of iron, paying 3½ cents per lb. - - - - - -	1,167¾
Bar iron, rolled, paying a duty of $37 per ton - -	3,332½
Making the total of the above descriptions of iron, all manufactured by the process of rolling, - - -	55,514¼
To which add the imported hammered iron, - -	29,486
Making the aggregate quantity of iron imported into the United States during the year 1828-9, amount to -	84,998¼
Of which amount there has been re-exported, in all forms	3,654¼
Showing the actual home consumption of foreign iron to be	81,344
Now, if to this amount there also be added the quantity produced in the United States, which, according to the estimates of ironmasters examined before the committee of the House of Representatives in 1828, was 30,000 tons, but which an intelligent practical man, who travelled through the United States for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact, as the result of the most careful inquiries, estimates at - - - - - -	35,000

The annual consumption of iron in the United States will be 116,344 tons. Of these 35,000 tons produced in the United States, 10,000 tons only reach the sea-board, and, with the 81,344 tons of imported iron, make the actual quantity passing through the hands of the dealers in iron on the sea-board to be 91,344 tons, and 25,000 tons retained in the interior, there to be used. From this statement it appears, that, of rolled iron, ten-elevenths were imported in the manufactured, and the remaining eleventh in the raw state; that the quantity of rolled iron, in all its various forms, compared with hammered iron, is nearly in the proportion of two to one, that the American manufactured bar iron which comes to the sea-board, compared with the imported foreign iron in all shapes, is in the proportion of one to nine, or, out of 90,000 tons, only 10,000 tons; and that the American iron, compared with foreign iron imported in the state of hardware, is in the proportion of one to six, or, out of 60,000 tons, only 10,000 tons; which last named quantity, according to the statements of the ironmasters who were examined before a committee of the House of Representatives in 1828, included every description of iron brought from the interior to the sea-board of the United States. Your memorialists unhesitatingly and solemnly affirm that the protection which has been granted by the several acts of Congress to this very

inconsiderable quantity of American iron, forming, as has been shown, so small a portion of the general supply, and the greatest proportion of which is owned by some of our richest capitalists, has not only been severely and oppressively burdensome to our memorialists, as artisans and mechanics, the extent and prosperity of whose business are dependent upon the abundant and cheap supply of this important raw material, but also to all the consumers of iron, in its almost innumerable forms, throughout every part of the United States. And your memorialists will add, that the proprietors of American iron ore banks, forges and furnaces, are, by the enactments in question, themselves made to feel the folly of such restrictions, it having already been demonstrated that the effect of these enactments is to cause iron to be imported in various manufactured forms, and thus lessen the demand for this invaluable metal in a raw state, whether American or otherwise.

Ninthly. As the committee of the Senate have pointed out to your memorialists, and may be considered as having recommended to them, to imported iron in bars of a large size, to be here converted into the required small sizes by the American rolling mills, the impracticability of which has already been established, your memorialists feel authorized, under these circumstances, to submit their own views on this point, which entirely differ from those of the committee of the Senate. Instead of restricting the importation of iron, as is now done, by enormous duties on this material in its crudest raw state, your memorialists would admit pig iron entirely free, and not increase the present duties on hardware or manufactured iron, only about one-third of what they now are on the metal in its crude state. On this basis your memorialists will exhibit the following results. Pig iron, which in Great Britain generally sells at half the price of bar iron manufactured by rolling, may be estimated at three pounds sterling per ton, at par equivalent to $13 33.

1¼ ton of pig iron, the necessary quantity to make a ton of bar -	$16 66
Exchange, six and a quarter per cent. the current rate, - -	1 04
Freight, one shilling and six pence per ton, on one and a quarter ton, - - - - - - - - -	3 47
Commission, insurance, and other charges, say - - -	1 00
The actual cost of a ton and a quarter of imported pig iron, -	22 17
175 bushels of charcoal, at four cents per bushel, in New Jersey and Delaware, - - - - - - - -	7 00
Drawing by the hammering process, - - - -	9 00
Allowance for water privilege, dam, &c. - - - -	1 00
Expense of overseeing and contingencies, - - - -	83
The whole cost of a ton of iron manufactured by hammering, when the pigs are imported free of duty, - - - -	$40 00

But, when manufactured by puddling and rolling, the cost of a ton of iron would be proportionably less. In support of the correctness of the above conclusions, your memorialists will refer to the testimony in relation to iron, given before the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives, in January, 1828, by the Hon. Richard Keese and the Hon. John Mitchell, both members of the House, and by Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Morris county, New Jersey. The two former gentlemen having stated before the committee that they had been engaged in the business of making bar or bloom iron, and the latter that he was then, and had been nearly all his life,

the manufacture of iron; and all three of the gentlemen declared
ere well acquainted with the iron business. The statements
deduced are drawn from an average of the statements of all
above named gentlemen, and can be verified by reference to
of evidence taken before the Committee on Manufactures, and
rder of the House of Representatives, on the 31st January,
Mitchell, it will be found, stated 175 bushels of coal as the com-
e for making and drawing a ton of bar iron from pigs; Mr.
hat 500 bushels of coal is the usual quantity, and Mr. Jackson
the average quantity, to make one ton of bar iron from the ore.
g these three several statements, it will be seen that 475 bushels
e average cost of five and a half cents per bushel, will be saved
ne ton of iron from imported pigs. It will thence follow that
a saving of upwards of fifty dollars per ton will be effected by
on in pigs, as will be clearly exhibited by the following state-

imported, cheaper than ore, (as stated by Mr. - - - - - - - -	$1 83
e quantity of coal required, in the difference be- oming and refining from the pig, 475 bushels, at five lf cents per bushel, - - - - -	24 98
ı cost of drawing between the same two processes	9 00
water carriage to New York, - - - -	8 00
other expenses, as it can be made in or so near ts in which the sales can be effected, - -	4 50
neasuring coal, small repairs about the forge, &c. &c.	4 00
saving on the above six items, if the pig be imported,	$52 26
subtract this amount from what Mr Keese assumed worth of a ton of iron in the city of New York, to ty dollars, the remainder will show the price at their statement, the same quantity of a better de- of iron could, by the refining process, be produced , and yield the same profit to the manufacturer, he difference between $52 26 and $90, namely,	37 74
a ton of iron, according to Mr. Keese, in the city of k, (see page 23, Rep.) - - - - -	$90 00

observed that between this statement, the elements of which
rawn from the testimony of Messrs. Keese, Mitchell, and Jack-
t which your memorialists have given, there is a difference of
memorialists' estimate of the whole cost of a ton of iron made
ed pigs being $40. As the above gentlemen all spoke of the
s being a losing one, this difference of $2 26 per ton in their
afford them a handsome profit, without including other deduc-
uld be made from their estimates. But they remarked before
ee, that their hands, team, work, coal, &c., were paid for by
n produce and store goods, which, it is well known, are charged
her rates than the same articles when obtained elsewhere, and
over, is admitted by these gentlemen, in their evidence given
ommittee, when they expressly declared that in this way their
re made up. The difference, then, between the rates at which
of store goods and produce, and the current cash prices of the

same articles, unquestionably is a profit, which must be carried to the credit of iron, and not to that of goods and produce, which can never be considered, in any correct statement, as being worth more than the common market price. It may be further said, that, even according to their own views of profit and loss, however erroneous and inadmissible, as their "establishments" furnish a good market, some portion at least of the remuneration should be considered as belonging to the "establishment." The result here deduced, in relation to the manufacture of pig iron into bar, may be applied equally to blooms, scraps, loups, or other iron in a less manufactured state than bar; and the effect of the free importation not only of pigs, but of blooms, scraps, loups, &c., would be highly beneficial to American industry, as the same articles are now imported in the state of hardware.

Tenthly. When your memorialists compare the duties on iron with those on teas, coffee, and salt, which, at the last session of the present Congress, it was deemed expedient to reduce, the former will be found to be much more objectionable than the latter. Iron in the bar is susceptible of having added to its value double its own cost; whilst tea, coffee, and salt, are all imported in the precise state they are ultimately consumed.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg leave to say, that, as the statements in their former petition were not fully comprehended by the committee of the Senate to whom they were referred, and that as they were, and are, anxious to make themselves clearly understood, they must be excused for taking up so much time with details which cannot be practically known but to themselves; and which, they believe, fully warrant the relief for which they now earnestly pray—namely,

First. That all the existing duties on pig iron, scraps, boiler plates, and all other iron in loups, slabs, blooms, or any other state less manufactured than bar iron, be abolished or repealed, and the importation of the same be admitted free of duty.

Secondly. That all bar iron, manufactured by hammering, be admitted subject to the duty of April 27, 1816, on its importation, to wit, at the rate of 45 cents per cwt.

Thirdly. That all descriptions of iron manufactured by rolling, including bar, bolt, rod, sheet, and hoop of every size and quality, be admitted subject to a duty not exceeding that now imposed on the importation of hardware, namely, 25 per cent.

Fourthly. That wire of iron or steel, of all sizes and numbers, be admitted, subject to the same duty as the manufactures of wire are now on their importation subject to, namely 25 per cent.

Fifthly. That the duty now imposed on rail road iron, when punched in the United States, be remitted, or a drawback of the existing duty be allowed thereon, on all sums exceeding fifty dollars.

And, lastly, that the existing duties on steel be abolished or repealed, and the importation of the same admitted free of duty.

All, then, that your memorialists ask is, that the existing laws shall be so modified that the iron which is now imported in the state of hardware can be imported in a cruder state, and thereby give equal advantages to your memorialists with those now enjoyed by the British in the American market.

ameron	Wm. McAlister	Charles Keinfreid
Baldwin	John F. Warren	Evan Foulk
rchet	Justin Smith	Joseph Weingartner
W. Hufty	Samuel Smith	George Scott
McNulty	William Smith	Wm. Fiss
s Wale	Ganning Rofrew	Jesse Paul
Pettit	John Hesser	James Williams
Haslam	William McCann	Dennis Mooney
Iarble	John McCulley	Thomas Barnes
nn	Benoni J. Pearson	Thomas Speakman
aver	Henry Howard	J. Childs
Beidelman	John White	H. Renner
Coles	Henry Delany	John J. Hess
Heiss	James McGannah	Henry Weaver
Pleis	John Smutting	James Sleeper
overidge	William Hart	John Price
Evans	Daniel Clarke	Harry Douglass Arrison
Holloway	John Stut	Thomas Norton
ate	Joseph Leah	William Cox
aig	Joseph Paul	William M. Grubb
yde	George S. Heius	William Gardner
Briner	George W. Farn	John Jaass
McMullin	Lewis List	Samuel Jones
Snyder	John Wagner	Amos Hilber
hnson, *roller of*	Jacob Rees	James Isard
and converter of	William Smith	Joseph Frances
	Richard W. Beebe	John Roberts
. Rush	John B. Marshall	John Crawford
gnew	Nathan Custer	John Munray
Muhlenberg	Henry J. Cavalier	Cornelius M. Cordell
. Jones, *roller of*	Francis S. Cooper	Thomas Robinson
	Charles Smith	Arthur Dilks
n Pugh, *screw*	Henry H. Pittman	James Danley
maker	Christopher R. Treen	John Onbach
Lehman	Lilbnat & Marsberg	Johannas Watson
Howell	J. G. Fleget	John Bailey
Turner	James Hutchinson	Charles Bishop
Howell	Jas. B. D. Meids	John Wyatt
Wheaten	Jacob Nace, jun.	Jonathan Pittman
mith	John Nace	Samuel Taylor
ownsend	George Warner	Samuel S. Forman
Reinhart	Thomas Brooks	Benjamin Bates
hart	Peter Farman	Ezekiel Hall
Gaskill	William Daves	Thomas C. Taylor
Cameron	Thomas Williams	Achilles Betts
per	J. Tompkins	Andrew Newman
Carr	John Smith	George Preston
Correl	Johernn Leibbreenett	John Lippincott
Brooks	Thomas Parker	Isaac Cole
rr	*Philip Summers*	Joseph Sellers
Fougeray	*Frederick Vieregeys*	Enoch Prickitt
nfrew	*John R. Dalton*	George Mulgrew

John Hirschbirg
John Doughty
Alexander Crawford
James Simpler
George Thorn
James D. Thorn
William Todd
Joseph Montgomery
Peter Gire
Jacob Barrett
John S. Hamold
Jacob Souders
Bennet Seringue
William Kerr
William Morrison
Thomas McCormick
Edward Evans
Thomas Dayson
John Brown
Edward Donahue
John Johnson
George Britzs
James Mather
E. Buchanan
W. Rillgrease
Thomas Hickey
Joseph Stewart
James Wilson
James Hallam
Isaac Drips
Owen Quin
John Single
W. Wolverton
B. Bishop
William Lyner
Nathaniel Chadwick
John Handley
Thomas Readfearn
Knight Bitting
Walter Schofield
John Atherley
[*Illegible*]
John his x mark. Shuman
John his x mark. Shuttleworth
Samuel Lecke
John Gregory
B. Randall
Ethurine Joyce
Thomas Hermitage
John Dale

Nicholas Miller
Philip Kline
John W. Bartram
William Ecsoldt
Henry Bermer
Edward Cramsie
George Copeland
Charles Brown
Henry Pieer
Abraham Rees
John Rees
Joseph Riter
John Dunn
Jacob Dunn
Robert Dunn
William Sedgley
Samuel Speakman
John Holmes
James Tracy
Samuel P. Lithgow
William Holmes
John Burns
Thomas Collins
John Robison
Arthur McCormick
George Adams
Samuel Newles
Stephen Jester
John F Sarchet
Amos S. Bangs
John S. Cochran
James Freburn
Charles Domeghoe
John Gunt
John Burns
John Pippen
Robert S. Gilion
William Bogue
William Blackman
Elijah J. Weaver
Alexander McNagnye
George Clark
Owen Bird
Thomas Wallders
Thomas Rowand
Matthew Patton
John Kochesperger
William Cravon
Aaron Crayen
Benjamin Pugh
James Young
Thomas Grachan
William Simpson

Henry Warner
James Rosvelt
John G. Davie
William Jenkins
Henry Talbert
John Heimer
Nathan Plumley
William Hardin
William Ingram
James McCrea
Thomas Graham
Benj. Amisage
Thomas Hooper
J. P. Collins
John Manley
Jeremiah McIntire
John Deubens
P. McCaulter
Francis Collins
Samuel Thomson
Robert McPherson
Edward Hawkins
James Etris
F. Ratshelle
Joseph M. Morris
Adam Matsinger
Henry Aikin
William Knight
R. & M. Hagner
John Boyle
J. R. Sutterly
William Johnson
William Kirk
John Porter
Philip Knorr
Edward G. Jarston
Wm. H. H. Boyce
George G. Poland
Robert Brocklehunt
Wm. Markward
John Jowe
Joseph Gilbert
John Huber
Thomas Black
Clement Letourno
M. C. Sheppard
C. Radcliff
Frederick Straley
Samuel Lloyd
Nicodemus Lloyd
John Odell
Joseph P. Fuks
Owen J. Riley

Thomas Stephens
William H. Newberry
Joseph H. Copeland
William Shibe
George Willcox
William J. Clampitt
Peter Pigott
John Price
Asa Wills
Jacob Powell
Wm. W. Delavan
James F. Sparks
Joseph Chambers
Francis Conly
Joseph T. Walker
John Neiler
William Corkrey

Samuel Newell
Abraham Steenbergh
White M. Snyder
Geo. W. Taylor
W. B. Smith
J. Smith
C. Thompson
F. Vosauet
Siters & Velter
James Sweatman
David B. Olden
Valentine Bogin
Andrew R. Maclaurin
Edward Fayssoux
Adam Graham
Alfred Glentworth

[*Illegible.*]
William P. Snyder
Thomas Barber
Charles L. Oram
Samuel Merrick
Charles Donahower
Samuel Thompson
Francis F. Heller
John Wolverton
Samuel Champion
William Fayssoux
Joseph Carr
James Howard
Rufus Sanford
Irene Jeandell
Clement C. Brown

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 27, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDRICKS made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom were referred numerously signed memorials, asking a donation of land for the construction of a road from Lawrenceburg, by way of Fort Wayne, to the southern bend of the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, report:

That they have duly considered the subject, and are of opinion that the objects in view are of sufficient magnitude to demand the aid of the General Government, and more especially as the lands on the line of the road chiefly belong to the United States. A glance at the map of the country will show that a road of great importance must, at no distant day, be constructed in that quarter, to unite the mineral regions of the Mississippi with the State of Ohio and the more eastern States. The growing importance of the mineral country and the Territory contemplated west of the lake, has designated this as one of the most important roads in the northwestern portion of the Union. That portion of it west of Fort Wayne will be on the line of the nearest possible route from the eastern cities to the lead mines—a route which must be travelled in the winter season, in preference of that through the northern rivers and lakes. This route has already attracted the attention of some portions of the Atlantic seaboard, and its importance must become more and more apparent. Its advantages over any other route, in point of distance from any given point east of the Ohio river, is great and obvious.

From Lawrenceburg to Fort Wayne, the whole distance is about 140 miles; the road passes through the valley of the White Water 60 or 70 miles—a highly cultivated and fertile country. The residue is very thinly settled, the soil being of an inferior quality. It is, however, a country which has advantages that must induce settlement. This road, uniting the Ohio river and the White Water with the high lands of the Wabash, the Maumee, and the Elkhart, is destined to be one of great utility. The country just named will always be engaged in a busy commerce with the Ohio river.

From Fort Wayne to the southern bend of the St. Joseph's, 80 miles, thence to Chicago, 90 miles, the lands, with the exception of the country immediately around Fort Wayne, are not yet in market. In the Elkhart and St. Joseph's country, there is already a numerous population, and this road is much wanted for the *purposes of emigration*. The route has heretofore been *by way of Detroit and the Chicago* road from that place, or by water *through the straits of Mackinac*, the lakes, and up the St. Joseph's.

The committee propose to grant 100 sections of land, to be locate gal subdivisions, under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

The committee are fully aware of the importance of extending t to the mines on the Mississippi; but the Territory west of the lak being formed, and the lands west of Chicago not prepared for mark not proposed to go beyond the Indiana State line at the present tim

Through districts like these, where the Government owns th lands, it is believed that no disposition of a small portion of them dicious can be made, than in grants for the construction of roa country is thereby opened to settlement and sale, the lands are inc value, emigration is encouraged, more of the public lands become i property, and more money is brought into the public treasury. T ry of all grants, in every portion of the country, justifies this polic and judicious, advancing alike the local interest and that of the Go at large. Donations thus given operate in favor of the treasury, a its prejudice; for the increased value of lands contiguous to such g more than compensate for the grant itself. In support of this opi road from Sandusky to the Miami may be cited as authority; t passing through the Black Swamp, a district of country almost ina has been constructed "in the most durable manner" by the proce sections of land on each side of, and contiguous to, the road, grant State of Ohio by act of 1823, and leaving a considerable surplus completion of the work. The location too of the road from Detro cago, it is believed, will also sustain this opinion. On the line of t although no appropriation of either land or money was previously the construction of the road, yet such was the effect of the location sales of public lands, that individuals followed the commissioners view of purchasing the lands upon the line as soon as the location s certainly known, until the interference of the General Land Office, ping the private sales, put a stop to the speculation, and gave at pu to the Government the advantages of the location.

Valuable information has been received from an intelligent ge well acquainted with the country, whose letter accompanies this re

The committee, induced by the foregoing considerations, report

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WASHINGTON, *March* 17,

SIR: In reference to the important measure of a road from Colu the State of Ohio, by the way of fort Wayne, in the State of In the southern bend of the river St. Joseph of lake Michigan, I su following summary views, premising that the statements as to dist in round numbers, but will not vary far from accurate admeasurem

The opening of this road will contribute greatly to the convenie emigrants, who are now so rapidly pouring into the St. Joseph from the middle and southern States. During the months of J gust, and September last, more than four hundred families, from and the Carolinas, have traversed the wilderness, and located them the Elkhart, Pokagon, and other fine prairies in the vicinity; emigrants from the east have perhaps been equally numerous, th lakes, and the Detroit and Chicago road. This rapid influx of p

cessarily continue for some time, because the country on the St. and its tributary streams, embracing a district of about one hundred ıare, is probably the richest grain country in the world. Its beau- ıral variegation of timbered land and prairie, its exuberant fertility, healthful climate, and great advantages for commercial business, to render the opening of the proposed road a measure of incalcu- ıefit to the people of the west.

winter season, when the lakes and rivers of the north are frozen s road will be the avenue by which a large proportion of travellers : south and east will find their way to the great mining region of ıwest, situated beyond lake Michigan, and between the Missis- lake Superior.

; the summer of 1828, I ascended and descended the river St. Jo- ıral times, from the point where the proposed road will strike it to higan, during all the various stages of the water. The property ɔm the lake vessels at the mouth of the river is transported up the *batteaux*, like those generally used in the northwest fur trade, from six to ten tons. The water, from the lake to a tributary *Marais* by the *voyageurs*, a distance of fifteen miles, is from ı feet deep, with a slow current. Above that point, as far as the bend at least, the navigation is at present interrupted by frequent l rapids, which may be removed at a small expense. It is the f gentlemen who understand such matters, that the St. Joseph be rendered navigable for steamboats of light tonnage for a dis- ıbout one hundred miles from the lake, following the sinuosities of n.

v of the different routes by which the mining country is accessible ɔnce show the importance of this road. There are now two ares; the one by the way of St. Louis, diverging far south, and etroit far north, of a direct course. A middle route, therefore, ıd now proposed, would greatly facilitate the intercourse between ry and the States.

oduce of lead in that region has already created a busy commerce; ɔds of copper which have recently been developed, and which are to be inexhaustible, will render a rapid and certain intercourse ommercial towns of the utmost importance to *them*, as well as to : of the mining district.

Buffalo, in the State of New York, for the starting point, and the following distances, the passage only available when the lakes are free of ice.

Buffalo to Detroit, (lake and river navigation) - -	300
Mackinac (lake and river) - - - - -	320
Green Bay (lake and river) - - - - -	180
Lake Winnebago, at Portage of Ouisconsin (through Fox river and lake lakes) - - - - - -	200
nearest diggings (by land) - - - -	60
	1060

Pittsburg (Pa.) for the starting point, there is, by the Detroit

Pittsburg to Erie (by land) - - - -	120

om the capital towns of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, will
nte at Chicago, on the great route to the mineral country. And a
the map, with a knowledge of the population and business of the
sections of that country, will convince any one that the proposed
Columbus and Fort Wayne will be the thoroughfare for a large
of those citizens who have business at the mines. The journeys of
le of the mining country to the commercial and manufacturing
lay in their annual supplies, will be made generally in the winter
hen the cold has suspended their operations. At this time, also,
the lakes and rivers locked up by the ice; and without this me-
nmunication, they are cut off from an intercourse which is of the
mportance to them, or compelled to encounter all the difficulties
ers of travelling in the wilderness.

l the General Government make provision for a road in the direc-
posed, besides the great convenience afforded to individuals, it
amply reimbursed by the accelerated sale of land, through an ex-
nd valuable country, which is now almost exclusively in its own
n.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. REED.

ILLIAM HENDRICKS,
irman Comm. on Roads and Canals, Senate U. S.

LETTER

FROM

JOHN J. ASTOR TO HONORABLE MR. BENTON,

In relation to blankets for the Indian trade.

JANUARY 31, 1831.

Laid on the table by Mr. Benton, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK, *27th January*, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which you were pleased to write me, under date the 20th inst. covering a copy of a bill now before the Hon. the Senate, to reduce the duty on certain articles of Indian goods You request information as to some of them, viz: the sterling cost, weight, &c. &c. The cost varies annually. I give you at foot the price we expect to pay this year, and which is something more than last year, but not so high as the average price for several years back. I give you, also, the exact weight of what we import; the whole quantity imported, I am sorry to say, I am not able to give you. With respect to the prospect of these being manufactured in this country, I can only state that the American Fur Company have made application to the principal manufacturers in this country to obtain them, without success, there being a want of the kind of wool of which they are manufactured. Blankets of superior quality, and, perhaps, equally cheap in proportion to the quality, can be manufactured in this country, but the price of them is such as the Indians cannot afford to pay. There is one manufactory in this State, the proprietors of which have agreed to make an experiment, and to furnish the American Fur Company a small quantity at an advanced price over what the article can be imported for; and the company, to give encouragement to our own manufactories, have agreed to take what they were willing to engage to deliver; but the quantity is but small.

As to strouds, they cannot be made here: the raw material is of very inferior quality, and is not to be had in the United States, the duty thereon being too high. Scarlet cloth is a very necessary article for the Indian trade, though the quantity wanted for that purpose is not much. Under the present rate of duty the Indians cannot afford to buy it, and it exposes the American trader very much near the line of the British traders, who can afford, by this means, to undersell us.

With respect to facilities for smuggling on our northern line on the St. Lawrence, west, they are undoubtedly very great. Mr. Crooks, who will have the honor to deliver you this, can give you all information on Indian trade.

I presume, from the shortness of the present session, nothing will be done in the matter in question, but I trust next year you will carry the bill into operation.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully, Sir,
Your humble servant,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The Hon. Col. BENTON,
U. S. Senate, Washington.

P. S. I find Mr. Crooks is not going; I have added the weight (of the blankets) on the paper enclosed.

BLANKETS, each.

Probable cost in 1831.	Points.	Length.		Width.		Weight, single.	Weight, per pair.
		Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.		
18s. 6d. stg. per pair	4	7	6	6	-	6 lbs. or more, each	11⅝ pounds.
15 9 do do	3½	6	8	5	6	5½ do do	10 do
13 3 do do	3	6	-	5	-	4½ do do	8½ do
9 10 do do	2½	5	-	4	2	3½ do do	6½ do
6 7 do do	2	4	3	3	6	2½ do do	4½ do
5 1 do do	1½	3	6	3	-	1⅝ do do	3¼ do
4 9 do do	1	3	3	2	9	- - - -	2⅝ do

DOCUMENT

RELATING TO

BLANKETS FOR THE INDIAN TRADE;

Being questions to, and answers by, Adam D. Steuart, collector of the port of Mackinaw.

FEBRUARY 3, 1831.

Laid on the table by Mr. BENTON, and ordered to be printed.

Queries to Adam D. Steuart, Esq. collector of the port of Mackinaw, put by the Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs, January, 1831.

1. How long have you been collector of the port at Mackinaw?

Ans. Thirteen years.

2. Are Indian blankets, strouds, scarlet cloths, swanskins, and moltons, imported into the United States through that port?

Ans. They are not

3. Are they smuggled in, and, if so, upon what extent of frontier?

Ans. They are not smuggled in, but are introduced by the Indians, who, by the existing laws of the United States, are privileged to import foreign merchandise, for their own use, *free* of duty.

4. Do the Indians of the United States cross the frontier to get these goods from the British, and, if so, how many miles do these Indians travel, going and returning?

Ans. They do: a large proportion of the Indians east of the Mississippi have, since the peace of 1815, been in the habit, annually, of visiting Amherstburg and Drummond's island, in Upper Canada, for this purpose; and to some of these *tribes*, the distance in going and returning is twelve hundred miles.

5. Do the white people of the United States use these goods?

Ans. They do, generally, upon the northern frontier, and perhaps elsewhere.

6. Are any of these goods manufactured in the United States?

Ans. I believe not; the coarse wool of which they are made not being produced in the country.

7. At what points are they principally imported by American merchants?

Ans. At the ports of New York and Boston.

8. At what points are they chiefly brought into America by British merchants, and upon what lines do *they travel to* reach our frontier?

Ans. They are imported by the British chiefly at Montreal, Hudson's bay, and the Columbia river, and are thence forwarded, in boats and canoes, up the Ottawa, Severn, Nelson, and Churchill rivers, to the Hudson's bay trading posts, situated along the northern boundary line of the United States, from lake Huron, westward, to the Columbia river.

9 Is the manufactory of these goods general in England?

Ans. I have no personal knowledge on this point, but have been informed that it is not general, but that they are made to the order of merchants or others requiring them.

ADAM D. STEUART.

January 28, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the above answers to the queries proposed to me by the Hon. Committee of the Senate on Indian Affairs, and have, for greater convenience, arranged my answers in immediate connexion with the questions to which they refer.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ADAM D. STEUART.

The Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON,
United States' Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKINLEY made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the "joint resolution relative to the pay of members of Congress," from the House of Representatives, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That the resolution does not appear to be designed to regulate the compensation of members of Congress, but to create such penalties for neglect of duty as will insure their attendance in the respective Houses, and to compel an amendment of the rules of each House so as to effect this object. All legislative powers granted by the constitution are "vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives;" and each House is separately clothed with ample power to preserve its dignity and integrity, and to regulate its own conduct.

By the fifth section of the constitution, it is declared that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as *each House* may provide." Thus is the power of compelling the attendance of absent members conferred separately and exclusively on *each House*, and ought not, as we believe, to be exercised jointly by both. Nor is it believed to be necessary to resort to the joint power of the two Houses to make or amend the rules, by which this object is to be attained; because, in the same section of the constitution, power is given to *each House* "to determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

Whenever, therefore, it shall be deemed necessary by either House to exert the extraordinary power proposed in the resolution, it is under no necessity for resorting to the other for aid to carry it into effect. And it is proper that it should be so; for it may be necessary and proper for one House to exercise this power, when it is wholly unnecessary in the other. The committee not being informed of any necessity for its exercise by the Senate at present, and believing that when that necessity shall arise, it ought not to be exercised jointly with the other House, recommend that the resolution be rejected.

are established for other purposes, the Department has generally found it convenient to contract with the managers of them for the support of sick seamen; thus contributing, in some degree, to the maintenance of such establishment. But it is found by experience not to be consistent with economy to employ any part of the fund in erecting buildings, &c. for hospitals; nor does the state of the fund admit of such expenditure.

Provision has been made at St. Louis for the support of sick seamen; and it would willingly be extended to other suitable positions on the Mississippi and Ohio, if persons could be found to take charge of them at the regulated prices of the Department. No application having been made for such relief at Caledonia, I have no information on the subject, except what is contained in the memorials

I would further beg leave to observe, that the reason why private contracts for the support of the sick are more economical than public institutions, is, that the officers of the latter must be constantly supported, whether there be many or few patients in the hospital, and which, with the expense of their salaries, repairs of building, and furniture, waste, &c., which it is difficult, if not impossible, to restrain at distant points by any measures at the command of the Treasury Department, render private contracts altogether the cheapest, and, so far as the Department is informed, not less acceptable mode to the sick, than that obtained in most public institutions.

I return the papers received with your note, and remain,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. L. Woodbury,

Chairman Committee on Commerce, Senate.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE INHABITANTS OF MILFORD, DELAWARE,

ying that an appropriation be made for improving Mispillion Creek navigation, &c.

February 7, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

he honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

undersigned, citizens of the town of Milford, in the county of Kent, and State of Delaware,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT

o your honorable bodies, that the late northeast storm, which com-ced on the 14th of this instant, and continued until the 16th of the same, ormed a sand bar across the mouth of Mispillion creek, and running out sfrom into the Delaware bay for one half of a mile, thereby so obstruct-the navigation of the said creek as to render it no longer navigable for vessels heretofore trading from the said town, and leaving nearly all the els belonging to our citizens in a state of complete blockade.

he undersigned represent to your honorable bodies that this town con-of two hundred houses, and, including South Milford, an integral part of trading citizens, a population of upwards of twelve hundred; that it com-ds the trade of the country back little less than thirty miles; that twenty-t schooners and sloops, of from forty to eighty tons' burden each, have tofore, and during the last year, been regularly trading from this town to York, New Jersey, Brandywine, and Philadelphia, beside many tran-t vessels, which occasionally load here with the products of our country; the tonnage under regular employ amounts to fifteen hundred and fifty-tons, transporting annually forty thousand one hundred and fifty-seven of country productions, twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-five eof in vessels belonging to the State of New Jersey, six thousand one lred and fifty-six in vessels belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, and remainder in vessels belonging to our citizens, consisting of, and fairly puted to one hundred and ten thousand bushels of Indian corn, forty-five sand bushels of wheat and rye, two thousand eight hundred and fifty s of tan bark, nine hundred hogsheads of quercitron bark, fifty tons

of tanned leather, three thousand five hundred tons of iron ore, and the remaining balance in ship timber, staves, cord-wood, &c. Your petitioners further represent, that large quantities of the produce of our country now lays in store, and on the landings of our creek, without the possibility of its conveyance to market; and that, under the existing state of our navigation, our town is threatened with general ruin, and the adjacent country with incalculable loss. We beg leave further to represent to your honorable bodies, that our citizens are in but medium pecuniary circumstances, and that our deficiency in capital renders it totally impracticable for us to incur the cost of removing the aforesaid obstacle which now impedes our commerce.

We further represent, that Mispillion creek has heretofore afforded a convenient and safe harbor for coasting vessels from the perilous storm, and, to the vessels employed in the transportation of stone from the quarries on the Delaware to the Delaware breakwater, a haven of continual resort, which now can no longer afford them relief.

Your petitioners then respectfully call your attention to the suffering interests of this community, and, as the promoters of commerce and guardians of the public weal of this great nation, solicit your honorable bodies to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars to be by law appropriated for the purpose of improving the navigation of Mispillion creek, under such regulations as, in the wisdom of your honorable bodies, may be deemed most expedient for the immediate and prompt advancement of the work.

MILFORD, DEL., *January* 31, 1831.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Relative to creating the office of Surveyor General of Louisiana, &c.

FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

Laid on the table by Mr. ELLIS, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
7th February, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant was duly received, requiring my opinion in reference to the propriety of detaching from the surveying department "south of Tennessee" the lands of the State of Louisiana, and creating the office of Surveyor General of Louisiana, and requesting information whether the creation of such office would add to the expenses of this department, and, also, whether it would facilitate the settling and quieting of land claims in Louisiana and Mississippi.

In reply to those several points, I have the honor to inform the committee that the creation of the office of Surveyor General of Louisiana is a measure which is called for by every consideration of propriety and expediency.

The office of "Surveyor south of Tennessee" has become involved in such complication under the existing system, and duties and responsibilities have become so divided between the Surveyor south of Tennessee and his three principal deputies, that, with the confusion and loss of experience resulting from the numerous changes which have taken place during the last seven years in all those offices, I am of the decided opinion that the Surveyor's office south of Tennessee is now in such a state that, if a remedy be not speedily applied, the confusion will become inexplicable, and cause great injury to the citizens both of Mississippi and Louisiana. The only remedy is to reorganise and simplify the whole system by the abolition of the offices of principal deputy Surveyors, and the creation of a separate and distinct surveyorship, to take jurisdiction over the surveys in Louisiana.

The abolition of the offices of three principal deputy Surveyors will save $1,500 a year in salaries; and the abolition of the fees for examining and recording surveys will prove a saving equal, at least, to the amount of salaries necessary to be appropriated for draughtsmen and clerks in the office of the Surveyor General of Louisiana.

The expenses of this office would not be increased by this measure, which, on the contrary, would afford most essential aid and facilities to this office, by the great improvement it would introduce in the execution of the Louisi-

ana surveys, and the numerous impediments which it would remove to the performance of the duties which would then remain to the Surveyor south of Tennessee.

I would further state, that the salutary effects of the proposed new organisation of the surveying department would be felt throughout the State of Louisiana, and at the same time be of great benefit to Mississippi, even if the operation of the law were restricted to a period of five years. Time has not admitted of furnishing the committee with a mass of proofs which might be collected in reference to this subject, and which would demonstrate the evils of the existing system. I have, however, deemed it proper to submit herewith a letter from the Register of the land office at Opelousas, Louisiana, dated 23d December last, in reference to some of the evils which have grown out of the existing system; and, with this communication, I have taken leave to submit for your consideration a bill containing those provisions which the experience of this officer indicates to be the only legislative remedies that are likely to prove effectual.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ELIJAH HAYWARD.

Hon. POWHATAN ELLIS,
Public Land Committee, Senate U. S.

REPORT

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, showing the postage received at the office in Washington City for two years, ending on the 1st May, 1830.

May 20, 1830.—Read.

February 1, 1831.—Ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
19*th May*, 1830.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, I have the honor to state, that the amount which has been received by this Department from the post office of Washington city, on account of postages, for the year commencing the 1st of May, 1829, is six thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and thirteen cents; and that the amount received from the same office for the corresponding period immediately preceding the 1st of May, 1829, is two thousand eight hundred and three dollars twenty-five cents.

To show "the comparative increase or decline" of the proceeds of that office during the respective periods designated by the resolution, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement, which exhibits an increase in favor of the year terminating the 1st of May, 1830, of five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.

I am, Sir, with high respect,
Your very obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate of the United States.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the proceeds of Postage of the Post Office at Washington City, D. C. from the 1st of May, 1828, to the 1st of May, 1829, and from the 1st of May, 1829, to the 1st of May, 1830.

From the 1st of May, 1828, to the 1st of May, 1829.

Received for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1828, to wit, April, May, and June,	$707 81	
Deduct one-third for April,	235 93	
For May and June, 1828,		471 88
Received for the quarter ending 30th September, to wit, July, August, and September, 1828,		1,350 52
Received for the quarter ending 31st December, to wit, October, November, and December, 1828,		790 92
Received for the quarter ending 31st of March, to wit, January, February, and March, 1829,		327 31
		2,940 63
Deduct balance in favor of P. M., per return for April, 1829, to the 1st May,		137 38
Leaves total proceeds of postage for the year preceding the 1st May, 1829,		2,803 25
Difference between the proceeds of the year ending May 1, 1829, and those of the succeeding year to May 1, 1830		5,139 86
		$7,943 11

From the 1st of May, 1829, to the 1st of May, 1830.

Received for May and June, 1829,		1,185 50
Do for July, August, and September, 1829,		1,577 94
Do for October, November, and December, 1829,		1,520 36
Do for January, February, and March, 1830, amount paid in,	$1,780 33	
Of which amount, the sum of $945 25 was the surplus of commissions, above the limited compensation to the P. M. and the current expenses; besides which, the P. M. reported on hand at the end of this quarter, to be accounted for in the annual statement in October, (according to regulation,)	500 00	
Making total proceeds of this quarter,		2,280 33
Received amount paid for the month of April, 1830,	550 00	
Addition for surplus of commissions, estimated from the proceeds of last quarter, the business of the office not having diminished, (the exact amount not ascertainable till the close of the quarter,)	210 11	
Making proceeds of this month,		760 11
Amount paid by P. M. for expenses incident to the removal of the office to the new building erected by Government; for fixtures, letter-cases, tables, &c. (which, but for that removal, would have been paid over to the Department,) per October statement,	379 35	
Paid for the same, to be accounted for in the next annual statement,	239 52	
		618 87
		$7,943 11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LIBRARY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMORIAL

OF

THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Massachusetts, praying that all treaty stipulations with the Indians within the United States may be faithfully observed, &c.

FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

To lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, humbly and respectfully represents:

That, at the late annual meeting of said board, which was held in the month of October last, the memorialists were directed "to prepare and present to both Houses of Congress a memorial, earnestly and respectfully expressing the views and sentiments of the board on the subject of the proposed removal of the Indians residing in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to a region beyond the river Mississippi, in reference to the benevolent plans of extending to those Indians the blessings of civilization and religious instruction."

In the discharge of the duty thus assigned them, the memorialists respectfully approach the National Legislature, and offer the following statements and reasonings.

Before entering, however, upon the great subject of this memorial, it seems due to the honorable bodies addressed, and to the memorialists themselves, to state why the board deems itself called upon, in its associated capacity, to address Congress in behalf of the suffering Indian nations.

The object for which the board was formed, and which it has invariably kept in view, is purely of a philanthropic and religious nature, it being no other than the diffusion of Christianity, with civilization in its train, among heathen nations, wherever accessible, without distinction of country, climate or nation. In the pursuit of this object, the board sought access to the southwestern tribes of Indians in the United States, as soon as possible after the termination of the last war. The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, an agent and missionary of the board, while proceeding to the Cherokee nation in the year 1816, had various interviews with the members of the Government, and particularly with Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of War, on the subject of the civilization of the above mentioned tribes. As the result of these in-

terviews, it was stipulated by the Government that two-thirds of the necessary expense of erecting the first buildings for the commencement of schools for Indian children, should be defrayed from the treasury of the United States.

In accordance with this arrangement, buildings were erected in the Cherokee nation the next year, in the Choctaw nation one year later, and among the Cherokees of the Arkansas in 1820. At these places, the contemplated schools were commenced as soon as possible, and have been continued ever since.

About the period last mentioned, a law of Congress took effect, by which $10,000 annually were appropriated to the civilization of the Indians. This sum was apportioned by the Secretary of War among the different benevolent societies by which schools for Indian children had been instituted. The establishments of the board being more numerous and more expensive than those of any other society, the aggregate of the sums assigned to schools under its care was considerable. In some years it was nearly $5,000. For the year preceding October 1, 1830, it was $4,250, and for the current year it is $1,690.

This allowance from the Government of the United States to the missionary schools under the care of the board has always been gratefully received and faithfully expended. It is not to be understood, however, that the expenditure of money for the Government, in promoting the civilization of the Indians, is to be viewed in the light of a personal favor conferred on the directors of the societies, or the missionaries and teachers by whose care and assiduity it is applied; for, as a general thing, every additional expense creates additional labor and responsibility. But, as an expression of benevolence on the part of the Government of the United States towards the Indians, it was gladly received, and cheerfully applied to their benefit.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad to this effect—that the missionary establishments among the Indians originated solely in the liberality of the Government; that they were sustained almost entirely by the same liberality; and that the missionaries and teachers had been enabled, as a consequence of what they received from the national treasury, to make for themselves very comfortable and even desirable residences. The fact is, however, that the missions to the Indians were planted and undertaken before any provision was made by the Government on the subject, and without any expectation that the Government would make them the channels of its benevolent aid in the work of civilization; that there has never been a year, in which the board did not spend four times as much from its own treasury, as was advanced from the treasury of the United States, for the schools under its care; that, during the year preceding last October, less than one eighth part as much was paid by the United States for schools under the care of the board, as was paid from its own treasury, (the donations of individuals,) for the christianization and civilization of the North American Indians. The proportion paid by Government the current year is smaller still. It is due to those excellent men and women who have volunteered their services for the instruction of the Indians, and especially to those prominent individuals among them whose names have frequently appeared in public documents, to add, that the supposition that they engaged in their self-denying employment from motives of personal ease and comfort is altogether destitute of probability, and has not the shadow of proof to justify it.

e are now in the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw nations, east of sissippi, and among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, fifteen regular aries, preachers of the Gospel, under the direction of the board, teachers of children and youth, with several farmers and mechanics; in the whole, ninety-two adult laborers of both sexes, engaged definite time, without any compensation except food and clothing dur- r stay, in the arduous and exhausting work of instructing the igno- d reclaiming the uncivilized. The number has sometimes been and the average has hardly been less during the last ten years. e beginning of these operations, fourteen missionaries and assistants ed, and more than that number have left the field of labor with con- s so impaired that they were not capable of sustaining any service. e board needed correct information in regard to the character and n of the Indians, and the effect of labors for their benefit, the most ible officers of the institution have made no fewer than six journeys ection and examination of these missions. The first corresponding y of the board, a man of powerful talents and great benevolence, ong the Cherokees, after having passed through the Choctaw nation, of these exploring journeys. In the course of the other visits of this e various stations were inspected, the fullest accounts received, and nformation sought which could enable the board to carry forward k with intelligence and discretion.

memorialists mention these facts for the purpose of showing that al- the ordinary business of the board is transacted at a distance from the these missions, yet the real state of the Indians, and of the operations d for their good, may be much better known by the directors than it is dreds of respectable men who live within twenty miles of the Indian ry. This will be still more apparent when it is considered that a al correspondence is necessarily in progress between the missionaries ir directors, so that scarcely a week has elapsed, for the last thirteen in which letters were not received directly from the Indian country, by men of unquestionable veracity, who had no interest in deceiv-

as probably for these reasons that the officer at the head of the Indian , as it is termed, acting under the immediate direction of the present Magistrate of the United States, addressed a letter to the correspond- retary of the board, in the month of June, 1829, requesting his opi- the subject of the removal of the Indians. This fact, if none of the ng, will exonerate the memorialists from the charge of improperly ring with a subject which is, in the view of the memorialists, not political, but eminently of a philanthropic and moral character.

des, when the first missions were established among the Cherokees, f that tribe were extremely distrustful of the intentions of the Go- ent and people of the United States. They feared that their land one day be taken from them without their consent. On all public ns, the agent of the United States took the pains to assure the In- hat their fears were groundless; that the United States were bound ty not to take their land without their consent, nor to permit any in- upon their land. The missionaries felt bound by the nature of their ion with the Government, and by the common principles of humani- epeat the same assurances, and to say that the Government and peo- he United States would always fulfil their engagements with Indians;

that the meaning of the treaties was clearly understood by both parties, and would never be disregarded by the General Government.

The memorialists, therefore, feel bound, speaking in the name and behalf of the board, to address Congress in their associated capacity, not only from a regard to the wants and sufferings of the Indians, but, also, from a regard to the character and consistency of missionaries and agents, who have been instrusted by the Government with the expenditure of the civilization fund, as well as from respect for the Government, with the administrators of which the memoralists have had correspondence for the last thirteen years.

After these statements and explanations, which seem to the memorialists proper and necessary, they proceed to assign reasons, why, as they are constrained to think, it does not comport with the honor of the General Government, nor with the accomplishment of "the benevolent plans of extending to those Indians the blessings of civilization and Christian instruction," to remove them from the land of their fathers against their will.

It appears to the memorialists that "the only way of obtaining the free consent of the Indians, in their present circumstances, to a removal, is to place fair arguments and suitable inducements before them, at the same time that they are at perfect liberty to accept of proposals made in reference to their removal, or to decline such proposals; and that, in case of their declining, they are to be protected in their rights, as secured by treaty and by existing laws of the United States. The memorialists are not about to enter upon any legal or constitutional argument with reference to the rights of the Indians, nor to dwell upon the imperious obligation of preserving the faith of the nation inviolate. Leaving these topics for such memorialists as think it their duty to address Congress in their individual capacity, we proceed to state our apprehensions in regard to the inevitable misery which will be brought upon the Indians by their removal.

It was last year estimated by the Secretary of War that the southwestern tribes, whose speedy removal is contemplated, contain 75,000 souls. If all this number are to be precipitated into a new residence within two or three years, there seems no rational of concluding that the mass of the people will not be plunged into the greatest distress. The memorialists are aware that appropriations are made by law for providing sustenance for the emigrants during their journey, and for a year after their arrival. All preceding experiments, however, in this process of removal, prove, as has been alleged by the emigrants themselves, that such provisions answer their purpose very inadequately. There is apt to be both a failure of supplies, and improvidence in using them. It is asserted that Indians are improvident; and it is known that they are particularly so when in a state of despondency. The memorialists believe it be a fact that the mass of the individuals who compose the four southwestern tribes are decidedly and strongly opposed to a removal; that no consent of any considerable number has been, or will be, given, unless under the apprehension that laws will be imposed upon them, in the making and execution of which they have no influence, and under which, as they are officially informed from the highest sources, they cannot live. A just and humane Government, as the memorialists apprehend, will hardly place any reliance upon a consent thus given. The state of mind in which the Indians go is vitally important, as to their being able to improve their condition. If the representations made to the memorialists, from sources in which they have the fullest confidence, are correct, the Indians *will generally feel that* they have been unrighteously deprived of their

inheritance, in violation of justice and of the most solemn stipulations. Whether they are mistaken or not in this view of the case, there can be no doubt that the state of vexation and despondency into which they are thrown will be very unfavorable to their improvement, and even to their existence as a people. Uncivilized tribes are, indeed, to some extent, unstable as to the state of their feelings. It may be that flattering representations will, for a season, dispel the clouds of despondency which obscure the visions of futurity; but whenever the emigrant recurs to the reality of his condition, and reflects upon the land of his birth, and the manner in which he was deprived of it, the same feelings of discouragement will be apt to return.

The evils of such a condition will be greatly aggravated by the anarchy which will be almost certain to prevail. It is doubtful whether any tribe of Indians has been preserved from anarchy, or had its condition improved, by the minute agency and interference of white rulers. But there are now several examples of tribes greatly improved in their government, manners, and habits, by their own efforts, made with the advice of some of our enlightened statesmen, and by means of intercourse with our citizens. Such will be the state of the emigrants, such their dependence, and such their intercourse with officers and agents of the United States, that it cannot be supposed they will have a regular government among themselves. No plan has been adopted, either by themselves or others, for their benefit in this respect. By a sudden exercise of power over them, they have been deprived of the privilege of executing their own laws—a privilege which they had immemorially possessed; and have been threatened with severe penalties, if they enact laws in future. How is it possible that, with these facts fresh in their recollection, they should have courage and enterprise to begin a new government in new and unexampled circumstances? It may be said that the President of the United States will assure to them the right of governing themselves; but this right has been assured to them many times, and they have even been assisted in the work of new-modelling their institutions by the personal advice of some of our most distinguished statesmen. The result of a removal, in such circumstances, will be, as there is much reason to fear, that the Indians will have no laws except the arbitrary orders of military officers, issued on every new emergency; and this state of things will lead them speedily into hopeless anarchy.

Again: there is much reason to apprehend that the emigrants will be greatly annoyed by vagrant white men, who will intrude upon the Indian territory. The western side of this territory will be an illimitable desert, affording every facility for the admission of the worst of men, who have addicted themselves to the half savage life, and some of whom now traverse those regions. A military force could not exclude this class of persons, unless some portion of it were placed, within short distances, on every part of the Indian frontier; that is, on the four sides of the large parellelogram which is to be considered as the permanent residence of the Indians; and it would require more men than now belong to the regular army of the United States to leave small detachments at military stations, keeping up a constant communication with each other, on a line of 1,700 miles. The circumstances of our own country and of the world are such as to furnish a perpetual succession of unprincipled and adventurous men, who will not cease to make a prey of every exposed Indian tribe, till the last remnants of the aboriginal race are destroyed. If this result were inevitable, it would be

useless to write or speak on the subject. But your memorialists verily believe that it is easy to protect the southwestern tribes on the land of their fathers. A smaller quantity of land will satisfy them here than in any other place. Their title to a new country can never be equal, certainly not in their own estimation, to that by which they hold their present possessions. If their present limits shall prove to be larger than are necessary to their greatest prosperity, there is no doubt these limits may be reduced, in a manner perfectly fair and honorable to both parties. If their limits are not too large, the people of the United States ought not to ask for a reduction of them. Let it be firmly and decisively announced, that the intercouse law of the United States will be enforced for the protection of the Indians, and their confidence will be speedily restored.

It has been frequently represented that the tribes under consideration cannot remain where they now are, on account of the annoyance which they will experience from bad neighbors: but, as you memorialists apprehend, there is a great mistake on this subject. That the Indians cannot remain, if the laws of their white neighbors are to be extended over them without their consent, is very true; but if things were to continue, in this respect, as they have been the last forty years, there is every reason to conclude that the annoyance experienced from vagrant and lawless whites would be constantly diminishing, as it certainly has been diminishing, till intruders have become emboldened by the present state of the laws. Let it once be understood that the laws of the United States, and of all the States in the neighborhood of the Indians, respect the territorial rights of the tribes, as heretofore exercised and enjoyed by them, and there need be little apprehension from bad neighbors.

In determining the expediency of a removal, it seems vitally important that the new country for the emigrants should be thoroughly explored, and its capability of sustaining Indians fully ascertained. Your memorialists are apprehensive that permanent injury will be inflicted on the emigrants for want of this previous knowledge. Though considerable uncertainty prevails on the subject, yet it seems admitted by all that the far greater proportion of the contemplated new residence for Indians (probably four-fifths of the whole) is an immense prairie, nearly destitute of wood, and deprived of running water four or five months of the year. It is hardly necessary to say that such a country can never be inhabited by a people only partially civilized. Of that part which is covered with wood, a considerable portion is represented as mountainous and barren. After these deductions are made, a small portion of good land remains; but nearly the whole of this, as your memorialists are informed, falls within the country already appropriated to the Choctaws and the Cherokees of the Arkansas. It is certain that fourteen Chickasaws, who were deputed by their countrymen to explore the new country, and who performed their tour with an agent of the Government in the fall of 1828, returned unanimously dissatisfied; and, as your memorialists are informed, the late treaty negotiated with the Chickasaws stipulates that the treaty is not to take effect unless a country can be found with which the tribe will be satisfied—a condition which, your memorialists are informed, the Indians suppose cannot be complied with.

It would seem superfluous to observe that a measure which is recommended for its humanity and benevolence cannot be entitled to that character, if whole tribes of men, with whom the people of the United States have sustained the most solemn relations for half a century, are to be suddenly, and

contrary to all their expectations, transferred by an irresistible necessity from their patrimonial possessions, for which they entertain the strongest attachments, to a new country, of which neither themselves nor the people of the United States have any accurate and definite knowledge, and concerning which there are serious apprehensions that it will never answer the purpose for which it is set apart. If there is a failure here, the case is remediless.

Your memorialists need not ask whether it becomes a wise and provident Government, and a just and humane people, to dispose of all the great interests of the whole temporal condition of feeble and dependent allies, while nearly all the great facts which must have a bearing on that condition are still unascertained, and while these facts do not seem likely to be ascertained till the period shall have been past when they can have any influence on the decision of the question now pending.

It has indeed been asserted, though the assertion has not been sustained, as your memorialists believe, by any probable evidence, that nearly the whole territory of 600 miles long and 250 miles broad, to be set apart for the Indians, is very fertile, and capable of sustaining a great population. If this should prove to be the case, it is certain that so vast a country, with such advantages, must be immensely more valuable than the territory now in possession of the southwestern tribes. It will, therefore, be an object of intense cupidity to the neighboring whites, as the population west of the Mississippi shall increase. Considerations of this sort already fill the emigrant Indians, and those who suppose they shall be obliged to emigrate, with the most gloomy forebodings in regard to their ever having a permanent residence; and it would seem that these forebodings must exert a most disastrous influence on any plans which the Indians might otherwise have formed and executed, with reference to the improvement of their condition.

There is still another consideration respecting the place designed for the Indians, which is deemed particularly worthy the attention of the National Legislature. It is this. Immediately after the emigration of the Indians, should it take place according to what is now proposed, the emigrants will find themselves between a pressing white population on the east, and a boundless prairie on the west. This prairie, though often called a desert, produces herbage sufficient to sustain vast herds of buffaloes a large part of every year. It has no permanent human inhabitants, but is visited by various tribes of savages, most of them hostile to each other. The emigrants will, therefore, as your memorialists apprehend, be in the most unfavorable circumstances in regard to civilization. These are the very circumstances in which, as the history of this continent proves, the natives are least likely to become permanently attached to the soil, and to perceive the necessity of those institutions which are essential to civilized society. Pushed by intrusive borderers of no very inviting character on one side, and allured by game, or provoked to deeds of war, on the other, with an illimitable field for savage enterprise stretching to the Rocky mountains and beyond them, it cannot be expected that a regular community of industrious settlers will be formed and sustained. It was remarked, many years before the present question of removal arose, that Indians could never be civilized, in any great numbers, till they should be surrounded by whites, and confined within their own territories, which should have been previously reduced within moderate dimensions. This is precisely the situation of the southwestern tribes; and the recent history of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, thus circumscribed in their limits, compelled to resort to agriculture, and aided

by the philanthropic and Christian efforts of their white brethren, co pletely justifies the theory which had been previously formed. If the advantages, so manifestly flowing from the causes here mentioned, shou be abandoned, your memorialists cannot see that any hope will remain these tribes ever becoming thoroughly civilized.

The concluding topic, which the memorialists think demands the seri attention of Congress, and which it especially becomes benevolent socie to state and urge, is the unhappy effect which a removal of the Indi would seem unavoidably to produce upon the various plans of civiliza and general improvement which are now in successful operation among three tribes last mentioned. For several years, these plans have been veloped and carried forward, with the countenance and co-operation of General Government, by benevolent societies and individuals, of var religious denominations, and in different parts of the United States. result has been such as to afford great encouragement and hope to all fri of human happiness who have made themselves acquainted with the and circumstances of the case.

The whole population of these tribes has for some time relied upon productions of the soil, and upon domestic animals, for the means of sistence. A large proportion of the men are industrious cultivators o soil, and of the women manufacturers of cloth for the use of their households. The mass of the people have better dwellings, utensils, clothing, than at any previous period of their history. Both cattle and are exported. The conviction is universal, that, without a laborious a tion to agriculture and the common arts of civilized life, they cann comfortable, and rise to a proper elevation, even were it possible to serve their community in any other way.

Schools have been established, at great expense and labor, which are exerting a very benign influence. Places for public worship are provi and regular Christian churches are formed, embodying a considerable n ber of exemplary professors of religion. A constitution of civil po suited to the wants of the people, and adequate to most of the purpos good government, has been formed in more than one of these tribes. S tary laws have been enacted and enforced; and more has been done by t people alone to banish the use of ardent spirits, than has ever been before, with the aid of causes and agents of every description, for this mensely important object.

But, if the process of removal goes on, your memorialists appre that all these associations will be broken up. Inhabitants of the neighborhood will not remove at the same time, nor be placed again in vicinity of each other. All the bonds of society will be dissolved. dren, in the midst of their education, will be interrupted; and the d will be so various, and their new circumstances so different from their mer ones, and a relapse into habits of vagrancy and indolence so nat that it cannot be expected that the business of education will ever be sumed by the same individuals. It is well known that, when our people remove from the old to the new States, several years ordin elapse before common schools can be put into operation. During thi terval many a youth loses the proper opportunity of obtaining the necessary learning—a loss which proves to him irreparable. If this t place among a civilized people, removing from the enjoyment of lon tablished institutions with the intention of recommencing them agai

soon as possible, what will be the effect of a removal upon men who have just begun to form such habits as are indispensable to the whole process of civilization? Such of the natives as are truly converted to Christianity need all the aid which they can receive from each other's contiguity, familiar acquaintance, and mutual interests, to sustain them amid the trials to which they are exposed, even under the most favorable circumstances; but if they are dissociated, and thrown among strangers in the midst of untried circumstances, and bereft of the ordinary supports of religion and virtue, it would seem impossible but they must be great sufferers in their moral as well as in their temporal condition. It will be a great aggravation of all these evils, and will go far towards insuring their continuance, that the confidence of the Indians in the professions and promises of the whites will be irrecoverably lost. This, they declare beforehand, will be the result; and it seems so natural as to be nearly or quite inevitable.

The thought that the labors of so many years should be suddenly lost; that so many endearing ties should be violently severed; that so many sacred pledges (as they have been received and understood) should be forfeited; that children should be interrupted in their education, and dispersed in the wilderness; that industrious farmers should be taken from their well known acres, and allured to the chase of animals or the fortune of war; and that Christian neighbors and friends should be separated from each other, and thrown among men of characters entirely dissimilar to their own: the thought that all these evils should be brought upon whole tribes of men, without any fault of theirs, is exceedingly painful. Should it be said that these evils may be guarded against by the emigrants, your memorialists apprehend that this is too much to expect from any means and resources, any fortitude and zeal, providence and perseverance, within the reach of partially civilized men. Indeed a general removal of a community can never be achieved without exposure to a serious deterioration, in regard to morals, manners, and enjoyments; and it needs very high attainments of mind and heart to preserve a community, in such circumstances, from a most ruinous catastrophe.

It should be considered here that ardent spirits, which have always been the bane of the Indian tribes, will probably be always within the reach of the emigrants; and that white intruders will be brought to the Indian country, with this noxious article, by far stronger incitements than ever existed heretofore, as disbursements of money will be made, for years to come, by the Government of the United States to the various tribes of Indians or their accredited agents. A state of mental despondency, of disgust, and of general dislike of the treatment received, is, of all other states of mind, most favorable to the prevalence of unrestrained intemperance, from which the poor victims could never be recovered.

Since the process of removal began, the evils of intemperance have greatly increased in every tribe as yet seriously affected by that process, particularly the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas. Among the latter, as the memorialists have been informed in the most authentic manner, there was more intoxication, and there were more deaths from drinking whiskey, in six months of the last year, than in six years previous. This enormous increase of the evil is accounted for simply by the fact that dealers in whiskey were allured into the new Indian territory by the expectation that, in accordance with the treaty of 1828, the United States would disburse considerable sums of money to the emigrants. And

yet this very place, thus immediately invaded and defiled by unprincipled men in the pursuit of gain, has been represented as a sanctuary for Indians, to which their corrupters and tempters could never gain access.

Thus have the memorialists, in the discharge of a solemn duty which they conceived to be imposed upon them, endeavored to lay before the National Legislature, in a respectful and dispassionate manner, several considerations of great importance in relation to the proposed removal of the Indians. They do not flatter themselves that they have escaped all error on the subject; but, from their long and intimate acquaintance with the tribes more especially interested, they think they cannot be mistaken in regard to most of the principles on which the preceding observations are founded.

In conclusion, the memorialists would humbly implore for our national rulers light and guidance from the unerring source of all wisdom; and would express the earnest desire that neither the Government nor the people of the United States may sanction any measures toward the aborigines of this continent which shall deprive them of any right, or place them in less favorable circumstances than at present, in regard to their progress in civilization and Christianity; but that, on the contrary, such a course may be pursued as shall sustain the good faith of the country, and, from its generosity and benevolence, redound to the lasting honor of the age in which we live.

Signed in behalf of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

WILLIAM REED, *Chairman*.

BOSTON, MASS., *January* 26, 1831.

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, showing the quantity of Public Land surveyed in each State since 1826, the quantity of land surveyed and not brought into market, and the amount received for sales made.

FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
8th February, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States dated the 19th ultimo, in the words following, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to report to the Senate the quantity of public lands surveyed, which have not been brought into market, also the quantity surveyed in *each* State and Territory, since the year 1826, and the amount received from the sales in each of the several States and Territories in which sales have been made," I have the honor to transmit herewith the three statements marked A, B, and C, which afford the information requested.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Commissioner.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

A.

ESTIMATED quantity of surveyed Public Land, (including prior claims,) surveys of which have been received at the General Land Office, January 1st, 1831, *which have not been offered at public sale*

	Acres.
Ohio,	none.
Indiana,	659,000
Illinois,	4,531,000
Michigan,	1,840,000
Missouri,	6,007,000
Arkansas,	3,518,000
Louisiana,	1,518,000
Mississippi,	1,150,000
Alabama,	2,645,000
Florida,	1,311,000
Total,	23,179,000

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *Feb. 8th,* 1831.

B.

STATEMENT of the quantity of Public Land which has been surveyed, surveys of which have been received at the General Land Office since the year 1826.

	Acres.
Ohio,	none.
Indiana,	1,660,660 49
Illinois,	none.
Michigan,	2,286,347 39
Missouri,	346,420 32
Arkansas,	1,106,957 18
Louisiana,	2,952,716 62
Mississippi,	2,097,583 24
Alabama,	492,960 71
Florida,	2,959,220 92

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *Feb. 8th,* 1831.

C.

***STATEMENT** of the Revenue derived from the Sales of the Public Lands, from the earliest period to the 30th June, 1830, inclusive.*

Sales at New York in 1787,		$117,108 24
to J. C. Symmes in 1792,		189,693 00
to the Ohio Company in 1792,		642,856 66
at Pittsburg in 1796,		100,427 53
Total sales of lands in Ohio prior to the opening of the land offices,		1,050,085 43
Receipts at the land offices in Ohio,		15,621,742 30
	Indiana,	6,524,960 52
	Illinois,	2,083,276 09
	Missouri,	2,405,811 08
	Louisiana,	453,441 85
	Mississippi,	2,233,116 77
	Alabama,	7,790,927 41
	Michigan,	718,548 36
	Arkansas,	78,589 39
	Florida,	501,727 90
		39,462,227 10
Add Sale to Pennsylvania, in the year 1792, of the triangle on lake Erie,		151,640 25
Aggregate proceeds of the sales to 30th June, 1830,		$39,613,867 35

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

General Land Office, *Feb. 8th*, 1831.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 14, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodbury made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred sundry memorials for a drawback on exported nails, when made from foreign iron, ask leave to report:

That the principle upon which our system of drawback is founded has their decided approbation. It operated early among the most intelligent commercial nations. It was a favorite principle in the Republic of Holland over a century and a half ago, and has been extended in England much beyond any provision contemplated in the petitions under consideration. The Congress of the United States adopted it into our commercial policy in A. D. 1792, and pushed its benefits under the very first administration of the present Constitution, not only to articles in their imported state, but to others which had undergone as material a change as iron does in its manufacture into nails. The principle applicable to both species of articles is the same, nor is the theory on which it rests indebted or peculiar to any of the modern schools of political economy. The theory merely allows what is the foundation of all prosperous commerce, the free transportation of surplus commodities. It has no special connexion with either "the American System," or the "Free Trade System." It relates to the freight rather than the consumption of foreign articles. It only permits the mere transportation, from any region, of such products as may be wanted elsewhere, without having imposed on their transit through the merchant's country any burthensome imposts. In this way it neither conflicts with the culture or manufacture of domestic articles, nor exonerates any portion of the community from those taxes it has been deemed necessary or judicious to impose on the consumption of foreign articles. These last articles, when re-exported, whether in their primitive or in a manufactured form, cannot, in any sense, be considered as consumed here; hence their re-exportation confers no exclusive privilege upon any class of consumers here, and, so far from diminishing, it tends, by taking the foreign articles out of our market, to increase the production of similar domestic articles for home use.

If this system of free exportation of foreign articles ever operates in any degree on the production of similar articles at home, for the mere purpose of exportation, we have not yet reached that state in the manufacture of iron where the domestic market is more than supplied by the domestic product, and hence *discriminating duties* on exportation needed. Moreover,

under our present Constitution, which prohibits all duties whatever on exports, we are not likely very soon to attempt any more than require legislation of such an obnoxious character.

This circumstance recals to mind an objection to the withholding of the drawback now asked, derived from the spirit of the Constitution, in the prohibition just mentioned. The duty retained on any foreign article when re-exported, whatever change it may have undergone, seems virtually to operate as a duty on exports. It burthens him who makes the export, by the amount of the enhanced price in consequence of the original duty; and though this consequence is in many cases inevitable and irremediable, yet, whenever redress or relief can safely be afforded, the obligation to do it seems imperative.

In brief, to tax directly or indirectly the mere freight of foreign articles injures our navigation by lessening both its employments and its profits; it checks the prosperity of commerce, by reducing the number and quantities of commodities which would otherwise be exchanged; it depresses the domestic manufacture of the foreign article, and it furnishes no relief to the community or the revenue by the tax imposed and retained. The tax imposed on importation, if not remitted on exportation by a drawback, will, in time, prevent the article from being landed at all in this country beyond the quantity wanted for home consumption; and thus the anticipated revenue from what is entered and re-exported will in time entirely fail. The next evil follows of course, that our citizens, engaged in the manufacture of the article here for exportation, must either abandon their business entirely, or must emigrate to the countries which raise the raw material, or to those which allow it to be manufactured and exported without a burthensome impost; and the last, though not the least evil, will be, that the navigation of the country must either wholly abandon that branch of the carrying trade to competitors not thus taxed, or must make only the direct and less convenient voyage abroad, without returning home so often as they now do, to the encouragement of both agriculture and manufactures, by refitting, repairing, and revictualling in our own ports. This last interest of our navigation engaged in the carrying trade, has always been deemed, under our present Constitution, a most vital one. But the heavy duties, which, for some years past have been imposed on articles that enter largely into the building and repair of vessels, amount now to nearly five dollars per ton, or two thousand five hundred dollars on every ship of five hundred tons, or over four millions on all our foreign tonnage, and have aided, in connexion with other burthens till recently laid on all drawbacks, to prevent our foreign tonnage from increasing in any degree proportionate to our enlarged population and wealth, and to the progress of our tonnage in the domestic trade. These, combined, have likewise helped to reduce our commerce in foreign articles re-exported so much below its former extent as to invite the serious attention of the present head of the Treasury Department. In the last annual report he very properly suggests "the expediency of considering how far that interest (the navigation in foreign trade) may, without injury to others, be relieved from its depression."

In A. D. 1807, our tonnage employed in foreign trade was 848,306 tons, and, by the ratio of increase in our population, ought nearly to have doubled, while in fact it has not increased at all, or but a few tons, and our whole tonnage, both foreign and domestic, has not doubled. During the same

period, our exports of foreign articles have greatly declined; and, since A. D. 1825 have fallen from twenty-five to sixteen millions.

This committee are not now empowered to report any specific relief to the navigating interest from its present burthens; but they are gratified that the measure now proposed will give some incidental relief, and that the general system of drawback, recently improved in Congress, by relinquishing the two and a half per cent., and extending the period of debentures, is likely to give further aid. The only objection to the prayer of these petitions, which did not apply with equal force to the late and to former acts of Congress in favor of the system of drawbacks, is, that the iron, when manufactured into nails before re-exported, is so changed in its form as to expose the revenue to insecurity and fraud. But we have seen that this change in the form of the article does not affect the principle of drawback, as the article imported, and, after such change re-exported, is not consumed in this country; nor does it take the case out of the usage in other countries in respect to specific drawbacks, or out of the legislative course of the Congress of the United States on similar subjects for almost half a century.

In England, for the purpose of promoting manufactures and commerce, the list of specific drawbacks is much more extensive than ours; but ours includes molasses changed into New England rum, sugar after refined, silks re-colored and stamped, and salt in pickled fish. These illustrations seem, on both principle and practice, to settle the propriety of the drawback asked in the present case; and after the long experience of this and other countries on such subjects, it seems rather too late for an objection that the revenue cannot be guarded against fraud. Assuredly the same kind of guards can be imposed, and with equal success, as in the cases before mentioned. It is conceded that most of the security in these cases rests in the integrity and oaths of those interested, in the penalties for violation of the laws, and in the vigilance of the custom-house officers. The three former are often in society the only guaranties for life and liberty, as well as property, and, when re-enforced by the public sentinels, do not leave many opportunities in the collection of the revenue for successful imposition. If we cannot safely rely on all of them, any human securities would be unavailing, and our whole system of imposts, resting on similar foundations, might as well be abolished. Indeed, in the proposed drawback, there is much less facility in perpetrating frauds than in the case of either sugar or molasses, because iron is more weighty compared with its value, and hence more difficult to be transported and deceitfully substituted. The condition of the manufacture of raw iron in this country presents another obstacle almost insuperable to either danger or loss to the public by this drawback.

The whole consumption of iron in the United States is estimated at about 117,000 tons; of this only about 35,000 tons is of domestic manufacture, and not over 10,000 tons of that amount is consumed on the seaboard. Much of this last is in a condition not to be made into nails, and a part of the residue is peculiarly fitted to other uses. So that the attempt of a substitution to any extent is highly improbable; but if any of it should be substituted, it seems difficult to discover the injury which the revenue would thereby sustain, because a greater importation of foreign iron would follow, to take the place and be applied to the uses now engrossed by that part of the domestic iron then substituted and exported. In fine, it hardly requires argument *to prove that the revenue would* be unaffected entirely, unless the

manufacture of domestic iron thus became increased, and was enabled on the seaboard, as well as the interior, effectually to root out the foreign article. While this consequence may be desirable to one portion of the community, the makers of raw iron, its possibility will, it is hoped, furnish no objection with them to the proposed drawback; and on the contrary, while the consumers and importers of foreign iron believe the duty is too high, and that the article is mainly protected by its expensive transportation on land, it is hoped they will neither fear that consequence nor repose any confidence in the objection.

The nails of domestic manufacture, which are exported, cannot of course bear the expense of freight far from the interior. The exportation has not increased any since A. D. 1821, being about 1,000,000 lbs., valued at about $70,000; in some of the intermediate years it has fallen off one-half. We have been entirely excluded from some markets which we formerly supplied, by foreign competition, aided by either a drawback or the freedom of the raw material from so heavy a tariff. The enterprise and perseverance of our merchants have sought new markets, but, without the relief now asked, it is impossible for them to avoid being driven in time from Cuba, the Danish islands, and other marts, where they are pursued by competitors unburthened, and enjoying great natural advantages in the original cheapness of the raw material, of coal, and of labor in the subsequent manufacture. The manufacture here is almost entirely by machinery, adds nearly 100 per cent. to the value of the raw material, and, beside the advantages already enumerated, helps to relieve our own market when overstocked with importation, and to prevent sudden and injurious fluctuations in the prices of both the foreign and domestic article.

In estimating the amount of drawback proper to be allowed, the committee have ascertained that nails are sometimes made from English iron, which, in hoops, the most suitable shape for this purpose, pays a duty of three and half cents per pound; in rods, the same; in rolled bars, one and two-thirds of a cent; and in hammered bars, one cent. But in consequence of the low duty of one cent per pound on Russian and Swedish iron, as well as its superior qualities, although it costs a third more at the forge than the English hoop-iron, most of our nails are made from the former, after being split and rolled here. The committee, therefore, without regard to waste in the manufacture, and to distinctions at the custom-house, which might prove embarrassing, recommend a single drawback of one and one-third of a cent on all exported nails, when made from any kind of imported iron.

They have drawn up, and herewith report a bill to enforce this recommendation, with as many safeguards to the revenue as are practicable. The whole nominal amount which would thus be refunded on the present export of nails, provided all are made from foreign iron, would fall short of $14,000 annually. With this relief, the manufacture will undoubtedly increase, but not be accompanied by the refunding of any greater nett amount from the Treasury, because the increase will arise from the manufacture of additional importations of iron introduced merely to supply the additional market abroad, and which importations are not likely to happen unless the relief prayed for in these memorials is granted.

MEMORIAL

OF A

NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

PRAYING

That the treaties with the Indians may be preserved inviolable, and that they be protected in their rights.

February 14, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The undersigned memorialists, inhabitants of the city of Pittsburg and its vicinity, in the county of Alleghany, and State of Pennsylvania, appear before your honorable bodies with the respect and deference due to the assembled representatives of the nation. Our object is a simple one—to ask for justice to an oppressed and a persecuted race. Governments, we know, like individuals, are sometimes drawn aside from the path of rectitude by the operation of interest or prejudiced feelings. And as injustice in an individual meets with its due punishment, so also will nations, who, regardless of their oft plighted faith, lay the iron hand of oppression on their weaker and confiding neighbors, assuredly have their deserts meted out to them by the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe and the Dispenser of the destinies of nations.

When the citizens of a free nation think they perceive in its governmental acts a dereliction from the immutable principles of justice, it becomes their duty, as it is their right, "peaceably to assemble, and petition the Government for the redress of grievances." This right is secured to us by the fundamental charter of our Union. It is unalienable; it is inherent to our existence as freemen. As individuals, we come not humbly to sue a favor; but, as citizens of the United States, to assert our right candidly and conscientiously, to tell what are our views of the true policy of our national Government on the subject of our Indian relations.

With the immortal Washington, we believe that "there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity;" that "we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained;" and that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are

justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally*, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people." With feelings and sentiments of this character, have we viewed the expressed opinions of the present Executive of the United States, and its conforming course of conduct towards our Indian allies at the South; with a dread, that, as a nation, we shall no longer be blessed with "the propitious smiles of Heaven," have we witnessed the party legislation on this subject; and with an apprehension that "the sacred fire of our liberties" is now to be quenched, and, instead of the pure, brilliant, and steady light with which it has heretofore guided our nation to glory, we are to be left to the uncertain flickerings of its dying embers, have we marked the greedy, rapacious and tyrannic legislation of the State of Georgia relative to the Cherokee nation of Indians. The time has indeed come, when men who value their possessions, when parents who regard the security of their families, when freemen who prize their birthright, and Christians who worship the God of Justice, should speak, and that in no equivocal language.

We believe that "God hath made of one blood all the nations that dwell upon the face of the earth;" and we also hold this truth to be self evident, "that all men are created equal; and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; and that, amongst them, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." How then, can we regard—

I. The assumed right of jurisdiction by the State of Georgia over all the Indians within what her legislators are pleased to call her "chartered limits; and

II. The consequent passage of laws by her legislature relative to these Indians, which are unparalleled in the records of American legislation?

Your memorialists consider the question of the claims of the State of Georgia to the Indian lands within her limits to be a very plain one. Divested, as its consideration should be, of the provisional engagements entered into by the United States, under the convention of 1802, with the State of Georgia, it may be easily ascertained in whom rests the right of proprietorship and jurisdiction. The question is one of *right;* and, as a question of right only, do your memorialists conceive that it ought to be treated by the United States' Government. Whether it be expedient for the Indians to remove, is for them to determine. But it is a new doctrine indeed, if *expediency* is to be considered in the decision of a question of abstract right.

Our opinions on this question are founded on the following facts and arguments:

At the discovery of the continent of North America by Europeans, its inhabitants were in full and undisputed possession of its territory. The right of discovery, as exercised by the European Governments of that age did not affect them. It was a conventional right, agreed upon between these Governments for the guidance of their own subjects. The fact of all the settlements made by Europeans on the continent of North America having been by treaty with the original inhabitants, and by the purchase or voluntary cession of their lands, conclusively and incontrovertibly demonstrates that the discoverers and colonists themselves did not consider the *discovery* only of these lands as investing them with the "fee simple title" to them. The rights then conveyed under the royal charters to the various colonies, were—

1st. The right of discovery, whereby the parent Government guarantied to its colony security against molestation by other European powers or their colonies; and

2d. The right of preemption to the Indians lands—a right acquired by treaty with their proprietors.

The argument so repeatedly urged, that the *consideration* given by the colonists for the lands they purchased was inadequate and insufficient, is equally futile with the doctrine of the right of discovery, as now advanced by many. Of the sufficiency of any consideration in trade, each party is his own judge. No one will deny the right of a citizen of these United States to alienate his property without receiving the least consideration therefor; provided there are no claims on him to be affected by this alienation or gift. What justice or morality, then, is there in our establishing one rule for our own conduct and government, and another for that of our neighbors? As well might we at once proclaim our Constitution a nullity, our laws a farce, and resolve ourselves into chaos. Order, indeed, might come out of the confusion; but it would be the order established by the sword, and sustained by the sceptre.

During the period in which these States sustained the relation of colonies to Great Britain, treaties and talks were repeatedly held by them with the Indian tribes, in all of which they were considered and addressed as independent sovereignties, and their friendship and alliance were assiduously sought and cultivated. On the colonies becoming independent States, no rights to territory were acquired by them beyond those conveyed in the royal charters. So did the government of the Confederation consider; and accordingly continued to treat with the Indians as nations dependent on none but themselves for their acts, and responsible for the consequences of their acts only to themselves.

On the adoption of the present Federal Constitution, the treaty-making power was expressly reserved to the United States. Previous to their accession to the Union, the independence of each State was full and complete. If Georgia, before this accession, had any jurisdiction over the Cherokee nation and territory—which, indeed, she had not—by her assent, as a member of the United States, to treaties made under its authority, in which the independence and sovereign character of this nation of Indians was distinctly recognised, she has for ever and effectually waived that right.

Subsequent to these treaties, the United States, by the convention of 1802 with the State of Georgia, bound themselves to endeavor to obtain the extinguishment of the Indian title to these lands. Let this endeavor be made; but let it be made in conformity with both the spirit and the letter of that instrument—"peaceably, and on reasonable terms." The very assent to this convention acknowledged, on the part of each party to it, that the then proprietors of the lands in question had it in their power to alienate them or not, at their own option. How has it come to pass, that this power has since departed from them? That power has not passed from these Indians; they have never forfeited or abandoned it.

If, however, the Cherokees refuse to part with their lands, and the obligation of the General Government to the State of Georgia is still urged and insisted on by the latter, then let Georgia herself estimate their value, and the amount be paid to her out of the national treasury.

It has been urged, that, in the treaties of 1785, 1791, and 1798, the Cherokee Indians expressly yielded up the character of independent nations, by placing themselves under the protection of the United States. This position is utterly at variance *with the fundamental law* of nations, that "a nation that

has placed herself under the protection of another has not on that account forfeited her character of sovereignty."

But the assumption of the right of jurisdiction over the Cherokee nation and territory, by the State of Georgia, is, if possible, less surprising to your memorialists, than the extraordinary methods she has taken of asserting that right. She has passed laws abridging their freedom of speech on subjects of national concernment—a tyranny never exampled in the history of free Governments; she has deprived these Indians of the power of giving testimony in her courts of justice, in cases where white men are parties—a refinement on the one-sided justice of the Inquisition; her legislators have, as if personally to interest each individual in the State in their reckless course, sought to operate on their avarice and cupidity, by the lures of gain in a lottery of these identical lands; and more recently, her legislature has set at defiance the civil process of the highest judicial tribunal in this Union, thus casting off the last remnant of moral restraint, and exposing to the shame of her sister States, and the contempt of the world, a character destitute of principle, and governed only by avaricious lusts.

It is with pain and with sorrow that your memorialists have viewed these acts. We had hoped that the Genius of Freedom, exiled from the eastern continent, had, in this western world, found an abiding place for her foot; and that here, at least, her banner would long have floated over a free because virtuous people, and her white garments would not here have been stained by crime, and polluted by tyranny.

If the times have gone by that "tried men's souls," yet we have fallen upon the days that try men's principles. Considerations of justice and humanity are forgotten in the anxiety to uphold this party, and keep down that. We see official documents proceeding from the Executive Department of our National Government bearing on their seals the insignia of party, and on their face a disregard to treaties, and contempt of righteousness. More particularly do we now allude to an order issued by the War Department, under the date of May 30, 1830, in which the following admonition is held out to the Cherokee nation of Indians: "The President views the Indians as the children of the Government; he sees what is best for them; and that a perseverance in the refusal to fly the dangers that surround them must result in their misery and destruction."

Here do we see the President of the United States regardless of one treaty which says;

"The said Indians, for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States:"

"The hacthet shall be for ever buried, and the peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the States on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established."

And of another treaty, which provides—

"The United States solemnly guaranty to the Cherokee nation all their lands not hereby ceded;"

"All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution with all good faith and sincerity."

And of yet a third, which again reiterates the promise of peace, friendship, and protection in these words:

"The peace and friendship subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee people are hereby renewed, continued, and declared perpetual:"

"The treaties subsisting between the present contracting parties are acknowledged to be of full and operating force:"

"The limits and boundaries of the Cherokee nation, as stipulated and marked by the existing treaties between the parties, shall be and remain the same, where not altered by the present treaty:"

"And (the United States) will continue the guaranty of the remainder of their country for ever, as made and contained in former treaties."

Here do we see the chief magistrate and first executive officer of the Union throwing aside these repeated and solemn guarantees, for the maintenance of which the faith of the nation has been pledged, and its character staked, and telling this confiding and persecuted people—Depart or abide, at your peril.

These things grieve us. The hatchet has been dug up; and if we turn to use it amongst ourselves, the curse be upon him whose avarice would not let it lay buried.

In conclusion, your memorialists pray, that, in whatever shape the question of our Indian relations may come before your honorable bodies during your present session, such consideration only may be given it, as shall preserve inviolate the pledged faith of the nation; and such consideration, too, as can be sanctioned by the high principles of justice and humanity.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

WITH

A statement of all lands acquired by the United States in satisfaction of debts due them, showing where those lands lie, the sums allowed for them, and their probable value; made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate.

FEBRUARY 14, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 14, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 20th of May, 1830, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to "report to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, a statement of all the lands which have been acquired by, or secured to, the United States, in satisfaction of debts due to the United States; also, where said lands are situated, the sums allowed for them, and their probable value," I have the honor to transmit a report from the Solicitor of the Treasury, which contains the information required, as far as the same is at present known to the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate U. S.*

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,

February 11, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 20th May, 1830, "That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, a statement of all the lands which have been acquired by, or secured to, the United States, in satisfaction of debts due to the United States; also, where such lands are situated, the sums allowed for them, and their probable value," which you referred to this office, I have the honor to lay before you the annexed "statement of

lands which have been acquired by, or secured to, the United States, in satisfaction of debts due to the United States." The information contained in it has been principally collected from reports to this office, made in answer to a circular issued on the 10th of September last. That circular was addressed to the United States' attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the several districts of the United States; to collectors of the customs, of internal duties and direct taxes, and such other persons as it was supposed might probably be trustees or have charge of the property in question. There is no doubt that some persons have been omitted, who could give additional information. The statement, however, hereto annexed, contains all the information which it has been practicable hitherto to obtain. From this it appears that the aggregate amount of property acquired by, or secured to, the United States, in satisfaction of debts, as valued at the time it was set off or secured to them, is $406,418 03. The present value of the property, as estimated by the persons making report of it, is only $236,832 70, showing a probable loss of $169,585 33.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
V. MAXCY,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

To the Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATEMENT OF THE LANDS

WHICH HAVE BEEN ACQUIRED BY, OR SECURED TO

THE UNITED STATES,

IN SATISFACTION OF DEBTS DUE TO THE UNITED STATES.

***STATEMENT** of Lands and other property which have been assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, or conveyed to them in trust for their use, or vested in them by mortgage or other security, for the payment of debts due to the United States.*

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.	Remarks.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts	Dolls cts.	
1 N. F Foedick	2⅞ acres of land	Maine	Cumberland	Portland	Collector of the customs	270 00	200 00	Taken for default as collector of Portland.
2 John Deering	¼ of an acre	Do	Do	Westbrook	Do	300 00	50 00	Taken for a duty bond.
3 W. Thomas	5 or 6 acres	Do	Lincoln	Waldoboro'	Do	Not known	150 00	Taken for debt due from collector of the district.
4 Thos. Lenox	1 acre of land, and a house thereon	Do	Do	Palermo	Do	850 00	650 00	Taken for a duty bond.
5 John G. Brown	40 acres	Do	Waldo	Belfast	Do	509 93	250 00	Same as above.
6 John Cooper	312½ acres	Do	Washington	Machias	Do	1,420 11	1,000 00	Taken from surety of collector, Delesdernier, of Passamaquoddy.
7 Do	200 acres	Do	Do	Plantation No. [12	Do	250 00	100 00	Same as last above.
8 Do	600 acres	Do	Do	Do No. 13	Do	750 00	300 00	Same as last.
9 Do	402 acres	Do	Do	Do No. 14	Do	502 50	200 00	Same as last.
10 Jona. Bartlett	Lot adjoining fort Sullivan, two houses	Do	Do	Eastport	Do	3,300 00	Not stated	For debt due from Passamaquoddy bank, for money deposited by collector
11 Do	30 square rods of land, and building thereon	Do	Do	Do	Do	500 00	Not stated	Same as last above.
12 Do	25 square rods of land, and building thereon	Do	Do	Do	Do	214 70	Not stated	Same as above.
13 Do	Lot of land, and storehouse thereon	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,800 00	Not stated	Same as above.
(b) I. Snow, Z. Rogers, and D. Kimball	About 160 acres, and house thereon	Do	Penobscot	Blakesburg	Do	700 00	600 00	
(c) Do	One undivided tract of land consisting of about 500 acres	Do	Washington	-	Do		250 00	

(f) Thos. Lenox & Jos. T. Wood	About 3 acres of land and small wood building	Do	Lincoln	-	Do	Not stated	Not stated

(a) Ether Shepley, the United States' attorney, from whose statement, dated October 7, 1830, this property is entered, says Nos. 1 and 2 may as well be sold for cash; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, on a credit of six or twelve months; and Nos. 11 and 12, on a credit of six months. No. 10, he says, should be kept as an addition to the lands adjoining fort Sullivan, and should be included in that lot. No. 13, he says, should be retained for a custom-house and store; and recommends the necessary repairs and alterations to be made for these purposes. The collector at Portland, John Chandler, in his letter, dated October 13th, 1830, says lot No. 1 is the one-sixth part of a lot of land of 17½ acres, held by the United States in common with others. He recommends that a division should be made of the property, so that it may be known how much belongs to the United States, and the boundaries thereof; advises it to be kept for the purpose of building a marine hospital thereon. Lot No. 2, he thinks, would not bring more than $90; is doubtful whether it is best to sell it for what it will now bring; but, if sold, the sale should be for cash. John Mussey, clerk of the United States' court, letter, dated November 13, 1830, says, respecting Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, "if this property is to be sold, it should be on a credit, payments semi-annual." The United States' attorney, Ether Shepley, says these lands are all in the care of the collectors of the customs of the districts in which they are situate. Lots No 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12, ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury to be sold on the terms recommended by the United States' attorney.

NOTE.—James W. Ripley, collector of the customs, in his letter, December 28, 1830, recommends the house on lot No 13, in Eastport, to be kept for a custom-house, store, &c., and that the same be fitted up for that purpose. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, January 27, 1831, the Solicitor of the Treasury informed Mr. Ripley that the property would be kept for the purposes he recommends.

(b) Deeded in trust to D. Lane, collector of customs, to secure a judgment against Israel Snow, &c., of Bangor, to be sold, Mr. Lane states, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time after the 23d October, 1830.

(c.) Deeded in trust to D. Lane, to secure a judgment against Israel Snow, of Bangor, to be sold, Mr. Lane states, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time after the 28th October, 1830.

The collector, Mr. Lane, states, in his letter of October 1, 1830, the balance due, for which this property was deeded, is about $700. He recommends a sale of it on the best terms he can make, as to credit, provided it can be sold for sufficient to pay the debt. Ordered by the Solicitor to be sold by D. Lane, the collector at Belfast.

(d) Deeded in trust to D. Lane, collector, by S. Valentine, who was a surety upon duty bonds to the amount of $1,700. Mr Lane states he has since sold the property, together with a small vessel, for the amount of the debt, $600 of which has been paid. He thinks the balance will be paid sooner, under the present arrangement he has made with respect to the property, than it would be if sold again on a credit.

(e) Deeded in trust to D. Lane, collector, by W. Battie, as security of a debt of $550, assigned to the United States by Huston Bishop, in payment of duty bonds. Mr. Lane thinks it best not to sell this property at present, as he thinks the debt will be paid sooner, under an arrangement he has made with respect to the property, than if it was sold on a credit.

(f) Taken for a duty bond. Thomas McCrate, collector of customs, in his letter dated October 1, 1830, advises sale of this property on the 1st of December next. One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the remainder on a credit of 6 and 12 months, without interest. Solicitor wrote to Mr. McCrate, November 4, 1830, to sell this property on the terms he proposes.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) Waterman Thomas	300 acres of land	Maine	Lincoln	Waldoboro'	- -	Not stated	300 00
(b) Louis Houdelette & James Houdelette	2 lots of land, containing about 300 acres	Do	Do	Dresden	Not stated	2,000 00	Not stated
(c) O. A. Ruggles	3 small parcels of land, containing about 96 acres	Do	Washington	Machias	Not stated	Not stated	95 00
(d) Not stated	1 lot of ground, house and store thereon	N. Hampshire	Rockingham	Portsmouth	Not stated	Not stated	500 00
(e) Edw. Roberts and Jacob Cutter	1 lot of ground, brick house three stories, kitchen, &c.	Do	Do	Do	T. Upham, late collector of customs	1,196 52	700 00
(f) Ebenezer Dorr	Sundry pieces of land, containing about 91 acres	Massachusetts	Norfolk	Roxbury	Not stated	23,374 56	7,000 00
(g) R. & T. Haskins	13,000 square feet of ground	Do	Suffolk	Boston	Colle'r of customs	5,200 00	5,200 00
(h) Abner Wood	2 lots of ground, on one a brick house of three stories	Do	Essex	Newburyport	Do	3,392 36	1,500 00
(i) Ezra Hotchkiss, J. Harrison, & W. Lines	1 lot, front upon wharf 34 feet, and 92 feet deep	Connecticut	New Haven	City of N. Haven	Do	2,100 00	450 00

(a) Denny McCobb, collector of customs, in his letter, dated November 12, 1830, states that this property was set off, some years since, to the United States, on execution against Thomas, formerly a collector of customs. The land is of inferior quality, in consequence of a fire having run over it, and destroyed the timber. Has not been under the care of any agent. The probable value of the property may be three hundred dollars. Advises a sale on a credit of one, two, and three years. Ordered by the Solicitor to be sold by Denny McCobb, according to his recommendation.

(b) Albert Smith, United States' marshal, in his letter, dated December 10, 1830, says, "these lands were taken in October, 1830, on executions in favor of the United States vs Louis and James Houdelette, and were appraised, according to the laws of the State, by three freeholders, at the sum of $2,000. It is said there are incumbrances upon this property, such as prior attachments in suits now pending in the State courts; the value of it cannot, therefore, be ascertained until they are settled; it will, however, fall far short of the appraisement. Is of opinion the land cannot be sold to advantage until the incumbrances are definitively ascertained. When that is done, he is of opinion they should be sold at public auction, on a credit of one and two years.

(c) The collector of the customs, O. A. Moore, in his letter, dated November 23, 1830, says, these lands were conveyed to the United States by Mr.

[illegible] is of opinion they should be sold for cash. Ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury [illegible] according to his recommendation.

(*d*) Pierson Cogswell, United States' marshal, states in his letter of October 14, 1830, that this is a very small house and store, very much out of repair, and will probably sell for from 5 to $700. Is of the opinion it should be sold for what it will bring, will, agreeably to instructions from the Solicitor, the 21st August last, offer it for sale on the 1st of November next.

(*e*) Conveyed in trust to Timothy Upham, late collector of customs, by Jacob Cutter, for the payment of $1,196 52, the balance due in 1819 on Edward Roberts's bond for custom-house duties. Mr. Pickering, the present collector, in his letter, dated November 22, 1830, says, if this property was sold for cash, it would probably sell for not more than 7 or $800. Buildings very much out of repair, and is without a tenant, and has been so ever since Mr. Upham went out of office. Is of the opinion it should not be sold at present, as property will, in a few months, probably, rise in value, in Portsmouth, in consequence of the colonial ports being opened, &c. Should, however, it be deemed for the interest of the Government to sell now, he thinks it should be sold on a credit of twelve months.

(*f*) Andrew Dunlap, the United States' attorney, in his letter of October 5, 1830, states that these lands were levied upon, June, 1829, to satisfy thirty executions against William Richie and Ebenezer Dorr, rendered upon sundry custom-house bonds. One lot contains about 70 acres, one about 7 acres, a piece of meadow land about 6½ acres, a piece of salt marsh about 4 acres, and one other lot about 3½ acres, upon which are the mansion-house, stables, &c. Since the levy Mr. Dorr has remained upon the property, agreeing to pay a reasonable rent for it. He recommends a sale of the property next spring, one-fourth to be paid in cash, and the remainder on a credit of three years, payable in equal instalments. Thinks the property would not bring more than 7 or $8,000. David Henshaw, collector of the customs, ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury to sell this property according to the terms recommended by Mr. Dunlap.

(*g*) The collector of the customs, David Henshaw, in his letter of October 8, 1830, states that a parcel of property was secured to the United States by mortgage, in 1817, by R. and T. Haskins, a portion of which was sold last spring, and towards liquidating their bonds. The balance, viz. 13,000 square feet, was, by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, in January, 1830, offered for sale at 40 cents square foot, (the limit;) only 30 cents was bid. He thinks it should be offered again for sale next spring, when it will probably bring 35 or 40 cents the square foot. Sale ordered, accordingly, by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

(*h*) The collector, Samuel Phillips, in his letter, dated September 23, 1830, states that this property was set off to the United States, by appraisers duly sworn, at the sum of $3,392 36, to satisfy a debt in part, due from Abner Wood, on custom-house bond, upon which judgment had been obtained. On one of the lots is a house three stories high, used as a custom-house, for the repairing of which Congress appropriated, at their session of 1827 and 1828, the sum of $300. The other lot is adjoining that on which the custom-house is, and, he is of opinion, should not be sold so long as the custom-house is used as such by the Government, although the lot is at present of very little use. He estimates the whole property as being at present worth about $1,500.

(*i*) The United States' marshal, James Mitchil, in his letter, dated October 2, 1830, says this property was taken to secure a large debt ($1,933 89) in the year 1819, due by E. Hotchkiss, &c., on custom-house bonds, at the appraised value of $2,100. Had on it, when taken, a house, which has since been destoyed by fire. Thinks it would probably bring, if sold now, $450. He recommends a sale of it for cash, in which recommendation Asa Child, the United States' attorney, Charles A. Ingersol, the clerk of the court, and William H. Ellis, the collector of the customs, concur. The Solicitor of the Treasury wrote to Mr. Ellis, the collector, November 11, 1830, to sell this property at public auction for cash; which sale, in his letter of December 27, he states, has been effected by him, for the sum of $805, cash.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.		Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate. State.	County.	Town.	Trustees or agents.	Appraised value. Dolls. cts.	Present value by estimation. Dolls. cts.
(a) M. T. Woolsey,	No. 1	1 lot of ground	New York	Jefferson	Hounsfield			
Do	2	1 lot of ground	Do	Do	Do			
Do	3	1 10 acre lot of ground	Do	Do	Near S Harbor			
Do	4	1 lot, 10 acres more or less, known by the name of Baker's 10 acre lot, situate in lot No. 22	Do	Do	Hounsfield			
Do	5	1 lot of ground	Do	Do	Sackett's Harbor			
Do	6	1 lot, 10 acres, designated 10 acre lot No. 3 in the original survey of the town of Sackett's Harbor	Do	Do	Do			
Do	7	1 lot of ground	Do	Do	Do			300 00
Do	8	1 lot of ground called a 10 acre lot, near Sackett's Harbor	Do	Do	Do			
Do	9	2 islands in lake Ontario, one called Gull island, 6½ acres, the other called Snake island, containing 1 4 10 acres	Do	Do				
Do	10	143 acres of land being subdivision No. 6, & easterly part of lot No. 7, of a survey on the peninsula opposite S. Harbor, made by E. Camp; also 2 pews in the Presbyterian meeting-house, Sackett's Harbor	Do	Do				
Do	11	20 acres of land situate in great lot No. 22, in town of Hounsfield	Do	Do	Hounsfield			
Do	12	120 acres of land in the town'p of Potsdam, St. Lawrence co., excepting therefrom 1 acre deeded to inhabitants of upper settlement	Do	St. Lawrence	Potsdam			

of the United States' Navy, to secure a debt due by him to the United States, of $29,459 [illegible] with lawful interest; otherwise the property thus mortgaged might thereafter be sold by the United States, as appears from the [illegible] in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury by the Honorable John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, with a letter from him relative thereto, dated October 5, 1830.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, on receiving the aboyementioned mortgage, and finding it had never been recorded, wrote to Samuel Beardsley, Esq., the United States' attorney for the northern district of New York, and enclosed it to him, with a request that he would cause it to be forwarded to the proper office within his district to be recorded, and to give his opinion whether the property mortgaged could now be sold to advantage, and on what terms. In Mr. Beardsley's answer, dated November 24, 1830, he says, "The mortgage not having been recorded, and most of the lands embraced in it having been sold on judgments against Captain Woolsey, I am inclined to think that the United States will not be able to realise much upon it. On the 24th November, 1817, a judgment was rendered in the supreme court of New York, in favor of the bank of Utica, against said Woolsey, for debt, $16,000, and cost, $14 43; real amount to be paid was $8 485 47. The lien of this judgment on the real estate expired at the end of ten years, that is, in 1827; but a large part of the judgment remained unpaid. In February, 1828, I was employed by the bank to revive the judgment by scire facias, and collect the amount due. The judgment was accordingly revived, and the record on the scire facias signed, and the judgment docketed July 9, 1828. Upon these judgments executions were issued to the counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence. The 12th and 13th parcels of land embraced in the mortgage were sold on the 30th January, 1829, and purchased by the bank; and on the 15th May, 1830, the time of redemption under the laws of the State having expired, a deed was given to the bank, and which deed was recorded the 17th of said May. On the execution to Jefferson, the seven first parcels mentioned in the mortgage were sold on the 24th November, 1828, and purchased by the bank. The time of redemption having expired, deeds for these lots were executed the 3d May, 1830, and recorded same day. It appears to me, that by these deeds the bank has obtained a title free and clear from the operation of the mortgage. Had the mortgage been recorded, it might have been otherwise. I know nothing but what the mortgage may operate on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th parcels of land mentioned in it. I do not perceive, however, that it will be of any use to have it recorded in St. Lawrence county. You ask 'whether the property could now be sold to advantage, and on what terms.' The preceding part of this letter disposes of this inquiry in reference to most of the lands; but I apprehend that the United States cannot lawfully sell any part of these lands until the equity of redemption of the mortgager is regularly foreclosed. As to the value of the parcels of land not sold, as above stated, I have written to make inquiries on that subject, and will again address you upon it." In a subsequent letter received from Mr. Beardsley, dated December 30, 1830, on the subject of this property, he says, "In explanation of this letter, I beg leave to refer to that of the 24th ultimo. The 8th parcel of land therein mentioned, (a ten acre lot,) I learn, is possessed by Captain Woolsey's agent, and that it is now worth $20 per acre. The 9th parcel (Snake and Gull islands) is said to be worth $100: a doubt, however, is suggested as to the title being in Captain Woolsey probably; however, it is. The 10th parcel (a tract of 143¾ acres) was purchased, by contract, by Captain Woolsey on the 26th March, 1816, to be paid for in 5 years; at what price I have not ascertained. He made considerable payments, but never paid in full. Probably the interest of Captain Woolsey (if he had any at date of mortgage) was worth but little. The pews in the meeting-house at Sackett's Harbor are embraced in the 10th parcel; they are worth but a mere trifle. The 11th parcel, (20 acres, held by contract,) I learn that Elisha Camp now has a deed for this lot; that he bought Captain Woolsey's contract from his agent, Z. Platt; and then, on paying up the contract, received a deed. Thus, it seems probable that the mortgage interest dwindles down to Snake and Gull islands, $100, and the 10 acre lot, $200. The mortgage has been recorded in Jefferson county. Please inform me what I shall do with it." The Solicitor of the Treasury, in his letter to Mr. Beardsley, January 4, 1831, directed him to sell all the property he can come at, forthwith, in the best way his judgment may suggest; leaving it with himself, also, to judge of the necessity of foreclosing the mortgage, or otherwise, and to return the mortgage to him, unless he wishes to retain it in the event of a suit.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) P. Townsend, late a contractor for cannon	16 acres of land, on which are an old forge and three small tenements	New York	Orange	In the vicinity of Newburg	Col. George Bomford	5,000 00	3,000 00
(b) R. Swartwout, N. Agent, N.Y.	Several tracts of marsh or meadow land	New Jersey	Bergen	Township of N. Barbadoes	Not known	75,000 00	Not stated
(c) John Arnold	1 lot of 40½ acres of land	Do	Middlesex.	Perth Amboy	Collector of customs	472 50	472 50
(d) A. Golding	1 lot of ground	Do	Do	Do	Do	200 00	200 00
(e) A. Bloodgood	2-10 of an acre of ground	Do	Do	Do	Do	236 67	236 67
(f) Jacob Arnold	1 lot of 85 87-100, and 1 11-100 acres of land	Do	Do	Piscataway township	Do	583 06	583 06
(g) L. Kearney	1 lot of 31 19-100 acres of land	Do	Do	Perth Amboy	Do	893 49	893 49
(h) Jos. C. Arnold	3 lots of land, 1 of 7 4-10, 1 of 175 4-10, and 1 of 20 acres and 10 rods	Do	Do	Do	Do	4,398 34	4,398 34
(i) Robert Arnold	2 lots in Perth Amboy, 1 of 1 acre, and 1 of 2 48-100 acres, and 1 lot of land in Woodbridge, 9 16-100 acres	Do	Do	Perth Amboy & Woodbridge	Do	230 00	230 00
(i) Robert Arnold	1 house and lot	Do	Do	Perth Amboy	Do	915 00	915 00
(i) Robert Arnold	A tract of land, of 145 acres, in Piscataway township	Do	Do	Piscataway township	Do	2,030 00	2,030 00
(k) W. L. Young	A house and lot in Arch street	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Do	3,500 00	4,050 00

(a) This property was conveyed in the year 1818, in trust, to Colonel George Bomford, of the Ordnance Department, at its then appraised value, by Peter Townsend, liable for the judgment of the United States against him for $54,601 92. Col. Bomford, in his letter, dated November 4th, 1830, says, this property was conveyed to him, in trust, by Peter Townsend, as security for the faithful performance of his contract with the Government for cannon, upon which the above judgment was recovered. At the time the conveyance was made, the property was assessed at $5,000, at which price it has, consequently, since been held; but though several purchasers have presented themselves [illegible]

[illegible] Branch Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States,

[illegible] was mortgaged to the United States by Mr. Swartwout, Navy Agent at New York, July 3, 1823, to secure a debt due by him to the United States, of about $75,000. Garret D. Wall, the United States' attorney, in his letter December 7, 1830, says, "I see no good reason to suppose that any advantage will result to the United States from continuing to hold real property in this State, as there is no prospect of its rising in value." Ordered by the Solicitor to be sold.

(c) Mr. Wall, the United States' attorney, says, this property was mortgaged by Mr. Arnold, March 20, 1830, to secure the payment of a bond for $472 50, with interest thereon, to be paid in one and two years from date of mortgage.*

(d) Mr. Wall, the United States' attorney, says, this property was mortgaged March 20, 1830, to secure the payment of a bond for $200, with interest thereon, to be paid in one and two years from date of mortgage.*

(e) Mr. Wall, the United States' attorney, says, this property was mortgaged by Abraham Bloodgood, March 20, 1830, to secure the payment of two bonds given by him, each for $118 33⅓, with interest, to be paid in one and two years from date of mortgage.*

(f) Mr. Wall, the United States' attorney, says, this property was mortgaged by Mr. Arnold, September 14, 1830, to secure the payment of a bond of that date for $583 06, payable one year thereafter, with interest.*

(g) Mr. Wall, the United States' attorney, says, this property was mortgaged by Mr. Kearney, March 20, 1830, to secure the payment of his three bonds, each for $297 83, payable the 1st January, 1831, 1832, and 1833, with interest.*

(h) Mr. Wall, the United States' attorney, says, this property was mortgaged by Mr. Arnold, March 20, 1830, to secure the payment of two bonds, each for $2,199 17, payable in one and two years, with interest from date of mortgage.*

(i) This property was bid off to the United States at a sale of real property of Robert Arnold, late collector of the customs at Perth Amboy, made by the United States' marshal on the 10th of March, 1830, in virtue of a warrant of distress issued to him by the Treasury Department. Zephaniah Drake, the United States' marshal, says, it was bid off to prevent a sacrifice, and is worth more than the sums here stated, at which it was bought. James Parker, the collector, in his letter of October 5, 1830, says, "It would be to the interest of the United States to sell the property, but a sale could not probably be made until next winter or spring. A private sale, it is believed, would be preferable to a sale at vendue, in as much as there is little or no demand for it. One-third should be required in cash, on giving possession, and the residue on a credit of one or two years."

(k) Deeded to William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, by William L. Young and wife, for the benefit of the United States, to secure a debt due from Young, for duty bonds taken in Baltimore, Maryland. John N. Barker, collector of customs, in his letter, dated September 20, 1830, says, this property has been sold to a Mr. McAllister, of that city, for $4,050, less expenses, which he is ready to pay on receiving a legal title. On the 15th September, 1830, a letter was received from Nathaniel Williams, Esq., enclosing one to the Honorable William H. Crawford, with a deed to be executed by him for this property, which was, on the day following, transmitted to him by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Solicitor wrote again to Mr. Crawford, December 15th, on the subject. Deed returned, and sent to N. Williams by Solicitor, January 17, 1831.

* These mortgages were given by the purchasers of Robert Arnold's property, at the sale made by the United States' marshal, 10th March, 1830, in virtue of a warrant of distress issued to him from the Treasury Department, for the payment of which they gave their bonds, as here stated. The bonds, the marshal, Zephaniah Drake, says, were for two-thirds of the amount for which the property was purchased in all the cases except that of Jacob Arnold, which was for one-half.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former woners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) Peter Wilson	Lots numbered 116 and 117, and the southern half of lot No. 351, in Wells's addition to the town of Steubenville	Ohio	Jefferson	Steubenville	John Patterson	1,590 00	1,590 00
(b) Peter G. Voorhies	Sundry tracts of land, lots of ground in the town of Frankfort, &c.	Kentucky	-	-	George M. Bibb and others.	Not stated	Not stated
(c) W. P. Anderson and James Campbell	640 acres of land - -	Tennessee	Lincoln	-	J. Collingsworth	1,300 00	2,000 00
(d) Andrew Erwing	1,500 acres of first quality land	Do	Bedford	-	T. H. Fletcher	5,100 00	10,000 00
(e) Richard Mitchell	½ an acre of land, and weather boardedlog house	Do	Green	Greenville	J. A. McKinney	250 00	400 00
(e) Do	1 lot of ground, some old, and one small new, houses	Do	Do	Do	- -	50 00	
(f) John Pooler	Sundry parcels of real property	Georgia	Chatham	City of Savannah	M. H. McAllister	1,692 24	2,000 00
(g)	A lot of ground, 90 feet by 60	Do	Do	Do	- -	Not stated	Not stated

(a) John Patterson, the United States' marshal, in his letter, dated October 13, 1830, says, "On the 15th of May last, Samuel Herrick, then United States' attorney, purchased this property, in behalf of the United States, for the sum of $1,590. The two first mentioned lots, with their improvements, have been rented out by him till the 1st of April next, at the rate of $80 per annum. The half lot is unimproved and unproductive." He recommends a sale of the property; one-third to be paid in hand; for the residue, a credit of one and two years, with interest, to be given. On these terms he thinks it would bring cost. The property was sold under an execution against Peter Wilson, late receiver of public moneys. Ordered by the Solicitor to be sold on the terms recommended by the marshal.

(b) John H. Hanna, clerk of the United States' district court, in his letter, dated October 14, 1830, enclosing a copy of the deed of trust from Peter Voorhies and wife, dated October 17, 1821, for these tracts of land and lots of ground in the town of Frankfort; also sundry notes of hand, and judgments mentioned therein, to George M. Bibb, Daniel Weisinger, and Alexander J. Mitchell, sureties of said Voorhies, to satisfy the debt due by him to the United States, of $27,614 13, for which judgment was obtained in 1822, says, "George M. Bibb, Esq. [illegible]

[illegible] suits still pending. They now believe that they cannot be made liable." The [illegible] 1830, for information respecting the property, &c., &c.; no answer received. Mr. Voorhies [illegible] States' district paymaster. The Solicitor wrote to Mr. Bibb again, February 5, 1831.

(c) James Collingsworth, the United States' attorney, in his letter of October 3, 1830, says, this property was purchased by him for the United States, the 30th June last, for the sum of $1,300, on account of the debt due from Mr. Anderson, as colonel of 24th infantry; that he has acted as the United States' agent for the same. He was directed by the agent of the Treasury, S. Pleasanton, February 24, 1830, to sell the property; but could not obtain the sum at which it was limited, $3,000. He thinks $2,000 might be had for it on a credit of one, two, and three years. Ordered by the Solicitor to be sold on the terms recommended by the United States' attorney.

(d) James Collingsworth, the United States' attorney, says, this property was sold as the property of Andrew Erwin, on account of a judgment against him of $59,005 15, on account of duty bonds, and purchased by Thomas H. Fletcher, as agent for the United States, November 1, 1828, for the sum of $5,100; but is claimed by James Erwin, who is in possession of it, and against whom an action of ejectment is now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee; consequently, it cannot be sold, or disposed of to advantage, until the termination of the suit. He estimates the property to be worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

(e) John A. McKinney, United States' attorney, in his letter, dated November 18, 1830, says, these lots were purchased by him, in behalf of the United States, in April, 1830, at a sale, by the United States' marshal, of Richard Mitchell's property, to satisfy a judgment on account of the debt due from him to the United States, as late collector of internal duties. The lot in Greenville was purchased for $250, and is estimated by him to be worth from 4 to $500. He is of the opinion it should be sold on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months: it is now under rent, for $15 per annum. The lot in Rogersville was in like manner purchased by him for $50; the title to it is, however, considered doubtful. There is a suit pending in the chancery court at Rogersville, brought by John Blivins against Mitchell for the property, which is expected to terminate in May next. If it should be determined against Blivins, Mr. McKinney recommends the filing of a bill, on the part of the United States, against Mitchell, to have the title of the United States to the lot completed; and then, he thinks, it would sell for from five hundred to one thousand dollars. The property is under his care; and a mechanic who resides on it has agreed to pay a nominal rent for it.

(f) M. H. McAllister, the United States' attorney, in his letter, dated December 1, 1830, says, this property was mortgaged to secure the payment of three bonds, each for $564 08, bearing interest from the 28th July, 1823, payable the 29th of April, 1825, '26, and '27, which were given by Robert W. Pooler, Caroline M. Frazier, and Rebecca M. Pooler, to secure a debt due to the United States from John Pooler, deceased, late commissioner of loans, and agent for paying invalid pensioners, of $1,692 24. He does not describe the property, but estimates it to be worth about $2,000. He says that the very low price of real estate in the city of Savannah has delayed a foreclose of the mortgage. The Solicitor of the Treasury wrote to Mr. McAllister, December 11, 1830, instructing him to bring suit on the bonds, unless payment be made by the parties on their being informed of that instruction.

(g) John Stevens, the collector of the customs at Savannah, says, in his letter, dated October 5, 1830, this property was purchased by the United States, and had on it a custom-house and other buildings, which were destroyed by fire in the year 1820.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) -	- - -	Louisiana	New Orleans	City of N. Orl.			
(b) Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana	Sundry mortgages given by individual debtors to the bank, and transferred by the bank to the United States	Indiana	-	-	Samuel Judah, district attorney, and Milton Stapp	-	49,080 00
(c) Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana	A tract of land, two arpents, in front of the Wabash, adjoining the town of Vincennes; 1 square of lots in Vincennes; lots Nos. 1 and 8, in do. (Harrison's addition;) 1 lot and small wooden building, in do.; 3 tracts of land, 1,020 acres, in Knox county; 3 do., 300 acres, in Gibson county; 4 do. of 800 acres, in Ligo county, estimated to be worth $2 per acre; and sundry mortgages of lots in Connersville, Fairfield, and Brookville, estimated value $2,000	Do	-	-	Samuel Judah	-	12,340 00
(d) B'k of Edwardsville	269 acres of land	Illinois	Clinton	-	Joseph Conway		
	320 do	Do	Bond				
	160 do	Do	Clinton				
	160 do	Do	St. Clair				
	160 do	Do	Fayette				
(e) Wm. H Robertson and W. Barnwell	1 house, and lot of ground, 60 feet by 90	Alabama	Mobile	Mobile	George W. Owen	12,014 29	8,000 00
(f) John B. Hogan	7 lots of ground, with all the buildings thereon	Do	Do	Do	John Elliot		
(f) Do	2 lots of ground, each 30 feet front by 150 deep, being part of the	Do	Do	Do			

[illegible] and a suit is now pending in the [illegible] United States, on an injunction [illegible] part of this property.* The property in question, he states, "if sold for one-third cash, and a credit of one and two years for the balance, would bring nearly six hundred thousand dollars, if not fully that amount." Further information has been called for by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

(*b*) The bank transferred to the United States, as collateral security for the payment of the debt due from it, sundry mortgages, notes of hand, and judgments, amounting, in the whole, to $49.080 59. No specific description of the property has been furnished. An agent is appointed to collect and pay over the proceeds. The district attorney, Samuel Judah, in his letter of October 4, 1830, expresses an opinion, from an examination made by him to the present year, that the debt due to the United States from the bank may be collected without loss to the Government.

(*c*) In 1821, Jesse B. Thomas, an agent for the Government, made an arrangement with the Bank of Vincennes, by virtue of which these tracts of land and lots of ground, with other securities, were conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the United States. It appears, however, from a detailed report made the 12th of August, 1830, by Samuel Judah, the United States' attorney, in relation to this conveyance, that the title to some of the property has been contested. A suit is pending in the supreme court of Indiana, in relation to it, which he is of the opinion will be decided in favor of the United States. He estimates the probable value of the tracts of land and lots of ground to be about $12,340; and in his letter of October 4, 1830, he says that it is clearly his opinion, from a personal examination of all the property, that it should be sold; the terms, one-fourth cash, the balance in three instalments secured by mortgage.

(*d*) Joseph Conway, United States' marshal, in his letter, dated October 26, 1830, says, "These lands were bid off to the United States at marshal's sale, in the year 1828, at the court-house in the town of Edwardsville, by him, at the request of S. Breeze, then United States' attorney, for the sum of $698 29, on account of the judgment of the United States against the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Edwardsville, for $53,442 86. Says that he understood, however, after he bid them in, that they had been previously sold for taxes, and were forfeited.

(*e*) This property was mortgaged to the United States June 17, 1830, by Robertson and Barnwell, to secure the payment of several duty bonds, amounting to $12,014 29, payable at various periods, from the 21st June to the 26th October, 1830. Previously, however, to their all becoming due, the United States' attorney for the southern district of Alabama, John Elliot, was instructed to give them an indulgence of one, two, and three years, upon their confessing judgment on the bonds as they became due, and securing the payments to the satisfaction of himself and the collector, George W. Owen. The attorney says the probable value of this property, if sold for cash, is from eight to ten thousand dollars.

(*f*) These lots were mortgaged by George Davis and his wife to John B. Hogan, which mortgage was turned over to United States by Mr. Hogan, as collateral security for the payment of a debt due by him to the United States as a paymaster. The principal and interest on the debt for which the mortgage was given, according to a decree of foreclosure, had at the November term, 1829, of the circuit court of Mobile county, is $4,019 69. John Elliot, the United States' attorney, says, in his letter, dated October 11, 1830, this property will be sold under the decree, on or before the first Monday in December next, and may possibly bring that sum; but as the sale will be for cash, he is of the opinion it will not command more than two-thirds of it. The proceeds will be applied to the credit of the balance due on Hogan's debt, which is $11,822 79.

These lots were mortgaged by Benjamin Vincent and his wife to John B. Hogan, to secure the payment of a debt of $4,500, due to him by said Vincent. This mortgage, Mr. Elliot says, was not legally assigned to the United States, but was turned over as collateral security by Hogan, under the express understanding that the United States were to have the benefit of it; and his predecessor received on the 15th March, 1828, in part payment thereof, the sum of $1,000. He did not, however, institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the amount yet due on it. The Hon. W. R. King represented to the Solicitor of the Treasury that this property would sell to better advantage on a credit than for cash; upon which, the Solicitor instructed the attorney, John Elliot, January 3, 1831, that if he was of that opinion, to sell it on a credit of one, two, and three years, or for one-fourth cash, and the residue on one, two, and three years' credit, with interest, the payments to be secured to his entire satisfaction.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate. State.	County.	Town.	Trustees or agents.	Appraised value. Dolls. cts.	Present value by estimation. Dolls. cts.
(a) Gen. J. Brahan	140 acres of land	Alabama	Mobile	Mobile	Col. Le Roy Pope	Not stated	Not stated
(b) G. F. Strother, late a receiver of public moneys	Sundry tracts or parcels of land, situate in the county and town of St. Louis	Missouri	St. Louis	- -	Geo. Shannon, U. States' attorney		
(c) George C. Sibley	1 tract of land, 640 acres, on Wild Horse creek	Do	Do	- -	Do	800 00	
	1 tract of land, 800 arpents	Do	Jefferson	- -	- -	1,600 00	
	1 tract of land, 640 acres	Do	Lafayette	- -	- -	3,200 00	
	1 tract of land, 160 acres	Do	Jackson	- -	- -	600 00	
	1 tract of land, 160 acres	Do	Do	- -	- -	680 00	
(d) T. Douglass, No. 1	1 lot, 120 feet front by 130 feet deep	Do	St. Louis	St. Louis	G. Shannon, U. S. Att'y, & B. O. Fallan	2,600 00	4,000 00
(e) Jas. Kennerly 2	1 lot, 28 feet, English measure, by 150 feet deep, French measure	Do	Do	Do	Do	4,500 00	6,000 00
(f) Do "	1 lot, 150 feet front by 30 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	400 00	
(g) Do 3	1 lot of ground, 28 feet front by 50 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	345 00	2,000 00
(h) Thos. McKnight 4	1 lot, 38 feet front, 150 deep, on the bank of Missouri river	Do	Do	Do	Do	805 00	2,000 00
(i) Do 5	1 lot, 60 feet front by 150 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	100 00	Not stated
(k) J. McKnight, dec. 6	1 lot, 60 feet front by 300 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	71 00	Not stated
(l) Joseph Philipson 7	First. Two equal undivided fourth parts of 6 lots of ground, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, formin ga square adjoining the city of St. Louis	Do	Do	Near St. Louis	Do	1,552 00	Not stat'd
	Second. Undivided third part of four lots, Nos 5, 6, 7, and 8, on the bank of Mississippi river, north of St. Louis	Do	Do	Do	Do	100 00	
	Third. Two lots, Nos. 33 and 34, each 60 feet front by 40 deep, in the city of St. Louis	Do	Do	Do	Do	205 00	

Fourth. Lot No. 3, 60 feet front by 170 feet deep, in do.	Do	Do	Do	Do	51 00
Fifth. Four lots, each 60 feet front by 121 feet deep, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, in do.	Do	Do	Do	Do	85 00
Sixth. A tract of land, 3,000 arpents, in St. Louis city	Do	Do	Do	Do	10 00

(*a*) The United States' attorney for the northern district of Alabama, Byrd Brandon, in his letter, dated October 2, 1830, says, General John Brahan, receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, executed two bonds for $40,981 60 each, dated the 23d October, 1819, payable at nine and eighteen months after date; to secure the payment of which, he at the same time executed a deed of trust to Obadiah Jones, Clement C. Clay, John W. Walker, Le Roy Pope, and John Reed, as trustees for the United States, for a considerable quantity of real and personal property. He is not able to state how much of this property has been converted into funds by Colonel Pope; but believes the land has all been disposed of, except 140 acres, which he describes as being part of the northeast quarter of section 2, in township 4, range 1 west. What its probable value may be, he does not state.

(*b*) These lands were mortgaged to the United States by Mr. Strother, June 22, 1826, for the purpose of securing a debt due from [illegible] to the United States, as receiver of public moneys, of $32,830 55. The debt has been reduced, by subsequent statements at the Treasury, to $20,631 86. In a letter received from R. A. Ewing, clerk of the United States' court for the district of Missouri, dated the 10th October, 1830, in which he gives a full description of this property, he says a bill in chancery was filed in that office by the United States' district attorney on the 28th January, 1829, to have this mortgage foreclosed.

(*c*) George C. Sibley was a surety on certain custom-house bonds; and at a sale of his property, made by the United States' marshal to satisfy the debt, these five tracts of land were bid in to the United States, at the prices stated, by Beverly Allen, the former United States' agent. The present agent, George Shannon, says, in his letter of the 29th November, 1830, that his information in relation to the property is so vague and uncertain that he can give no satisfactory opinion as to its present value. He does not, however, believe it will bring the sum given for it, $6,680. He thinks, from its local situation, that there is no prospect of its appreciating in value, and that it ought to be sold. Sale ordered accordingly by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

(*d*) On this lot there are two tenements: 1 large brick house, rented for $20 per month; and 1 smaller dwelling, rented for $12 per month.

(*e*) On this lot there is a brick store and dwelling-house, now rented at $500 per annum.

(*f*) On this lot is a row of one story brick buildings, called Jones's row. This property is valuable and productive; but the title of the United States is considered by the agent as worth nothing.

(*g*) This lot adjoins the one described above, as renting for $500 per annum: both lots together constitute a lot of 200 feet deep by 28 feet wide. They are estimated to be worth $8,000; and it is believed that they will command a higher price if sold together than they would if sold separately.

(*h*) This lot has on it a stone warehouse; but being rather out of the way of business, it remains vacant.

(*i*) A stone dwelling-house and other improvements on this lot. It has never been in possession of the agent of the United States; and their claim to it under the purchase is supposed to be very doubtful. Mr. Shannon says this property is very valuable.

(*k*) This lot is said to be vacant; and the title supposed by Mr. Shannon to be not good.

(*l*) All the interest of the United States in the six lots first described, and all their interest in the four lots, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, had been sold, says Mr. Shannon, by Colonel Strother and other agents appointed for that purpose, previous to the date of his late conveyance to the United States; which fact was not communicated by Col. Strother to the agents, nor was it known to them at the time he made the conveyance to the United States. The title to the tract of land containing 3,000 arpents is considered of no value. The property *secondly*, *thirdly*, and *fourthly* described, (being unimproved and some of it of equivocal title,) Mr. Shannon says, we (the agents) are unable to estimate satisfactorily to ourselves. We concur, however, in the opinion that it should be sold for what it will bring. Sale ordered accordingly by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) Thos. Brady, No. 8	Half of a lot, 40 feet by 75 feet, a dwelling-house thereon	Missouri	St. Louis	St. Louis	G. Shannon, U. S. Att'y, & B. O. Fallian	200 00	600 00
(b) A. L. Langham, 9	1st. A tract of land, 104½ arpents, Big prairie west of St. Louis	Do	Do	- -	Do	625 00	
	2d. A tract of land, 74 35 100 acres, three miles northwest of do.	Do	Do	- -	Do	400 00	
	3d. A tract of land, 80 arpents, in the prairie	Do	Do	- -	Do	700 00	3,000 00
	4th. A tract of land, 100 arpents, in the prairie	Do	Do	- -	Do	300 00	
	5th. A tract of land, 40 arpents, in the prairie	Do	Do	- -	Do	100 00	
(c) A. Gallatin, No. 1	1 lot of ground, with a dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, 50 feet front by 120 deep	Do	Do	City of St. Louis	Edward Bates		2,000 00
2	1 lot of ground, 114 feet front by 135 deep, unimproved	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,500 00	600 00
3	1 tract of land of 80 arpents	Do	Do	- -	Do		1,000 00
(d) James McCloskey	Certain lands not described	Michigan	- -	- -	Not stated	3,398 [illegible]	Not stated
(e) Conant and McCloskey, adm'rs of Otis Fisher, deceased	Certain property set off to the U. States at appraisal, not described	Do	- -	- -	Do	2,461 [illegible]	600 00
(f) President, Directors, and Company, of the late Franklin Bank of Alexandria	Sundry real and personal property	Dis. of Colum	Alexandria, &c.	- -	Thomas Swann	Not stated	Not stated

(a) This property under rent for $3 per month.

(b) These five tracts together constitute the Langham place, having upon it a frame dwelling-house, stable, two small out-houses, log kitchen, some fruit trees, and about 60 acres of it enclosed. The buildings are all in a state of dilapidation, and the fences so far decayed as to be nearly useless. The rent will not put it and keep it in tolerable repair. It is now rented for $100 per year. John Malanphy holds a mortgage on an arpent and a half wide by 20 arpents deep, of it, inconveniently dividing the improved portion of the tract, to secure the payment of a debt more than double the land

... United States, against the parties whose names are opposite to each number; ... ged by Mr. Strother the 16th July, 1830, conv ed to the United States, and were placed in ... United States' attorney, and Benjamin O. Fallan, to whom the agency heretofore confided to Mr. Strother was, by the ... of the Treasury, on the 29th May, 1830, transferred. In their report to the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated November 12, 1830, from which the above entries are made, they say, from various considerations, they are of opinion that the whole of the property should be sold at auction, under certain restrictions, for cash.

(*c*) George Shannon, United States' attorney, in his letter, dated November 29, 1830, says, "On the 7th day of February, 1823, judgment was obtained against Abraham Gallatin, one of the sureties of John W. Thomson, late collector of internal revenue; the other surety, William C. Carr, was not sued, but he assumed the payment of one-half of the judgment, (which was for $3,000, the penalty of the official bond,) and Gallatin and wife, by their deed, dated January 1, 1825, conveyed this property to Edward Bates, of St. Louis, in trust, to secure to the United States the payment of the other $1,500 of the said judgment. The tract of land of 80 arpents has been sold by Mr. Bates and Mr. Gallatin to Dr. John Young, who resides on it, for $1 000. The sum of $500 of the purchase money has been paid to Mr. Gallatin, and $250 to Mr. Bates; and Dr. Young says he is ready to pay the other $250 so soon as he can obtain a title to the land. This balance, with the two lots in the city of St. Louis, he considers amply sufficient to pay Mr. Gallatin's debt to the Government"

(*d*) The only information obtained in relation to this property is from a statement made by John Winder, the clerk of the United States' district court, Missouri, October 7, 1830, furnished by John Leib, United States' marshal, viz: "Judgment in favor of the United States, October 10, 1822, *vs.* James McCloskey, for $3,398 68. January 31, 1824, execution venditioni exponas returned into court without service, by direction of the attorney for the United States, he having been authorized to stay proceedings on defendant's turning over certain property, to wit, *lands*, which was done, and title made to the United States."

(*e*) In relation to this property, Mr. Winder says, "Judgment in favor of the United States, September 10, 1823, *vs.* Conant and McCloskey, administrators of Otis Fisher, deceased, for $2,461 86. October 11, 1824, execution returned, 'property set off to plaintiffs at appraisal.' Property sold at auction, by direction of the Treasury Department, for $600, to Col. Josiah Snelling." John Leib, the present marshal, in his letter, dated October 8, 1830, says, Thomas Rowland, the former marshal, being absent from home, and not expected to return for some short time, he is unable to give any further information in relation to these cases; but as soon as Mr. Rowland returns, will apply to him for information relative thereto

(*f*) Thomas Swann, United States' attorney, says, in his letter of October 9, 1830, "The late Franklin Bank of Alexandria, some time in the year 1822, made a transfer to William H. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of all their property and debts, to secure the payment of the sum of $48,000, due from that bank to the United States The terms and conditions upon which this transfer was made will more fully appear in a deposition which I gave to a committee of Congress in the year 1824, a copy of which I here enclose. Since that deposition was given, I have tried the suits at law upon the endorsed notes therein mentioned; and after a full argument of one of the cases, the court gave judgment against the United States, being of opinion that after the dissolution of the bank the blank endorsements upon the notes could not be filled up so as to authorize suits to be brought in the name of the United States. In consequence of this decision, I varied my course of proceeding, and instituted a suit in chancery against all the debtors of the bank, as well the stock debtors as the others; which suit is now pending in the Alexandria court. Among the property belonging to this bank, were some lots in Alexandria, given to secure the payments of debts due to the bank. I cannot state the extent or value of this property, but I believe its value cannot exceed $2,000. I am not aware of any other real estate in which this bank is interested, except a tract of land in the county of Prince William, in Virginia, about which a suit is now pending in the Fredericksburg court, under the care of Messrs. Barton and Berry." The amount of claims assigned by the bank is stated to be, according to the list filed with the bill in chancery, $136,222.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate. State.	County.	Town.	Trustees or agents.	Appraised value. Dolls. cts.	Present value by estimation. Dolls. cts.
(a) Gen. J. Brahan	140 acres of land	Alabama	Mobile	Mobile	Col. Le Roy Pope	Not stated	Not stated
(b) G. F. Strother, late a receiver of public moneys	Sundry tracts or parcels of land, situate in the county and town of St. Louis	Missouri	St. Louis	- -	Geo. Shannon, U. States' attorney		
(c) George C. Sibley	1 tract of land, 640 acres, on Wild Horse creek	Do	Do	- -	Do	800 00	
	1 tract of land, 800 arpents	Do	Jefferson	- -	- -	1,600 00	
	1 tract of land, 640 acres	Do	Lafayette	- -	- -	3,200 00	
	1 tract of land, 160 acres	Do	Jackson	- -	- -	600 00	
	1 tract of land, 160 acres	Do	Do	- -	- -	680 00	
(d) T. Douglass, No. 1	1 lot, 120 feet front by 130 feet deep	Do	St. Louis	St. Louis	G. Shannon, U. S. Att'y, & B. O. Fallan	2,600 00	4,000 00
(e) Jas. Kennerly 2	1 lot, 28 feet, English measure, by 150 feet deep, French measure	Do	Do	Do	Do	4,500 00	6,000 00
(f) Do "	1 lot, 150 feet front by 30 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	400 00	
(g) Do 3	1 lot of ground, 28 feet front by 50 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	345 00	2,000 00
(h) Thos. McKnight 4	1 lot, 38 feet front, 150 deep, on the bank of Missouri river	Do	Do	Do	Do	805 00	2,000 00
(i) Do 5	1 lot, 60 feet front by 150 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	100 00	Not stated
(k) J. McKnight, dec. 6	1 lot, 60 feet front by 300 feet deep	Do	Do	Do	Do	71 00	Not stated
(l) Joseph Philipson 7	First. Two equal undivided fourth parts of 6 lots of ground, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, forming a square adjoining the city of St. Louis	Do	Do	Near St. Louis	Do	1,552 00	Not stat'd
	Second. Undivided third part of four lots, Nos 5, 6, 7, and 8, on the bank of Mississippi river, north of St. Louis	Do	Do	Do	Do	100 00	
	Third. Two lots, Nos. 33 and 34, each 60 feet front by 40 deep, in the city of St. Louis	Do	Do	Do	Do	205 00	

Fourth. Lot No. 3, 60 feet front by 170 feet deep, in do.	Do	Do	Do	Do	
Fifth. Four lots, each 60 feet front by 121 feet deep, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, in do.	Do	Do	Do	Do	85 00
Sixth. A tract of land, 3,000 arpents, in St. Louis city	Do	Do	Do	Do	10 00

(*a*) The United States' attorney for the northern district of Alabama, Byrd Brandon, in his letter, dated October 2, 1830, says, General John Brahan, receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, executed two bonds for $40,981 60 each, dated the 23d October, 1819, payable at nine and eighteen months after date; to secure the payment of which, he at the same time executed a deed of trust to Obadiah Jones, Clement C. Clay, John W. Walker, Le Roy Pope, and John Reed, as trustees for the United States, for a considerable quantity of real and personal property. He is not able to state how much of this property has been converted into funds by Colonel Pope; but believes the land has all been disposed of, except 140 acres, which he describes as being part of the northeast quarter of section 2, in township 4, range 1 west. What its probable value may be, he does not state.

(*b*) These lands were mortgaged to the United States by Mr. Strother, June 22, 1826, for the purpose of securing a debt due from [illegible] to the United States, as receiver of public moneys, of $32,830 55. The debt has been reduced, by subsequent statements at the Treasury, to $20,631 86. In a letter received from R. A. Ewing, clerk of the United States' court for the district of Missouri, dated the 10th October, 1830, in which he gives a full description of this property, he says a bill in chancery was filed in that office by the United States' district attorney on the 28th January, 1829, to have this mortgage foreclosed.

(*c*) George C. Sibley was a surety on certain custom-house bonds; and at a sale of his property, made by the United States' marshal to satisfy the debt, these five tracts of land were bid in to the United States, at the prices stated, by Beverly Allen, the former United States' agent. The present agent, George Shannon, says, in his letter of the 29th November, 1830, that his information in relation to the property is so vague and uncertain that he can give no satisfactory opinion as to its present value. He does not, however, believe it will bring the sum given for it, $6,680. He thinks, from its local situation, that there is no prospect of its appreciating in value, and that it ought to be sold. Sale ordered accordingly by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

(*d*) On this lot there are two tenements: 1 large brick house, rented for $20 per month; and 1 smaller dwelling, rented for $12 per month.

(*e*) On this lot there is a brick store and dwelling-house, now rented at $500 per annum.

(*f*) On this lot is a row of one story brick buildings, called Jones's row. This property is valuable and productive; but the title of the United States is considered by the agent as worth nothing.

(*g*) This lot adjoins the one described above, as renting for $500 per annum: both lots together constitute a lot of 200 feet deep by 28 feet wide. They are estimated to be worth $8,000; and it is believed that they will command a higher price if sold together than they would if sold separately.

(*h*) This lot has on it a stone warehouse; but being rather out of the way of business, it remains vacant.

(*i*) A stone dwelling-house and other improvements on this lot. It has never been in possession of the agent of the United States; and their claim to it under the purchase is supposed to be very doubtful. Mr. Shannon says this property is very valuable.

(*k*) This lot is said to be vacant; and the title supposed by Mr. Shannon to be not good.

(*l*) All the interest of the United States in the six lots first described, and all their interest in the four lots, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, had been sold, says Mr. Shannon, by Colonel Strother and other agents appointed for that purpose, previous to the date of his late conveyance to the United States; which fact was not communicated by Col. Strother to the agents, nor was it known to them at the time he made the conveyance to the United States. The title to the tract of land containing 3,000 arpents is considered of no value. The property *secondly*, *thirdly*, and *fourthly* described, (being unimproved and some of it of equivocal title,) Mr. Shannon says, we (the agents) are unable to estimate satisfactorily to ourselves. We concur, [illegible] the opinion that it should be sold for what it will bring. Sale ordered accordingly by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) L. Rice, and the Columbian College	2 brick buildings on lots Nos. 1 and 2, in square No. 504	Dis. of Col.	Washington	City of Washington	Thomas Swann	14,000 00	2,500
(b) John W Kearney, Wm. McFarlane, and R. L. Patterson	No. 1. One lot of ground on 8th avenue, between 18th and 19th streets, 146 feet on the avenue, 114 feet on Fitzroy's road, on south side 242 feet, and on 19th street 229 feet	New York	New York	City of N. York	Beverly Robertson		
	No. 2. A lot on 19th street 147 9-12 feet, on Fitzroy's road 113 4-12 feet, on the northerly side 146 6-12 feet, and on the westerly side 90 9-12 feet						
(c) John R. Murray, 1	One undivided fourth part of a tract of land, containing 22, 725 acres	Do	Oneida	- -	T. L. Ogden, and B. W. Rogers		
2	Sundry lots of land, containing, in the whole, 5,233 acres	Do	St. Lawrence	Near De Kalb	Do		
(c) William Ogden, 3	Sundry lots of land, containing, in the whole, 5,233 acres	Do	Do	Do	Do		
4	One moiety of a tract of land, containing 10,725 acres	Do	Oneida	- -	Do		
5	One tract of land, containing 2,000 acres	Do	Genesee	- -	Do		
(c) W. Ogden and J. R. Murray [6	15 lots or parcels of land, containing, in the whole, 3,600 acres	Do	Clinton	- -	Do		
7	One tract of land, containing 4,010 acres	Do	Genesee	- -	Do		

(a) This property was conveyed in mortgage deed to William H. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1820, by Luther Rice, to secure the payment of $14,000, due from the said Rice to the United States; and, subsequently, by deed, bearing date the 13th October, 1828, it was conveyed to the United States by the said Luther Rice, Robert B. Semple, president of the board of trustees, and Enoch Reynolds, treasurer of the Columbia College, in the District of Columbia, for the consideration of the abovementioned sum of $14,000, for the payment of which it had been mortgaged. This property has since been sold by the district attorney, who had been appointed agent for the purpose, to William A. Davis, of Washington city, by written agreement, dated August 4, 1830, on the following terms and conditions, viz: The said Davis is forthwith to put repairs upon the buildings and premises to the amount of at least $1,000, and is to furnish to the Solicitor of the Treasury the proper and necessary vouchers for the said expenditure; and he is to occupy the said premises from the period of his obtaining possession of the same, for and during the term of two years. At the expiration of the said time of two years, if the said Davis shall then decide to become the purchaser of the said property, he is to have the privilege of making the said purchase at the price of $2,500, to be then paid in cash; and upon the payment being so made, the United States are to convey the said property to the said William A. Davis, in fee. If the said Davis should not, at the expiration of the said two years, decide to become the purchaser, then he is to restore the same to the United States, with such improvements and repairs as he may have made upon the same; it being understood that the improvements and repairs so made shall be received in lieu of the rent of the said premises for the period aforesaid, in case the said William A. Davis should not become the purchaser. It is further understood and agreed that the said Davis is to pay the taxes upon the said premises during the period aforesaid.

(b) The debt in this case is $7,045 12, on sundry custom-house bonds. On the 18th February, 1829, this property was assigned to Beverly Robertson, to pay, first, incumbrances; second, the debt due to the United States; and third, confidential creditors, &c. On No. 1 there are extensive buildings, and machinery for refining sugar; and it yields a nett rent of $1,700 a year on a lease, one year of which, from the 1st of January, 1831, has expired. This property is subject to incumbrances to the amount of $14,000. It is estimated by the assignee to be worth $20,000. Several attempts have been made to sell it at auction and at private sale; but, owing to the depressed state of that kind of property, no bid was made approaching its value. No. 2 produces an uncertain rent of about $200 a year; the buildings are of little value; and the tenants of the lowest order. The assignee says, as this property produces more than interest on the specific incumbrances, and is sure to improve in value, it is deemed expedient to delay for the present the sale of it. Mr. Hamilton, the United States' attorney, is of the opinion that the interests of the United States would be promoted by a sale of the property, and a distribution of the proceeds. Sale ordered by the Solicitor accordingly.

(c) John R. Murray and William Ogden were indebted to the United States on custom-house bonds, which fell due from February to May, 1817, in the sum of $31,858 92. On the 16th July, 1816, they became insolvent, and stopped payment; and on the 7th May, 1817, they conveyed or assigned to Thomas L. Ogden and B. W. Rogers, in trust, for the benefit of all their creditors, the property numbered 1 to 7, inclusive; for a particular description of the metes and bounds of which, see three several deeds in Mr. Hamilton's report, all bearing date 7th May, 1817. The said property to be sold and paid over to the creditors ratably and proportionally. On the 28th January, 1818, Murray and Ogden assigned all the rest of their property to William Bayard and Henry Barclay, in trust, for the benefit of their creditors, or all such as should, upon receiving their dividends of the proceeds, execute releases. In July, 1820, they applied for the benefit of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, and in October following were discharged.

Mr. Hamilton says, that, of the amount due the United States on custom-house bonds, Major and Gillespie, who had signed said bonds, have paid about $27,000, leaving $6,000 still due; that various suits have been brought on these trusts; and that it had been decided that the United States stood only upon a footing of other creditors as respects the lands herein specified, from No. 1 to 7; but that out of the funds arising from the second assignment to Bayard and Barclay, the United States must be first paid. The whole is before a master in chancery. He says that the United States may insist that the amount be taken under this decree, or file a new bill, asserting the right of priority, in the courts of the United States.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of debtors or former owners.	Tracts of land, &c.	Where situate.			Trustees or agents.	Appraised value.	Present value by estimation.
		State.	County.	Town.		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
(a) Hugh K. Toler	2 lots of ground, 20 feet front by 100 deep, 9th ward	New York	New York	City of N. York	- -	Not stated	600 00
	1 lot of ground, No. 12, Ridge street	Do	Do	Do	- -	Do	700 00
	1 do 50 feet front by 330 deep	Do	Orange	Newburg	- -	Do	Not stated
(b) Dominick Lynch, Henry Lynch, and Sarah Lea	Sundry tracts of land and personal property, described and set forth in three assignments	Do	New York				
(c) Joel Wolfe, Mordecai Marks, and John W. Forbes	Certain leasehold property, situate in Orange street, in 8th ward	Do	Do	City of N. York	Udolpho Wolfe & S. B. H. Judah, of the city of N. York	8,316 00	2,500 00

(a) This property was conveyed to the United States by H. K. Toler, 7th August, 1821. He owed to the United States $16,888 for duty bonds; had been sued to judgment, and committed to prison, and was released by the President. He executed, also, on the 8th of August, 1821, a general assignment of all his estate, real, personal, and mixed: to which assignment was appended a schedule or list of persons indebted to him on book account; also, sundry promissory notes, a detailed account of which is given in Mr. Hamilton's report. The two lots are in the suburbs of the city, and supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be worth $300 each. The lot on Ridge street has been sold for taxes for 21 years, and the reversion subject to the present estate supposed to be worth about $700. He has written to the clerk of Orange, to obtain information in relation to the lot in Newburg, but has not been able to get an account of it.

(b) The debt due to the United States in this case is $62,951 04; to secure which, three assignments or deeds of trust were executed on the 3d day of May, 1826, by Dominick Lynch, Henry Lynch, and Sarah Lea, the debt being for custom-house bonds, executed by the former as principal, and the two latter as sureties. These deeds of trust embraced sundry houses and lots in the city of New York; sundry goods and chattels and personal property in said city; sundry lots of land in the village of Rome, county of Oneida, New York; and the interest of said Dominick Lynch: for a particular and detailed description of all which, reference is made to the said deed of trust. The personal goods and chattels amounted, per inventory, to $31,987, and have been disposed of by an agent of the trustee, who is now dead. Very little has as yet been realised from the personal property, and a suit is pend-

[illegible] Sibourd, who is very aged; and subject, also, to the payment of $4,000 to Alexander [illegible] at the death of either the said Sibourd or Mrs Lynch, whichever shall happen first. The share of Henry Lynch is estimated at about $23,000, subject to the payment of $10,000, with interest, to his father's estate. The amount to which his assignee will be entitled, supposed to be about $10,000: it would probably produce, if sold at once, $7,000. The 8 acres of land assigned by Sarah Lea, and unsold, are supposed to be worth $800, and, the district attorney says, ought to be sold at once. These 8 acres ordered to be sold by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

(*e*) The debt due to the United States in this case is $8,316 on custom-house bonds, falling due from March to June, 1830; to secure the payment of which, a deed of trust for this property was executed the 3d October, 1829. Mr. Hamilton says the property, he supposes, may be worth $2,500, and that the trustees have been called upon to dispose of the trust estate in pursuance of their trust.

STATEMENT—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

		Appraised value.		Present by estim
		Dolls.	cts.	Dolls
Amount in the State of	Maine	15,617	24	6,5
	New Hampshire	1,696	52	1,2
	Massachusetts	31,966	92	13,7
	Connecticut	2,100	00	4
	New York	42,775	29	7,1
	New Jersey	84,959	06	9,9
	Pennsylvania	10,967	68	11,5
	Maryland	20,698	80	17,6
	Virginia	11,322	00	9,2
	North Carolina	11,045	74	10,5
	Ohio	1,590	00	1,5
	Kentucky	Not stated		Not
	Tennessee	6,700	00	12,9
	Georgia	1,692	24	2,0
	Indiana	61,420	00	61,4
	Illinois	698	29	69
	Alabama	23,907	08	16,51
	Missouri	54,359	55	46,83
	Michigan	5,860	54	60
	District of Columbia	17,041	58	6,29
	Aggregate amount	406,418	03	236,83

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 15, 1831.

Mr. Knight made the following report; which was read, and concurred in.

The Committee on the Contingent Fund of the Senate, to whom was referred the memorial of S. & W. Meeteer, praying for an alteration of the mode of procuring paper used in the printing for Congress, report:

The committee, on a cursory investigation, believe a large sum, compared with the amount expended, might be saved in the printing for Congress and the several Departments of the Government, by an alteration of the system or mode of performing that service. But, inasmuch as the memorial referred to the committee is confined to a proposition to furnish paper for the printing to both Houses of Congress only, they do not consider themselves authorized to go into an examination of the subject of printing generally, but will leave that for further consideration and investigation at a proper season. The memorialists state that a better quality of paper than that now used can be furnished at 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than the price now allowed in the estimate for public printing. Of this fact the committee have no reason to doubt. The memorialists are manufacturers of the article, and fully acquainted with the prices, cost, quality, and material used, and of all the facts stated, and of their ability to perform all contracts made by them. But the public printer having been elected for the next Congress under the existing law, your committee believe it to be supererogation for Congress to interfere at this time with any contract appertaining to him, or to procure the paper necessary for the performance of the work, even if it could be done at a less price or cheaper rate. They, therefore, ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of this memorial.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 16, 1831.

Mr. Dickerson made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill (S. 147) *to reduce and fix the duties on sugars imported into the United States, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report:*

That, in making up their opinions upon this subject, they have not the aid of any petitions, remonstrances, or documents of any kind, to show the necessity or propriety of reducing the duties on sugars, in accordance with the provisions of the bill submitted to them.

Their attention, however, has been called to a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the 19th of last month, upon the subject of the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture and refinement of sugar. In this they find much information, obtained from sources on which great reliance may be placed, showing the necessity of continuing the present duties upon sugars.

The duty of two and a half cents per pound upon brown sugar, when we obtained Louisiana, was evidently imposed for revenue alone; during the late war it was doubled for the purpose of revenue. Under these duties, however, the culture of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar grew up to a degree of importance, that well merited the attention of the National Legislature; and in 1816 the duty was fixed at three cents per pound. As this exceeds the duty laid before Louisiana was obtained, by half a cent per pound, it may be considered that the duty has been increased to that amount for the protection and encouragement of one of the most important products of agriculture and manufacture which this country can boast of.

Small as this additional duty was, its effects have been very decided and extensive. It has diverted a large portion of the capital and labor, heretofore less profitably employed in producing rice, cotton, and tobacco, to the production of sugar; thereby relieving, to a certain extent, the cultivators of those articles from the pressure created by over production.

It appears that a capital of about forty-five millions of dollars is invested in establishments for raising the sugar cane, and for manufacturing sugar and molasses, in Louisiana alone. That the produce of these establishments amounted in the year 1828 to 87,965 hogsheads of sugar, which is nearly two-thirds of all the sugar consumed in the United States. That the produce of the crops of 1830, in Louisiana, is estimated at 100,000 hogsheads.

And it is further estimated that we have land enough, proper for the cultivation of sugar, to yield a sufficient supply of this article, for the entire consumption of the United States for fifty years to come.

This exhibits the most satisfactory evidence of the great resources of our country, and of the untiring industry and enterprise of our citizens; and it is a circumstance no less gratifying, that, while our establishments for producing sugar have been rapidly increasing, the price of the article has been constantly decreasing; and sugar, which five years ago sold in our markets for ten cents per pound, is now selling for six cents per pound. The competition between the foreign and domestic production has reduced and kept down the price, as well in our own markets as in the markets of the islands from which we make importations; so that, without doubt, the consumer, both here and there, purchases the article at a cheaper rate than he could do if no more sugar was produced in the United States now than was produced in the year 1816.

The price of sugar will still continue to fall, if, as many believe, the profit of capital invested in establishments for producing sugar is greater than the capital employed in the production of rice, cotton, and tobacco; for the capital employed in the latter establishments will be transferred to the former, until there shall be an equality of profits among them. Increased production will increase competition in our markets, which must end in a reduction of prices.

The producers of sugar believe, and with good reason, that a reduction of the duties upon foreign sugar would be destructive of the investments which they have been invited to make by the laws of Congress. The benefits which have resulted from the protection of the additional half cent duty upon sugar would be lost, should that protection be withdrawn, and should the duty be reduced to one cent per pound upon brown sugar, agreeably to the last section of the bill; it would carry ruin to a large portion of our citizens, who have invested their capital in sugar plantations; and it would be attended with the loss of property to the amount of many millions of dollars.

As the production of sugar in the United States is now in a train of successful experiment, the committee think it would be contrary to every principle of sound policy to check its progress by removing the cause of its prosperity. They consider the production of this article, even if confined to Louisiana alone, as one of national importance; and one in which every State in the Union has a deep interest.

All who furnish the capital and labor, the steam engines, mills, kettles, tools, carts, wagons, ploughs, horses, mules, oxen, pork, beef, fish, corn, flour, and other provisions, and all articles of clothing necessary for those engaged in the production of sugar—all these participate in the advantages of this important branch of industry. This renders Louisiana dependent upon the southern and western States for a part of her capital, labor, and supplies, and the middle and eastern States for a large portion of the residue, and every State in a greater or less degree dependent upon Louisiana for an article indispensably necessary to the health and comfort of every individual in the Union.

This mutual dependence, which cannot fail to attach by the strongest ties the most southerly member of the confederation to those of the south, the north, and the west, is a consideration of high importance in a political point of view, when we are admonished by the signs of the times to strengthen and not to weaken the amicable relations among the States.

The transportation of domestic sugar is already an object of great importance to our commerce and navigation. To supply the middle and eastern States with this article from New Orleans requires as much shipping as to obtain it from the West Indies, and affords to the shipper as good a profit in the one case as in the other. But the profits of the trade, if carried on with the West Indies, must be divided between the merchants of the two countries, while, if it is carried on with New Orleans, the whole profit must remain with our own citizens.

The bill provides that the permanent duties upon sugars shall be such as might have been levied by the act of the 4th of July, 1789, that is, three cents per pound upon loaf sugar, and one cent per pound upon brown sugar. This, therefore, in the opinion of the committee, is a bill for raising revenue upon sugar, as much so as it would be if no duties had heretofore been laid upon this article. A bill imposing duties upon articles of importation, whether such duties shall be greater or less than those established by preexisting laws, is equally a bill for raising revenue, and can only originate in the House of Representatives.

The committee, therefore, direct that the bill referred to them be reported without amendment, and that their chairman, at the proper time, move for its indefinite postponement.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 16, 1831,

Read, concurred in, and ordered that it be printed, and that 1000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

Mr. WOODBURY, from the Committee on Commerce, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred a resolution concerning our present consular system, ask leave to report:

That the same subject was submitted to their consideration at the last session of Congress, and information in relation to it requested from the State Department. The reply not having been ready, in all its parts, at that session, for reasons stated in the letter, marked A, the committee deemed it expedient to make no report, till further intelligence could be obtained and presented.

The same reasons have operated during the present session, till the receipt of the letter from the Secretary of State, under date of February 1st, 1831, marked B, with the documents referred to in the schedule annexed to the letter.

The subject being one of much commercial importance, and on which it is desirable to ascertain public opinion before any essential change is made, the committee, at this late period in the session, do not deem it useful to express a decisive conviction on the several changes proper to be adopted; but they respectfully recommend, that the subject be postponed to the next Congress, and, in the mean time, that 1000 extra copies of this report, and the documents herewith presented, marked A, B, and C, be printed for the use of the Senate.

A.

Letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, relative to the consular establishment of the United States abroad, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 10th February, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, in answer to the inquiry which you have proposed to this Department in their behalf, by your note of the 2d of January, that the fees which our consuls are authorized to charge for services rendered by them in the regular discharge of their official duties, are not well defined by law, and that, consequently, no uniform rule is believed to be observed in

reference to those which are severally demanded and exacted by them for such services, some consuls charging more and some less for the performance of the same specific acts: that this circumstance is found to be productive of great inconvenience and embarrassment to the consuls themselves, as well as to the captains and supercargoes of American shipping frequenting foreign ports; and forcibly indicates the necessity of the establishment of some fixed and judicious standard, by legislative enactment, for the regulation of such fees, and all consular charges and commissions. This dissimilitude in practice leads, likewise, in many instances, to unpleasant collisions between these agents of the Government of the United States and their fellow-citizens resorting to their several districts, and to endless criminations and recriminations on both sides; and it tends, also, in no small degree, to injure the national character of the United States in the estimation of foreigners, and to bring the consular institution of this Government, which was designed for the protection of the rights and interests of our fellow-citizens, engaged in the laudable pursuit of a legitimate trade under the flag of their own country, into disrepute. If the measure suggested, of establishing by law a fixed and uniform standard for the regulation of consular fees, charges, and commissions, should be acceptable to the committee, I would respectfully, in that case, submit to its consideration, whether it would not be advisable, before any final step is taken in relation to it, that this Department should ascertain the discrepancies which actually prevail, in regard to the fees, charges, and commissions claimed and demanded at the several consulates of the United States. At present, it is impossible to state at all in detail, or with any accuracy, what those discrepancies are, since it is made no part of the duty of the consuls of the United States to exhibit statements of their official emoluments to this or any other Department of the Government. We only know, generally, from occasional appeals to this Department on the part of individuals who think themselves aggrieved by the consular charges exacted of them at particular ports varying from those which are required at others, that those discrepancies do exist.

The consuls at some of the principal foreign ports might, at the same time, be instructed to furnish this Department with such views as their observations and experience may suggest to them as useful and necessary, with regard to the consular system of the United States generally; and to indicate such alterations as shall appear to them conducive to its amendment and improvement. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that this system is susceptible of great and beneficial changes; but in what respects, my experience does not enable me to point out, in the manner or to the extent which might be useful to the committee or satisfactory to myself: the other important duties incident to the charge of this Department, of a more urgent nature, having almost exclusively occupied my attention since I was entrusted with it, and left me but very little time to devote to this highly necessary and interesting branch of the public business. If, under these circumstances, it should be the pleasure of the committee to recommend that a revision of the consular system, generally, or of the practice which prevails with regard "to the fees and charges of American consuls," should be postponed till the next session of Congress, there is reason to believe that this work may then be entered upon much more advantageously than at the present time, without the lights to be then derived from the communications of the *consuls in question*, in compliance with the proposed reference to them; and *I respectfully advise* the committee, for this reason, to recommend to the

Senate a postponement of the whole subject accordingly, till the next session of Congress.

In the mean time, however, I beg leave to furnish the committee with the extract of a letter lately received at this Department from Mr. John McPherson, our consul at Carthagena, in Colombia, together with a copy of the observations to which he refers, containing his views in regard to the situation of consuls of the United States, particularly in South America, and affording much valuable information in respect to the general objects of the inquiry of the committee.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

LEVI WOODBURY, Esq.
Chairman Comm. of Commerce, Senate.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 1, 1831.

SIR: Conformably with the plan indicated by the letter which I did myself the honor to write to you on the 9th of February, last year, upon the subject of the inquiry which you had proposed to this Department, in relation to the fees which our consuls were authorized to charge for services rendered by them in the regular discharge of their official duties, and which was understood to have met with the approbation of your committee, I addressed, on the 10th of June following, a circular letter to the consuls of the United States, at the principal ports where we have such agents, a copy of which accompanies this communication, directing them to transmit to this Department statements of the description required, with regard to the fees of office which they were respectively in the habit of charging, together with such observations and suggestions as might be calculated, in their judgments, to lead to useful alterations and convenient improvements in the consular system, generally, of the United States.

Agreeably to these instructions, detailed and full reports have been made by most of those consuls to this Department, containing the information particularly desired by the committee, with regard to the fees demanded by them for the performance of official services in their several districts, and many valuable suggestions and observations derived from their experience and situations, pointing out the defects of the existing system, and recommending alterations, which, in their judgments, are calculated to remedy these defects, and to improve that system.

These reports were referred to Mr. Daniel Strobel, consul of the United States at Bordeaux, who happened to be in this capital at the time of their receipt, as he still is, with a request that he would give them a careful examination, and recommend such a plan to this Department, as the result of that examination, and his own intelligence and great experience, might suggest to him as best calculated to produce a radical improvement in the system, and to render the consular establishment of the United States more efficient and respectable; and I know not how I can better comply with the wishes

of your committee, and the views of this Department upon the subject, than by furnishing the committee with the report itself, which Mr. Strobel has made to this Department, together with the consular letters which were referred to him. I beg leave, therefore, to transmit them to you for that purpose.

If the attendance of Mr. Strobel should be deemed at all useful, I am authorized to state that it will give him pleasure to wait upon the committee at any time which they may please to appoint.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

LEVI WOODBURY, Esq.
Chairman Comm. on Commerce, Senate U. S.

C.

Mr. Strobel's report to the Secretary of State, relative to consular fees, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, *January*, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the letter you did me the honor of addressing me on the 28th November last, (accompanied by the statements of certain consuls of the United States, in answer to a circular from the Department of State, of the 9th of June previous, and, also, by a copy of that circular,) whereby it is intimated that it is desirable I should communicate to the Department whatever information my experience might enable me to afford concerning several points of our consular system which are supposed to require the action of Congress, I have examined the statements of the consuls; from all which, and from my own impressions, I have taken the following views of some points relating to the subject, and have suggested certain alterations in respect to it, which, in my opinion, would tend to ameliorate our imperfect system. They are, therefore, respectfully submitted for your consideration.

It would certainly be extremely desirable to adopt some system, for the remuneration of the consuls, different from that which has hitherto prevailed, and which, whilst it affords them no adequate compensation for the expenses they are at, and the trouble and loss of time they incur, has the inconvenience of occasioning the discrepancies observed in their respective charges, and the complaints that may have been made, on that and on other grounds, as well on their part as on the part of others. But it does not seem feasible to devise any general plan for remunerating them by means of *fees*, which, in its operation, should be free from great inequalities, and from some degree of injustice towards the parties concerned.

Among the commercial nations of Europe, who, time out of mind, have possessed consular establishments, and have derived important advantages from them, two systems seemed to have prevailed. One, to appoint their consuls from among opulent merchants of their respective nations, *permanently* residing in foreign ports, to whom they grant no further remuneration than what is derived from certain fees; the other, to compensate their consuls by means of salaries, and a less number of fees, and not permitting

them to trade. Those who follow the former are the Dutch, Danes, Swedes, and Hanseatic towns, whilst the latter system is adopted by Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and, generally, by all the principal commercial States.

From those two systems we have to make our selection. Hitherto, we have imitated the Dutch and some of the northern powers; and provided that, like them, we enjoyed the advantage of possessing opulent commercial houses of our nation, *permanently* established in the ports to which we trade, from among whom consuls could be selected, capable, from their local standing, of adding to, as well as of receiving from, their official character some degree of consideration, it might perhaps prove an eligible system for us also; but wanting what they possess, in the stability and permanency of their commercial houses abroad, we cannot, like them, select from our countrymen, settled in foreign countries, persons whose circumstances enable them to hold the offices of consuls, and discharge the duties of that situation as they ought to be performed, for the slender and precarious emoluments to be derived from a few fees. Accordingly, experience has demonstrated, that, with here and there an exception, our consulates have proved injurious to most of the individuals who have unwarily gone out to occupy them, and have done so under erroneous impressions of their value in a pecuniary point of view, which has plunged many of them into difficulties and embarrassments; whilst the struggles and shifts that some among them are consequently compelled to make for a livelihood, are often of a nature to derogate from their official character, and to injure its efficacy.

It is easy to conceive that a public functionary, residing in a foreign land, and in circumstances so dependent as not to be able to provide for himself and family the decent comforts of life, is not likely to enjoy the consideration due to his public station. His intercourse with the local authorities, and with the resident functionaries of other nations, instead of being free and familiar, as it ought to be on public grounds, is stiff and formal; and instead of mixing in the society of persons with whom it is expedient he should appear on terms of *apparent* equality, he is compelled to retire into a species of obscurity, prejudicial to the service on which he is employed. Too many of our consuls are in that predicament. The consciousness of their precarious and dependent situations, and of the effects it produces on the communities where they reside, is excited at each moment, and by every thing that surrounds them; and the anxious feelings it necessarily occasions cannot but tend to depress their activity, cramp their exertions, and abate the desire they feel to render their agency as serviceable to the State as it would really prove if they were more at their ease.

Having adverted to the difficulty, in the way of assimilating our system to that of the Dutch and some other of the northern States, I should be extremely glad if I had it in my power to suggest any useful alteration in that feature of it which remunerates our consuls, by means of fees, for the official services they render to our *shipping;* but, owing to the nature, number, and more or less importance, of such services varying in the different countries or ports where they are required to be performed, (on account of their several local laws, police, port regulations, &c.) it would hardly be possible, I think, to establish any fixed rules on that subject, which would not be found defective, and occasion, as heretofore, discontent and complaint; and, therefore, if any other plan for remunerating the consuls could be substituted, which would do away with the present practice of charging

for official certificates, acts, or other services, to *masters, supercargoes, or others, belonging to vessels whilst in port,* it would be likely to content all parties, and would certainly add considerably to the official respectability of the consuls, by preventing the bickerings and disputes, in relation to their charges, which occur between them and many of the masters and owners of our vessels; some of whom being apt to complain without any real cause.

Perhaps a *consular due,* which shall entitle the master and every other individual attached to a vessel in port to *all* the *official* services of the consul, whilst there, would prove the most eligible substitute for the present practice of remunerating these services; and its amount might be fixed at ——— per ton, according to her register. This mode of compensating the consuls would be attended with the following advantages:

1st. It would establish, beyond all *dispute,* the amount payable to the consuls by each vessel, and be the means of restoring and maintaining a degree of harmony and good feeling between them and the masters, and others concerned in our vessels, which their angry discussions, in relation to fees and such like charges, have unhappily interrupted, to the discredit of all parties, and of their common country.

2d. It would enable the Government to ascertain, from the semi-annual returns of the consuls, the exact amount of the receipts of each for official services rendered to our shipping, and the total expense of the latter for consular aid and protection; which would be a useful guide on all future occasions similar to the present.

3d. It would apportion that expense in proportion to the magnitude of the vessel; which, in justice, ought to be the rule. At present, the largest vessel pays no more to the consul than the smallest, which is a hardship on the latter, and is certainly not equitable.

The compensation, in this shape, ought, however, to be a liberal one; for it is unreasonable to expect that any man of competent qualifications for exercising the functions of a consul, and residing in a foreign land, where he is commonly at a much greater expense than at home, could be constantly at his post to fulfil his duty at a moment's warning, as he ought to be, without receiving something approaching to an adequate compensation therefor; and it appears unjust to exact it of him for the benefit of the masters and owners of our vessels alone, some of whom even complain that they are held to pay any charge whatever to the consuls, alleging, that, as public agents, on a national service, it is the province of the Government to remunerate them as some other Governments do theirs.

Should it be deemed advisable to establish a regulation similar to that above alluded to, the remuneration should be considered as a compensation for *consular* duties performed only and exclusively for services rendered to vessels in port, and as not including the cost of notarial and other acts, which are not obligatory on the parties either to demand or to furnish, but are matters of private convenience to both. It would not be unreasonable, or objectionable, were the consul (when acting as a notary) to exact the double, for all such acts, of what would be demanded by the native notary, whose documents require to be translated and authenticated, and are attended with other expenses, from all which the consuls are free.* Besides which, a good deal of trouble, perplexity, and loss of time, is, in general, saved to the applicant, by employing the consul as a notary on many occasions; and

* *This is the case in all countries excepting Great Britain and her dependencies.*

therefore he consults his own interest and convenience whenever he does so. This matter may be safely left, as now, to the discretion of the parties.

The consuls of all nations, not excepting those who enjoy salaries, receive the value of two dollars for the official certificates and similar documents, which they grant as well to their fellow-citizens or subjects as to all other persons. Our consuls may be allowed to do the same as heretofore, excepting for their services to masters, supercargoes, and seamen, in their respective districts, in case the mode I have suggested for compensating those services be adopted.

Upon the whole, however, considering the vast extent and growing importance of our commerce with foreign countries, and that we have not, nor, on account of our speculating, roving dispositions, are likely to have, opulent merchants *permanently* established in the ports visited by our vessels from whom we could select persons properly qualified to fill the consular station, and in circumstances which would enable them to attend to its duties for a slight remuneration derivable from a few favors, I am inclined to believe that it would be preferable to imitate the British and other nations, who grant certain salaries to their consuls in lieu of any charges on their shipping interest, interdicting them from trading—an interdiction fraught with considerable advantages; among others, as tending to ensure the interests of the owners and masters of vessels, and of the merchants generally, against the effects of partiality or favoritism; for the consul who trades cannot be expected to be always free from the universal bias which impels the generality of men to favor those from whom they derive advantages, and to care less about others. This very natural and irresistible propensity must occasionally interfere with his full and impartial duty to all, and is, doubtless, the principal motive for the rule forbidding the consuls of the abovementioned nations from engaging in trade.

It is a fact generally admitted by those who have had opportunities for making observations and acquiring information on the subject, that the duty of the consul, and the interest of the merchant, where the two characters are united in the same individual, are, in many cases, totally irreconcilable; and is particularly so in regard to the American consul who is also a merchant. A very extensive observation made by myself in the principal commercial ports of Europe, during the last forty years, enables me to advance, without hesitation, that, in that quarter of the world, at least, it is commonly injurious to the interest of a merchant who depends for success on business directed from this country, to be the consul at his residence, if he fulfils his charge strictly and impartially as he ought to do. As a merchant, his paramount object is to make friends, in order to attract business; and to do so, he must continue to please. It is, therefore, his interest to stand well with masters of vessels and supercargoes, to obtain their good will, and, by their means, the confidence of all others with whom they may have any influence: as a consul, strictly fulfilling his duty, he must necessarily often disoblige and thwart the wishes of some of those persons, which seldom fails to excite rumors and prejudices to his disadvantage, and to give opportunities to his rivals in trade to decry him, and to take his business from him. In the collision between his interest and his duty, it is hardly possible for an American consul, engaged in trade, to perform conscientiously his public functions, without incurring loss or damage to his private affairs. For which reason, when I was formerly *engaged in an* extensive business, and enjoyed the *confidence of a number of the most* respectable merchants and ship own-

ers in every part of the United States, I should not have been induced to undertake the functions of a consul, from knowing that I should either be compelled to sacrifice my private interest or neglect my public duty.

I am aware of the insuperable objection which prevails with us to the bare idea of granting the most moderate salaries to our consuls, and which derives additional force from the actual unnecessary multiplicity of those functionaries, whereby the consular character itself is deprived of some of its dignity, and, consequently, of its usefulness; but the objection would, perhaps, lose much of its tenacity, if it were made apparent that the number of our consuls might be advantageously diminished. In France, for example, the consul at Bordeaux might, by himself, and agents appointed by him, with whom he could correspond, and for whom he would be responsible, transact all the consular business from the frontiers of Spain to Brest; the consul at Havre might do the same from Brest to Belgium; and the one at Marseilles could, in like manner, fulfil all the duties in the French Mediterranean ports. Two would be sufficient for those in England; one at London, the other at Liverpool. Scotland and Ireland might each have one. The same principle might be applied to other countries. In the Netherlands, a consul at Amsterdam, and another at Antwerp, with agents appointed by them wherever necessary, would effect every desirable purpose; and, in Spain, three appointments, one at Corunna, for the bay of Biscay, one at Cadiz, and another at Alicant or Barcelona, would be sufficient for that kingdom—in all, twelve consuls, for by far the greater part of Europe. According to this plan, and on the same principle, it would not be found difficult to reduce the actual unnecessary number of our consuls, and, at the same time, render their services more important and efficacious than hitherto, or than they could be made to prove, under our present system, or rather, (if I might be permitted to term it) want of system; for the subject has never yet been taken up by us, with a view towards systematizing it.

It is one of the few subjects which we, as a nation, had but little knowledge of, and no experience whatever in, at the time we assumed our independent rank; for, as colonies, it did not concern us in any shape; and what we now call our consular system is, in fact, a hasty sketch on the spur of the occasion, when it became indispensable, at the peace of 1783, to send consuls to some of the nations of Europe that were sending similar agents to reside among us. Such as it then was, it has continued to remain, without any attempt being made towards improving it, although its defects have been long felt, and occasionally exposed; whereas the British, with all their long experience and extensive practice, have found it expedient, of late years, to introduce changes and ameliorations in their consular system, which it might be well perhaps for us to imitate; since it is presumable that a Government like theirs, so attentive to all that concerns their extended commerce and numerous shipping, would, with the practice and experience they have possessed in such matters, be very likely to select the most eligible basis for the erecting of a good consular system.

Were the number of our consuls diminished, as suggested, it might perhaps be found that moderate salaries could be granted to them at not much greater expense to the trade than is now occasioned by allowing them fees. The consuls would unquestionably enjoy a greater degree of respect in their official capacity, and consequently possess more influence whenever required to act as mediators, or in adjusting the differences which so frequently occur between the masters and their crews.

According to the first section of that act, every master of a vessel bound on a foreign voyage is held, previously to receiving a clearance from the custom-house, to deliver to the collector a list containing the names, places of birth, and residence, and a *description* of the *persons* who compose his ship's company; and to make oath to the facts therein stated, "so far as he can ascertain them." The collector thereupon furnishes him with a certified *copy* of the list; which, on his return to a port in the United States, he is bound to exhibit to the first boarding officer, and to produce to him the *persons* named and *described* therein. It is the duty of the boarding officer to examine and *compare* the men with the list, and to report thereon to the collector. Should any of the persons designated on the list as *American citizens* not be produced, the master incurs a penalty of four hundred dollars, unless he exhibits satisfactory evidence that such persons have died or absconded, have been forcibly impressed into other service, or have been regularly discharged in the presence of the consul, and as the law directs.

Such is the tenor of that section of the act; but, in making out the list for the collector, the masters seldom attempt to *ascertain* the facts to which they swear, nay, they do not, in most cases, even *see* all the men before the list is handed in to the collector, although they had already attested to their descriptions and national characters; and thus the whole proceeding becomes altogether an idle formality, or rather a palpable evasion, by which, not only the object of the law is defeated, but its intention entirely perverted.

To prove the correctness of this remark, it is necessary to describe the manner in which the crews are generally shipped, and of forming the lists to be delivered to the collectors.

When a vessel is loaded, and ready to depart on her voyage, the master has recourse to a notary to procure the number of seamen required to navigate her. The notary, who has agents among landlords and crimps, ships the men, taking them, as they come, from *all* nations; but, nevertheless, as many of them as have in their possession any *cast off* American protections are, from *that circumstance* alone, set down in the list as American citizens; and it is not of the smallest importance that the protections should accord in the least with the personal descriptions, &c. of the new proprietors. Hence, the crew list does not contain the names, descriptions, &c. of all the persons *actually* comprising the ship's company, but, in a great part, of those who originally owned the protections thus clandestinely used.

It is, therefore, quite impossible to determine, from the inspection of the list, whether many of the seamen who form the crew of a vessel do really belong to her or not, and consequently wholly impracticable for the consuls to execute that part of the law which concerns them.

The mode generally adopted for complying with the *first section* of the act (as above described) puts it in the power of any master, so disposed, to discharge or turn off, in a foreign port, *any* of his men, whether certified on the crew list as Americans or otherwise, and, on his return home, to get clear of the penalty for doing so by substituting the other seamen by whom they have been replaced, as the latter would be just as well, or rather as ill, described on the list as their predecessors were, and would serve to conceal his bond in the custom house to the full as well. So far, then, from that act being an obstacle to the discharging of our seamen in foreign countries, it operates, from the *manner* in which it is complied with in the first instance, to facilitate that abuse; and it is to be regretted that some of the masters scruple not to avail themselves of that facility whenever it suits

their interest or convenience to do so. They employ different means for accomplishing their object, the least objectionable of which consists in paying the men the wages due to them, and suffering them to depart; but it is to be feared that, in many cases, they have recourse to an excessive degree of severity towards the persons whom they wish to be rid of, in order to induce or compel them to abscond, although the loss of their wages and effects on board is the consequence; at least such is the statement of the men, when, after their vessels have departed, they apply to the consuls in the character of destitute seamen. The impunity with which similar acts might be committed may operate with some masters as an encouragement of the practices complained of by the seamen, and requires a remedy. The latter, when abroad, cannot readily obtain any redress, if misused, either from the local courts,* or from the consuls, who have no authority to use coercion, nor sufficient influence, in most cases, to effect much good by their "recommendatory interventions."

A remedy might be found for most of the disorders which result from the existing facility for the discharging of seamen abroad in the act of February 23, 1803, duly amended, provided it were practicable to carry it into complete execution, which all the masters agree in saying is not possible at present on account of the insufficient number of American seamen; but if that act is to subsist, it will require several amendments. A clause should be added, making it the duty of the masters to give *prompt* notice to the consul whenever a man deserts, and requiring of him to be *personally* aiding in the endeavors making towards apprehending and securing such deserter; and another, authorizing the consul to allow of discharges in cases where, in his opinion, it is evident that the interest of the individual would be thereby promoted; as in cases of seamen who might find employment as masters, and mates as masters, when all parties are consenting; and to the *provisos*, contained in the first section, ought to be added "*nor on account of any such person being left sick and unable to proceed on the voyage.*" The crew list, which is the pivot on which the whole act turns, ought to be *scrupulously* made to contain the names, *personal* descriptions, &c. of the several individuals, for whose return to the United States, in the same vessel, the master gives a bond; and it ought to be made the duty of some public officer to *see* that it does so. The examination of the boarding officer, on the return of the vessel, ought to be *real*, and not unmeaning, formality, as heretofore; and his report to the collector should be *bona fide* under a penalty; and every master in default should be made to forfeit his bond.

Could the law, thus amended, be strictly enforced, it would not only prevent the too prevalent and injurious practice of discharging our seamen in foreign ports, where, besides the injury they sustain in a variety of ways, they become generally a burthen on the consulates, and a great expense to the State, but it would have, also, the salutary effect of curbing the passions of such of the masters as are prone to misuse their men, from being made sensible that they must eventually return them to their country, where prompt redress could be obtained from the courts for any ill usage received by them.

Before quitting this subject, suffer me to add, in explanation, that the remarks I have unavoidably been led to make, relative to the conduct of some of the masters of our vessels when abroad, do not apply to the masters generally, among whom are to be found as just, correct, and estimable charac-

* *Excepting*, perhaps, in Great Britain and her dependencies.

ters, as any this community can boast of; and candor obliges me also to state, that much of the intemperate conduct, with which some masters are charged by their crews, proceeds from the riotous and disorderly deportment of the latter, which is often carried to great extremes when in port, particularly as regards those seamen shipped in our southern ports, many of whom have probably been engaged in privateering in the West Indies, and some among them, perhaps, in a more culpable service.

I have been induced to treat the subject of consulates at greater length than was perhaps required, or is necessary, from a belief, that it happens to be one not generally well understood on this side of the Atlantic, and that it is a matter for mature consideration at this time, when there appears to be a disposition to take it up with a view towards regularizing and perhaps modifying our inceptive system. I am unable to suggest any material improvement, in respect to our present mode of remunerating the consuls by the means of fees, for the reasons I have assigned; and am therefore of opinion that a *consular due*, to be paid by vessels according to their respective tonnage, would prove the most eligible substitute for that purpose. I am, however, strongly inclined to believe that granting the consuls moderate salaries, with the addition of fees in cases that could be clearly defined, and interdicting them from trading, would be a better plan; that it would not prove much more onerous, provided their number was restricted to no more than is really necessary; and that reducing their number would add considerably to the dignity and respectability of their official character, which, situated as most of them are, in countries where prejudices exist which are unknown to us at home, it is important they should possess, as accredited agents from such a country as this.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 19, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of fort Delaware, report:

That nothing has appeared in the evidence submitted to them to induce the belief or suspicion that the destruction of the fort was occasioned by design, negligence, or want of due exertions to suppress the flames; but that the destruction of a fort by fire is an event of so serious a nature, involving always a loss of public property, endangering the country in time of war, exposing to loss papers and vouchers on which the settlement of accounts or other important matters might depend, and liable, besides, to happen in so many ways besides that of accident, that the committee are of opinion that every event of the kind should become the subject of a court of inquiry; and, accordingly, recommend that no further proceedings be had on the bill referred to them, and which is herewith returned to the Senate, until a court of inquiry shall examine into the circumstances of the destruction of fort Delaware, and the facts of the case be reported to the Senate through the Department of War. The committee have the satisfaction to add, that, since this report was resolved upon by them, they have learnt that immediately upon the happening of the accident to fort Delaware, the commanding officer, Major Pierce, applied for a court of inquiry, and that it has since been ordered.

The committee recommend, for the present, that the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of fort Delaware lie upon the table.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to

nobacks on Refined Sugar, and attempts fraudulently to obtain the same.

February 19, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Treasury Department,
18*th February*, 1831.

IR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, iesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate annual amount of drawbacks allowed upon refined sugars from the 1st of January, 1825, to the first day of January, 1831; and, also, to comicate any information he may possess as to frauds committed, or attempt- be committed, under the laws giving a drawback on refined sugars," I the honor to transmit a statement from the Register, showing the unt of drawbacks, and a communication from the United States' Attorat New York, stating the alleged frauds committed, or attempted to be mitted, in that district. It does not appear that such attempts have been overed in other ports. Samples of the sugar referred to in the District rney's letter are in possession of the Department. It is represented by Collector of New York that the case of Barlow, mentioned by the rict Attorney, is to be brought before the Supreme Court at the present . He further adds, that the decision of the Circuit Court is, that no r refined within the United States can be exported for benefit of draw- inferior to or less refined than the loaf and lump sugar of commerce, wn as such as early as 1794, and from thence to the time of the passage ie act increasing the drawback to five cents.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

he Hon. the President
of the Senate.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Drawback paid upon Refined Sugar exported from the United States during the years ending 31st of December, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1829, *and the estimated amount in* 1830.

ON FOREIGN REFINED SUGAR EXPORTED.

1825	Loaf sugar		$8 77

ON DOMESTIC REFINED SUGAR.

1825,	paid	1,612 68	
1826,	do.	2,627 57	
1827,	do.	11,168 28	
1828,	do.	2,045 48	
1829,	do.	45,092 56	
1830,	(estimated)	92,000 00	
			154,546 57
			$154,555 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, 11th *February,* 1831.
T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

NEW YORK, *February* 14, 1831.

SIR: I received to-day your letter of the 12th instant, informing me that you had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting "from you any information your office may possess as to frauds committed, or attempted to be committed, in this district, under the laws giving a drawback on refined sugar; and requesting from me a statement on the subject, embracing the cases in which I have been officially engaged." I have the pleasure to reply.

The only cases of alleged frauds under the laws giving a drawback on refined sugars in which I have been officially engaged, are those of Joseph Barlow and William A. Archbald.

In the last case, after the libel was filed, I received directions from the collector to stay proceedings, and nothing further has been done. I understand that, upon a further examination of the sugar by the collector, after the seizure, they were adjudged to be refined sugar within the meaning of the law, and were restored.

In the former case, Joseph Barlow entered for exportation, between the 20th day of December, 1829, and the 14th day of January, 1830, two hundred hogsheads of sugar, to be shipped on board the brig Spartan, bound to Leghorn. Upon a special examination by the collector, eighty-eight hogs-

heads of these sugars were seized. Against eighty-five hogsheads, they being in ship-board, a libel was filed in the district court, where, after a laborious investigation of several days, the court decided that the sugars were not refined sugars within the meaning of the law allowing a drawback, but acquitted them on the ground that, although they had been entered by a false denomination, such entry was made through mistake of the law. On appeal from this decision, the circuit court, Judge Thomson presiding, decided that the sugars were entered by a false denomination, they not being refined sugars, adjudged that they were forfeited, the claimant not being excused by an alleged *mistake* of the law. In the Judge's opinion a strong intimation is given that the entry was made with an intention to defraud the revenue.

A suit was also prosecuted against Joseph Barlow for the penalty provided by the act of Congress entitled "An act providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation," passed 20th February, 1819, and a verdict rendered for $2,000, on which judgment has been perfected. In this case the question whether the eighty-five hogsheads were refined sugar or not, and also as to the intention of the defendant, was fairly put to the jury, and they decided against him on both points.

The remaining three hogsheads, against which an information was filed, they having been seized on shore, were acquitted by the jury, who returned a verdict that the sugars were not refined sugars within the meaning of the law, but that the claimant entered them without any intention to defraud the revenue.

These sugars were "bastar" sugars of the worst kind, and, in my opinion, *made* in order to obtain the drawback. It appeared, in the course of these investigations, that Barlow, and others connected with him, had shipped sugars within about four months before this entry, and had received drawbacks to the amount of about $40,000, all of which were sugars probably not refined within the meaning of the laws.

The limited time allowed to make this communication prevents me from being more particular.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Dist. Attorney.

To the COLLECTOR *of New York.*

MEMORIAL

OF

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

ged in the manufacture of iron, and others, praying that the duties on imported iron may not be reduced or rescinded.

FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

d ordered to be printed, and referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of duty on iron.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 15, 1831.

: We are instructed to transmit you a memorial, which we hand here-from the manufacturers of iron and others of the city and county of lelphia, with a request that you will present it to the Senate, and have order taken upon it as will, in your opinion, best accomplish the ob-et forth therein.

memorial is accompanied by a number of certificates from the mecha-the city and county, contradicting many of the assertions and state-contained in Sarchet's memorial. Some of the signers to these ates will be found in the list of those who signed his petition, and nduced to do so, as we are assured, under a total misapprehension of ects, which they were led to believe were to obtain an increase of the hardware.

Sarchet's memorial was printed by the Senate, we hope that a like will be accorded to ours. We think this important, that the ion of the one may, at least, be put upon a footing with the other.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servants,
EDWARD SMITH,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
WASHINGTON JACKSON,
SAMUEL RICHARDS,
B. B. HOWELL,
THOMAS S. RICHARDS.

Hon. ISAAC D. BARNARD, *Washington.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, engaged in the manufacture of iron, and of those friendly to the production of it in this country,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That having understood that petitions have been presented at the present session of Congress, from "citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, mechanics employed in the various branches of the manufacture of iron," praying for a repeal of the duties imposed on the importation of foreign iron, with a view, as is alleged, of enabling them to carry on their business with advantage, your memorialists beg leave to invite your attention to the situation of the manufacturers of iron, whose interests, it would appear, are to be entirely overlooked, and made a sacrifice, should the prayer of the petitioners be granted. At the last session of Congress, petitions of a similar character were presented to your honorable bodies, from John Sarchet and others, acting, as was represented by them, in concert with some of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, importers of foreign iron. These petitions were presented at a session of Congress, favorable to a full and fair investigation of the subject, inasmuch as they were presented pending a bill in Congress for the better protection of the interests of the iron manufacturers, viz. a protection against the frauds and devices employed to evade that part of the tariff intended for their benefit. This bill affording the additional protection, passed into a law; and at the same session the petition to reduce the duty on iron was referred to the Committee of Manufactures of the Senate, who, after an investigation of the claims of the petition, reported against them, as inexpedient to grant. After such decisive acts of the last session of Congress, in consonance with the previous policy of the Government, it is not without surprise that your memorialists have been informed that the effort is again renewed, and that another attempt is made, by the same individuals, to disturb the interests of the iron manufacturers; and that it is made at so late a period of the session, when so little time remains to act on a subject of such vital importance, involving so many interests.

The memorial professes to come from "the mechanics of the city and county of Philadelphia, employed in the various branches of the manufacture of iron;" who do not ask for the protection of Congress to the various products of their workshops, or attempt to establish their claim to protection as objects of national importance, deserving of encouragement under a protective duty. It does not set forth that those employed in the various branches of the manufacture of iron are suffering from a depression in the business in which they are now engaged, or that they are now engaged in an unprofitable occupation; but, desirous of extending their business to the manufacture of the various articles of hardware, the petitioners ask of Congress to enable them to engage in this new business to repeal the duty on foreign iron, to withdraw the protection which the Government has extended to the manufacture of iron, for their advantage, and to build up a new fabric on the ruin of one which has ever been regarded as an object of national importance, and essential to national defence. The claim, then, set forth in the memorial is, that the encouragement of the various branches of the manu-

facture of iron is an object of greater national importance than the production of the material itself. Notwithstanding the petitioners represent, "*upon the authority of all experience, that a nation which excels in the production of cheap iron must excel in all the useful arts,*" it would appear that their object was to deprive this country of the only mode by which it ever can arrive at the production of cheap iron, and thereby excel in all the useful arts.

Your memorialists have ever been taught to believe that the manufacture of iron was an object of national importance, and, as such, worthy of encouragement by a protection against foreign competition; and in the very last message of the President to Congress, they believe it was placed on that footing. In speaking of the objects of national importance entitled to the protective policy of the Government, the President says, "*of these, the production of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank.*" And yet, in the memorial of John Sarchet and others, it is seriously alleged, that the duty on the most valuable product of our mines, essential to national defence, "*is more objectionable than the duties on teas, coffee, and salt, which, at the last session of Congress, it was deemed expedient to reduce.*"

If your memorialists were uninformed as to the source from which the present application to reduce the duty on foreign iron springs, they would be at a loss to account for the wonderful hostility manifested in the petition to the encouragement of the production of iron in our country; and the bitter sarcasm in it, levelled at the alleged ignorance of those employed in the manufacture of iron, of their own interests, and of the measures most proper to promote them. The individual most prominent in this application to reduce the duty on foreign iron, is known to be John Sarchet, now in attendance at the city of Washington, for the purpose of advocating its claim—a foreigner from the Isle of Guernsey, who, notwithstanding his long residence in our country, has declined to avail himself of the privilege and responsibility of becoming a citizen of the United States; who has been engaged in the importation of links and disjointed parts of anchors of English iron, paying an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., and of manufacturing them into chain cables and anchors; and who could not help betraying the inveteracy of his English prejudices, by gravely endeavoring to make it appear that common English iron, such as is imported into this country, is equal, if not superior, to American hammered iron; "that it is preferred," says the petition, "for various purposes, on account of the decided superiority it possesses in various qualities, in chains and anchors, from its superior strength of cohesion, its great excellence in welding and uniting; and surpassing every other known iron, both in this latter quality, and in its power of resisting rust and corrosion when exposed to the action of dampness, or fresh or salt water, for more than a double period of time; in rails for railways, spikes, and bolts, on account of the superior manner in which it is prepared, in all the various forms required, as well as from its acknowledged superiority in durability; and for wheel tires, for the same properties, as well as from the greater evenness with which it is always drawn." These are qualities which want confirmation in the experience of American citizens, (except its preparation as regards form, and perhaps its welding properties,) its universal character being both soft and brittle, incapable of resisting friction, *or withstanding shock.*

As stated in the petition of John Sarchet and others, at the last session of Congress, the price of English hammered iron, in 1829, was £13 10s. to £14 per ton, or from $60 to $62 50 per ton; and the price of the common English iron was, at the same time, $26 50 per ton. The best English iron, it is well known, is consumed in that country; and the common English iron is that which is imported into this country. The difference, then, between the prices of the best English iron and the common English iron, which is $34 59, is the actual difference in their intrinsic values. To prove, then, the incorrectness of the opinion pronounced in the report of the committee of the Senate, made at the last session of Congress, that the common English iron was "bad," a table is inserted in the petition, of a set of experiments on the strength of the various malleable metals; and the imposition intended to be practised is, that the common English iron is next in quality to Swedish iron, and was intended to be included under the general denomination, "other descriptions of iron"—an imposition too absurb to require comment. It was not, therefore, amiss in John Sarchet, in his letter accompanying the presentation of his memorial to the Senate at the last session of Congress, to have made an apology for his not having presented it with *clean hands*. The intemperance of his zeal has betrayed the true object of the petition; which is not so much for the purpose of securing the encouragement of the various branches of the manufacture of hardware, as to open the market for the introduction of foreign iron, to the destruction of the home manufacture; and this impression is not weakened by his statement in the same letter, that those concerned with him *were acting in concert with certain importers of foreign iron in the city of Philadelphia.*

The attention of your memorialists has been directed to the source from which this application to reduce the duty on imported iron has proceeded, by the temper and spirit which the petition betrays on the subject of the policy of our Government in affording its protection to the production and development of American industry; and they feel confident that its claims to your favorable notice will not be strengthened by the circumstance, that its origin is to be traced to the exertions of an individual, who is not an American citizen, and who is evidently laboring under the most violent of all prejudices—*an English prejudice.* Without intending, in the remotest manner, to attribute foreign agency in this application to withdraw the protection from the manufacture of iron, which has ever been deemed a production essential to national defence, your memorialists do know that there is no production of our country which is looked on with a more jealous eye by the English manufacturer than that of iron; that the progress of improvement in its manufacture is narrowly watched abroad; and that the interference of our Government was, at the last session of Congress, required to arrest some of the devices and stratagems resorted to, to retard the march of its improvement. And your memorialists will take occasion to observe, that of all the devices employed to impede the progress and extension of the manufacture of iron in this country, there is none so well calculated to produce the effect as the repeated applications to Congress to reduce the duties imposed for the protection of this branch of industry. It creates alarm in those already concerned in the business, and prevents them from making larger investments which recent improvements require; and it deters other capitalists from engaging in the business, by producing a want of confidence in the permanency and stability of the protection of Government essential to a safe operation.

Your memorialists have not had the time or opportunity afforded to them to ascertain the correctness of the various statements and comparisons exhibited in the last petition of John Sarchet and others. They do not find any new facts or explanations that in their opinion are calculated to alter the opinion expressed in the report of the committee of the Senate of last year, "that the statements are calculated to create an erroneous impression." Nor are your memorialists sufficiently conversant with the details of the subject, to judge whether or not there exists a just proportion between the duties on bar iron and those on hardware: should such not be the case, they coincide in the opinion expressed in the same report of the Committee on Manufactures in the Senate, "that this proportion can be more properly attained by increasing the duties upon hardware, than by reducing them on iron," as this, without injuring the manufacturer of iron, would protect the manufacturer of hardware. Nor do they comprehend the inducement of the petitioners to have so minutely calculated the duties on a ton of knitting needles, unless it was to have indulged in their usual strain of sarcasm directed against the acts of Congress imposing the duties, and the masters and owners of American forges and furnaces, whose interests those acts were intended to protect.

"By the above statement, (says the petition,) it is then manifest that a protection is given to the manufacturers of *knitting needles* at Birmingham and Sheffield, by the duty in question, amounting to $142 68 per ton; and granted, too, by the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States, in conformity, as is alleged, with the known wishes and earnest solicitations of masters and owners of American forges and furnaces, and, *what is well worthy of note*, believed by them calculated to promote American industry!!"

There is one statement made in the petition of John Sarchet and others, presented at the last session of Congress, to which they would direct your attention, to show the deception attempted to be practised, and which is calculated to cast a suspicion on all the other statements and illustrations.

In that petition, a statement is made to exhibit the ratio of labor required to manufacture iron, and re-manufacture it into hardware.

"In this country, (says the petition,) taking the average rate, we should suppose that two men would use 20 lbs. of iron per day, or 120 lbs. per week, and two men, at one fire, draw two tons of iron per week, by hammering, or five tons, by puddling and rolling. Taking the average rate, 3½ tons per week, two men in making iron will keep sixty-five of us at work; or 34 to 1, *omitting fractions.*"

This statement, like most of the other illustrations in the petition, will be found, on examination, utterly unfounded; and the grossness of the fallacy forbids the idea of its being made from ignorance, and justifies the accusation of a wilful and deliberate intention to impose and deceive. To prove the illustration, it is cautiously stated that two men can *draw* two tons of iron per week. Was it intended by this statement to create the impression that the drawing of iron included all the labor and expense of manufacturing it from the raw material? or that two men can manufacture two tons of iron per week from the ore? The drawing of iron is but one and the last process of its manufacture, and the least expensive. To have done justice to the matter intended to be illustrated, the petitioners should have commenced *at the opening of the mine*, and stated the expense and labor *of extracting the ore, of transporting it to the furnace*, of the process of con-

verting it into pig metal, of transporting the pig metal to the forges, of the process of refining it into malleable iron, of drawing it into bars, and the expense and labor of providing the charcoal; a large item in all the processes enumerated. Such a mode of calculation would have exhibited entirely different results, as regards the ratio of labor required to make iron, and re-manufacture it into hardware, &c. There is perhaps no species of manufacture which requires so great an amount of manual and animal labor as that of iron: and indeed the amount of manual and animal labor required in the manufacture of iron is one of the greatest difficulties encountered in our country, and may be stated as one of the causes which has retarded its more rapid development.

If it should be asked, why it is, then, there should be so large a consumption of English common iron in our country, if it is, as is asserted, of so inferior a quality—in answer, your memorialists would observe that the explanation of the reason will exhibit the operation of the system by which the American consumers are supplied with iron, which is of some importance, and which is less understood by them, and in which their interests are more deeply involved than is generally supposed.

The inferior English iron finds its way to the American consumer through the importer, retail iron dealer, and finally through the smith, at the same price of the more valuable American article. This is not the effect of option on the part of the consumer, who has no means of knowing the quality of the article until its use has exhibited its imperfection, without any clue to the fact that the iron cost, and was worth, when manufactured, less than half what good American iron would have been in the same place. For these causes the American consumer is made to pay a full price for a large portion of the articles of his consumption, that is actually worth less than half what it would have been if made of American iron. It is imposed on him by the combined influence of the iron dealer and the smith. The iron dealer uniformly obtaining longer credit on his purchases, and larger profits on his sales, on the foreign than on the domestic article, is willing to extend a portion of these advantages to the smiths. Another inducement created in the smith to supply his shop with an assortment of this inferior article, is owing to the greater perfection of the system of rolling, by which the English iron is furnished in a greater variety of sizes and forms, and on this account better adapted, than the American, to the easy and convenient fabrication by the smith into the various articles of his line.

Thus, in the aggregate, an immense loss is sustained by the American consumer of iron, the operative cause of which they have no knowledge, nor means of averting, so long as the inferior article forms a portion of our supply.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to press on the consideration of your honorable bodies the importance, in a national point of view, of the encouragement of the production of iron in our country, both as it regards its defence and independence. They believe that even those most inimical to the protecting policy of our Government regard it among the least objectionable of all the branches of industry which has received that protection. Previous to the year 1828, for want of correct information as to the amount of duty necessary to afford a sufficient protection, the rates of duty established by Congress, with a view to afford it, were found by experience to *be insufficient. The* depressed state of the manufacture of iron for the *want of adequate protection*, in the years previous to 1828, induced those

interested in the manufacture of it to apply to Congress for additional protection; and with a view to ascertain the justice of the claim for this additional protection, and to enable Congress to adjust the duty so as to afford a sufficient protection, the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives investigated the subject, by a personal examination of those acquainted with the manufacture of iron in this country; and the result of their labor eventuated in the establishment of the rates of duties on imported iron contained in the tariff of 1828. During the late war, by which all foreign supply was cut off, the manufacture of iron was in a most prosperous state. But, since the peace of 1815, with but few and transient intervals, up to 1828, the manufacturers of iron have labored under a most continual embarrassment. And even now, with a protection esteemed adequate, the business does not afford more than a living profit, taking into the account the amount of capital required to be invested, and the various risks to which it is subject.

While your memorialists are willing to admit that the present rate of duties is calculated to afford sufficient encouragement to the manufacture of iron, and ensure its extension, they do know, from experience, that it is not more than adequate to the object; and they believe, that, since the tariff of 1828, a sufficient demonstration has been furnished, by the great increase of iron manufactories in our country, that the effect of the additional protection will, in a reasonable time, equal the results produced in other branches of industry, now in the most prosperous and successful operation. From the amount of capital required to be invested, from the smallness of return compared to the magnitude of the expenditure, from the difficulty of procuring artizans, the want of facilities of transportation, and other causes beyond the control of the manufacturer, the extension of the iron manufacture must necessarily be of slow growth, requiring, from the causes above stated, greater stimulants to secure the application of skill and capital. The causes which have retarded its previous extension have partially ceased; and all that is wanted to secure its prosperous increase is confidence in the permanency and stability of the protection it now enjoys. We speak in reference to our own State, when we say that there never was a period when the attention of our citizens was so actively directed to this branch of domestic manufacture. Much of the present expenditure of our State in internal improvements has been made with a view to afford additional facilities to this important manufacture; and many of our citizens, confiding in the protection of the rates of duty established by the tariff of 1828, are now making large investments, with a view to extensive operations in the manufacture of iron on improved plans. It is but lately that the capacity of our country to afford all the raw materials for an abundant supply of iron has been developed, and this development has produced the spirit of enterprise which now exists in the different States of the Union to open avenues to their mines; and which exists in so great a degree in our citizens, to bring them into active operation. Your memorialists feel confident, that should the protection which the manufacture of iron now enjoys be continued, and confidence continue to exist in its stability, the time is not far distant, when our country will be able to furnish a supply of iron, equal to its growing consumption, and at prices at least as low as it could be imported of equal quality. It is not improbable, that an inferior iron, such as is imported into *this country from England*, in large quantities, manufactured *by the system of puddling and rolling* from inferior materials, will be

produced in this country, by the same process, as cheap as it can be imported free of duty.

The price of American iron is gradually receding, being now from $75 to $85 per ton, and not $5 per cwt., as stated in the petition of John Sarchet and others; and the domestic supply is rapidly increasing, amounting at the present time, as it is estimated in the statement accompanying this memorial, to 120,000 tons, instead of 35,000 tons, as stated in the same petition.

Should a speedy advance to proficiency in this manufacture, under a settled system of protection, be doubted, we would refer to some of the branches of manufacture which our Government has heretofore evinced a determination to protect from foreign competition, by levying a duty at once decidedly ample: one item in the list, viz. cut nails, the progress of which your memorialists beg leave to state in some detail, the advance towards perfection and cheapness of execution in many other articles, are believed to be equally striking.

In ——, a duty of five cents per lb. was laid on imported cut nails, to reduce which it is believed no effort has since been made; at the time of imposing this duty, nails were chiefly made in this country, in small establishments, by imperfect machinery, and conducted with small capital and but little skill. Confidence in the security of the home market soon directed sufficient capital to this branch of manufacture, to establish a home competition equal to the supply of a rapidly increasing demand, without, in any instance, as your memorialists believe, allowing the proprietors to become rich from exorbitant profits. The present annual demand for this article is about 40,000 tons, more than half of which is made of Russian and Swedish iron, the remaining portion being made of American iron—English iron being of too inferior a quality to admit of its use. The following statement exhibits, in a clear light, the effect of skill and management enlisted under the security of a sufficient protection.

In 1816, the price of Swedish and American bar iron was $110 to $120 a ton, and the price of nails assorted, including kegs, was 12 cents per lb. In 1817, the price of the same description of iron was $85 per ton; and the price of nails was 8 $\frac{45}{100}$ cents per lb. At the present time, bar iron is from $80 to $85 per ton, and nails assorted, including kegs, are 5¼ cents per lb. Hence, it appears, that, in 1816, the manufacturer got for his labor $6 25 for manufacturing and selling 100 lbs. of nails; in 1817, he got for the same $3 95; and for the same, he is receiving, in 1831, *one dollar*. Your memorialists attribute these extraordinary results entirely to the efficient and permanent security of the home market against foreign competitors; which had the effect of establishing almost at once a sufficient number of domestic competitors, who compel each other not only to take small profits, but also to adopt the most rigid economy, and every improvement, or withdraw from the competition.

The same effects are rapidly developing since the tariff of 1828, as it regards the manufacture of both hoop and slit iron, notwithstanding the assertions of the petition of John Sarchet and others. From 1824 to 1828, but little progress was made in the rolling of iron, owing, in part, to a want of knowledge of the most improved plan of machinery, and partly to doubts of the sufficiency of the amount, and continuance of the protection; and it is believed, that what was effected within those periods did not produce profit to the adventurer. In 1828, the duty on these descriptions of iron was increased to an extent that gave confidence, not only of its sufficiency, but of its stability.

e that period, many new establishments for rolling iron have gone into ation, and the old ones have been improved and extended; producing, his time, nearly all the varieties of rolled iron embraced in the list of e included in the highest rate of duties, which already have admirably oached in point of execution to the perfection of the best English manu- re, and in quality of material greatly superior. And it is believed by memorialists, that there exists a reasonable expectation that in a few s the American consumers will be supplied with iron, in all the variety orm and size, which now pays an impost duty of three and a half cents lb., at as low prices as they had to pay for the same forms and sizes fur- ed almost exclusively by British manufacturers previous to the tariff of 3; and in point of intrinsic value worth in the ratio of 61.25 to 26.66, g the actual difference of the value of the common English iron import- nto this country, and the English hammered iron, which is not of a su- or quality to the American iron. The reduction of price of the Ameri- article within the same period, has been as decided as the improvement in ity, as will be seen by the statement exhibited in the annexed table.

ARS.	ROLLED HOOP IRON.								ROLLED ROUND IRON.						
	INCHES WIDE.								DIAMETER.						
	2¼ to 3	2	1¾	1½	1¼	1⅛	1	⅞	⅜	7/16	½	9/16	⅝	¾	7/8 to 2
	DOLLARS PER TON.														
25	120	130	130	150	150	150									
26	115	130	130	145	145	145	150	.	.	.	150	130	130	115	110
27	115	125	125	135	135	135	140	.	160	140	130	.	.	.	105
28	105	105	125	125	135	135	140	.	.	.	130	.	125	105	105
29	105	105	125	125	135	135	140	.	.	.	130	.	125	105	105
30	105	105	115	115	115	115	120	120	125	125	115	105	105	95	95

In the present state of the progressive improvement of this important nch of manufacture, affording the most cheering evidence of a rapid vancement and extension, calculated in a short time to afford a supply of n equal to the demand of a rapidly increasing domestic consumption, it now asked of Congress to withdraw that protection, to which alone these portant developments are to be attributed as the operative cause. They o ask it, assert that nothing short of the reduction of the duties to the ex- t required will answer their purposes; and your memorialists unhesita- gly assert that the inevitable consequence of such reduction will be the ire destruction of every iron establishment in the United States. To in- se Congress to adopt so abrupt a departure from the established policy of Government, and to abandon the protection of so large an amount of vest- interest; the petitioners *have not offered* a title of evidence to demonstrate, it, *in case the duties on the importation* of foreign iron were repealed,

they were prepared to contend with a foreign competition in the manufacture of the various articles of hardware; or that even with the free admission of English iron, dripping and frying pans, and *the tons of knitting needles*, about which so much is said in the petition, would not continue to find their way into this country from Birmingham and Sheffield.

They have exhibited no statement showing the amount of the capital invested by them in the various branches of the manufacture of iron, or of the extent to which they now carry on the manufacture of hardware, of the variety of articles they produce, or of the number of men now employed in the various branches of the manufacture of iron, to enable Congress to make a comparison of the *extent of interest* which they ask to be encouraged by a reduction of the duties on the importation of foreign iron, and the *immense amount of capital and property* now invested in the manufacture of iron, which must be destroyed by the reduction of the duties. They are silent as to what would be the effect of the destruction of the manufacture of iron, to an extent equal perhaps to 120,000 tons annually, consequent to a repeal of the duties on the prices of foreign iron; or as to the propriety and policy of transferring from the country this important branch of industry now in a successful operation, to a foreign country. All these matters, pertinent to the question of a repeal of the duties on the importation of foreign iron, have been studiously kept out of view in the petition: and all the statements, comparisons, and illustrations, contained in the petition, prove nothing more nor less, than that there does or may exist certain discrepancies in the various tariff enactments, with regard to an equable proportion between the duties on bar iron and those on hardware, the remedy for which is pointed out in the report of the committee of the Senate, before referred to, viz. "by increasing the duties on hardware, rather than by reducing them on iron;" a remedy which the petition utterly rejects and refuses to accept, because, as the petition gravely asserts, "*it would only tend to substitute hemp, leather, wood, and other cheap materials, for the iron which is now used.*"

In short, your memorialists are satisfied that a candid perusal of the present petition of John Sarchet and others, praying for the repeal of the duty on iron, without reference to the source from whence it springs, cannot fail to produce the conviction, that, under the specious pretext of protecting "the mechanics engaged in the various branches of the manufacture of iron," it has been got up for the purpose of destroying the whole system of our protecting policy; that it lays the axe to the root of the entire system, by attempting to withdraw from the pale of its protection a manufacture ever placed in the first rank of the productions of the country entitled to protection; and that to grant the prayer of the petitioners would be to strike out of the system the strongest feature which gives to it a national character.

Your memorialists respectfully represent to Congress, that the encouragement of the manufacture of iron has ever been deemed worthy of legislative enactments, and the production been considered essential to national independence and defence.

That, by a series of acts of Congress to encourage its manufacture in our country, it has been deemed necessary, to secure that object, to protect it from a foreign competition; and that the rates of duty established by the tariff of 1828 were founded on a personal examination of those who were acquainted with the manufacture of it in our country, who were capable of *furnishing the information* of the amount of duty necessary to protect it, *and to secure its extension.*

on the faith of this long series of legislation affording the protection
overnment, and particularly on the faith of the protection afforded
ariff of 1828, a very large amount of capital has been invested, in
new establishments, and improving and extending those previously
ed, to extend the manufacture of iron in our country; and that it is
as stated in the petition of John Sarchet and others, that the great-
rtion of the iron establishments in our country are owned by rich
s, but that, so far as regards our own State, they are distributed over
very county in our State, and divided among a large number of our
ing citizens, who are not entitled to the character of "rich capital-

the present rates of duties do not afford more than such a protection
ield a moderate remuneration to the capital now employed, and se-
xtension of the manufacture of iron commensurate with the wants
ountry.
here is in our country abundance of the raw materials of a superi-
ty to furnish a supply of iron equal to the increasing demand of
e consumption; and that much of the public works of internal im-
nts in which the different States are now engaged, have been under-
afford additional facilities to the production of iron in our country;
e is no want of capital, skill, and enterprise, to engage in the busi-
it, under the protection which the manufacture of iron now enjoys,
dly advancing in improvements, the price of iron decreasing, and
estic supply rapidly increasing; and that nothing is wanting but
ce in the permanency of the protection it now enjoys, to produce
n the production of iron, in our country, equal to what has been de-
by the protection afforded to other branches of manufacturers now
ost prosperous state of maturity.
should the duties on foreign iron be repealed, or reduced agreeably
rayer of the petitions referred to, the inevitable result must be to de-
ery iron establishment in the United States; and to involve in ruin a
tion of the enterprising citizens of our country, who have embark-
fortunes in those establishments, whose only fault will have been to
arded their enterprise on the faith of the Government pledged for
tection.
your memorialists deprecate any reduction of the present rate of du-
ron, which they allege are barely sufficient for protection and exten-
t the only effect would be to weaken that confidence which has been
ining strength, to deter those now engaged in the business from in-
g new improvements, which are necessary but expensive, to pre-
er capitalists from embarking in the business, and to destroy its now
vancement.
it is easier to destroy than to build up: and should, unfortunately,
ection of the Government be now withdrawn from the manufacture
and the present fair prospects of its prosperous and successful esta-
t be again blighted by a violation of the faith of the Government,
follow, that this great country, with all its mighty resources, is ever
n dependent on foreign supply of an article of immense consump-
e production of which is deemed essential to national independence
nce.
memorialists *do, therefore, most* earnestly entreat your honorable bo-
et in such a manner on the subject as will inspire additional confi-

dence in the permanency of that protection which has been heretofore extended to the manufacture of iron in our country—a confidence which is essential to its prosperity. In the language of the report of the Committee of Manufactures of the House of Representatives, made at the present session of Congress, "It is this alone which can give it vigorous and successful action. A system of protection may appear perfect in our statute books, and yet be useless to the country if exposed to perpetual danger: Skill, already matured, will not venture on uncertainty. The power of invention will never be exerted, if it has no confidence in the promise and repeated promise of support. Capital will never come to the aid of skill and enterprise, if it has no security of investment: it must have confidence; it must find solid honesty in individuals as well as firmness in Government, or it will not be employed."

Statement exhibiting the probable quantity of Iron now made in the United States.

By the official returns of the marshals, in 1810, there was made, during that year, at the different establishments in the United States, 27,051 tons of *bar* iron.

No means are possessed of ascertaining the quantity imported prior to the year 1816, when, by a statement furnished by the Register of the Treasury to the Committee of Commerce, it appeared that the importation of *bar* iron from all parts of the world was in that year 21,537 tons.

By the same returns of the marshals, there was made in the year 1810, in the State of New Jersey, 3,524 tons of bar iron. In the year 1817, when many of the establishments had been broken down by the peace, and the tariff of 1816, the quantity manufactured in the same State was reduced to 2,554 tons, as appeared by returns made to a committee of iron masters appointed to obtain information; while the same returns stated that the establishments then existing could have made, if the price had justified it, 7,196 tons.

If the iron works of the United States had *all* possessed, in 1817, the same capacity, as compared with 1810, that those of New Jersey did, then the whole quantity of bar iron that could have been produced in 1817 would have been about 55,000 tons.

With the fact, which is notorious, that the iron works of the United States have greatly increased since 1817, it seems incredible that the whole domestic production should have been, in 1828, as stated in the petition of John Sarchet and others, but 35,000 tons; and from what follows, it will be seen, that, from whatever *data* this estimate was made, they must have been imperfect, and that it is erroneous, and much below the truth.

From the foregoing, it appears, that, in 1816, there were imported of bar iron, - - - - - - - 21,537 tons
And that, in 1810, there were manufactured in the United States 27,051

Together, 48,588

We have no means of determining the exact quantity manufactured in 1816. It was probably greater than in 1810, as the effects of peace, and the reduced duty, were not felt until 1817; but, estimating it at the returns of 1810, and it would give for the entire consumption of 1816, 48,588 tons of bar iron. Taking into consideration the vast increase of rolling and slitting mills, nail works, machine shops, steam engine factories, and other establishments in which bar iron is used, and which it must be admitted have

ed in a ratio much greater than that of the population, and then add he regular increase from this last cause, and it will not be deemed able to estimate the present consumption of bar iron in the United three-fold that of 1816: it has probably more than quadrupled; the first and lowest supposition, and call it 150,000 tons.

ports of 1830 have not been published in detail, but in 1829 there imported, of rolled *bar* iron, - - - - 3,320 tons hammered, - - - - - 29,430

32,750

ported of the same, - - - - - 260

Remaining for consumption, 32,490

ving a deficiency to meet the actual wants of the country, and to be , by the domestic manufacture, of about 120,000 tons, instead of as stated; and when it is considered that the nail factories alone re- annual supply of nearly 40,000 tons, this estimate will not be extravagant.

ese estimates refer entirely to bar iron, and are exclusive of castings iron, which may be finally consumed in the form of cast iron. If added to the first, and the whole estimated with reference to the of pig iron that would be necessary to produce it, they would form xceeding 170,000 tons, and would be equal to one-fourth of the pre- nufacture of Great Britain, and surpass her *entire* production at a s recent as the year 1802.

leason, stove and hardware nufacturer
Howell, ship smith
Thompson, iron manufacturer
Duncan, do
k Pearson, ship builders
gton Jackson, iron dealer
iller, blacksmith
Wood, cart and wagon maker
Miles, do
Y. Fisher, saw maker
n Paul, do
. Fox, do
Price, do
Reily, do
Difer, do
lhoun, do
cholls, do
Brearley, do
ackhouse, iron dealer
Wood, saw and auger manufac- er
l Graham, do
Harmen, auger maker
Snyder, saw maker
Conway, do

Edward Martin, saw maker
Amos Wattson, do
James J. Belair, do
David Foulke, blacksmith
Joseph W. Taylor, shovel sheerer
James Wood, jun. shovel maker
John Cooley, do
E. J. Etting, iron dealer
William Clay, do
John Garrison
E. Gamystul
William Miller
Abraham Wilt
Geo. H. Tryon, gun smith
H. Smith
Thomas Fenner
William L. Potts, dealer in iron
Thomas I. Potts, do
Joseph Knight, do
Alfred Jenks, machinist
Thomas Yerkes
Samuel G. Weikel
Thomas Barnes
Dennis Mooney, blacksmith
Theodore Lea, do
Henry Renner, do

John Childs, blacksmith
John Hanson, do
David G. Wilson, wheelwright
John Nelson, do
Joseph Margerum, do
Thomas Vandeventer, do
Henry Kessler, blacksmith
John Mullen, do
Thomas Speakman, do
Joseph Butcher, do
John Henderson, do
Thomas Groves, wheelwright
Joseph Kulp, do
William S. Hallowell, ironmonger
Henry J. Fougeray, stove finisher
George J. Fougeray, do
William Johnson, do
Joseph Richards
John S. Riddle, iron dealer
William Wood, blacksmith
Jonathan Sutton, do
Henry Schafer, do
Nathan Barnaby, do
Isaac Y. Margerum, do
Samuel Thatcher, do
Benja. Franklin, wheelwright and wagon maker
George Esher, do
William Ager, do
Samuel Franklin, do
Samuel Krewson, do
Thomas Moore, do
F. Bovell
Orwin J. Leedom, iron dealer
Charles Johnson, do
George Richards, blacksmith
Edmund Jones do
Jacob L. Walter do
Martin Sur, wheelwright
Henry Elwell, blacksmith
Peter L. Snyder, do
John Price, do
Asa Wills, do
Richard S. Kirby, do
John McBride, do
Samuel Elwell, do
John N. Ackley, stove finisher
Wm. H. Pierce, do
Clark Palmiter, tin and wire worker
Edwin Puncey, do
James H. Robbins, do
Benjamin W. Oakley, do

Charles Bates, tin and wire worker
Isaac P. Morris, iron manufacturer
Levi Morris, do
Jos. Paschall Morris, do
Joseph Martin, machinist
John Boyce, do
Timothy Adams
Thomas Saurman, blacksmith
Thomas B. Hall, do
William Hall, do
James Rice, machinist
Edward A. Young, steam engine manufacturer
Jesse S. Rutherford, do
Edmund B. Hollingsworth, do
Thomas Altemus, blacksmith
M. Abbott, do
James Ewing, do
Edwin B. Clemms do
Reuel Lewis, steam engine manufacturer
S. R. Springer, do
John Jaggers, do
Henry S. Garrett, do
Matthew Patton, do
Joseph H. Coates, do
Thomas Thompson, blacksmith
William Trickett, machinist
John Wize, do
William Allen, do
John Pirkens, do
Joseph Falkrod, do
Joseph Trueman, do
Francis Agnew, blacksmith
George Clarke, do
John Harman, do
Owen Bird, do
Martin Dallman, do
Jno. Kochersperger, do
Israel Morris, steam engine manufacturer
J. Newell
Alfred Hooper
Samuel H. Ruer
Jasper Buck, sheet iron worker
Jesse Arter, tinman
Julius Hubbard, do
Chauncey Buck, do
John Warnock, nail manufacturer
Samuel Porter, stove finisher
Christian Brand, do
Joseph Couden, machinist

Parker, machinist	A. M. Jones, iron manufacturer
urphy, blacksmith	Thomas Yardley
ohgen, do	J. G. & D. B. Stacey
Slevin, do	M. Humphreys
aney	William Ashbringe
eel	Alexander Gracy
el	Aledmo B. Hume
Vest	R. A. Philson, iron manufacturer
'arker	W. Bunker
I. Bunting, hardware dealer	William Rowland, saw manufacturer
Rogers, do	James Rowland & Sons, iron and steel manufacturers
Howell, do	
. M. Sill	Wm. Peirsol
ar	Henry H. Steevens
bley, blacksmith	Isaac Albertson
leman, iron manufacturer	Mark Richards, iron manufacturer
malen	Edgar H. Richards, do

e subscribers, wheelwrights and carriage builders, do certify, that, purposes for which iron is used in our establishments, American eferred for every part of the work, except for tyre. We use Eng- l iron, in consequence of its evenness in width and thickness, and tage in obtaining it at a less price.
uld prefer the American iron, even for tyre, if the price, and even- idth and thickness, were the same as the English.

lelphia, February 10, 1831.

	John Childs	Henry Kessler
	Joseph Margerum	Joseph Kulp
	John Nelson	Thomas Speakman
	Thomas Vandeventer	John Henderson
	Dennis Mooney	Thomas Groves
	John Hanson	John Mullen
	Joseph Butcher	Samuel Jones
	Hugh B. Harner	Samuel D. Howell
	David G. Wilson	
ite	Henry Budd	Thomas Hale, jun.
uber	M. Verren	Fredk. Brown
ng, jun.	C. B. Satham	Edward F. Jackson
Warrington	Matthew L. Bevan	C. Macalister, jun.
. Davis	Saml. M. Lippincott	Thomas P. Meyers
rtis	Wm. Lippincott	J. Yorke
Kennedy	Joseph Cabot	G. F. Godley
W. Starr	D. E. Wilson	John Moore
[cCane	D. H. Dunn	M. B. Denman
M. Wetherill	Jno. M. Ash	Robeson Moore
Latimer	Jos. Bispham, jun.	S. McFarland
reeborn	Morris O. Meredith	Wm. Newell
Potts	James Musgrave, jun.	A. Rodgers
[cCullogh	George L. Bevan	Thos. A. Paget

Joseph Devir
Charles F. Devir
David Stephens
Wm. G. Lybrand
Thomas Sheridan
Geo. W. Williams
Samuel Williamson
Daniel R. Knight
J. M. Stephens
Alex. Adams
Charles Stellwagon
J. W. Throckmorton
Wm. A. Burk
J. G. Thomas
Anthony Green
C. F. Clarke
C. R. Hickman
Thomas Mansfield
Charles Harkness
Gilbert Gaw
B. Crawford
Jesse Godley
Thomas Taylor
Dan. Graeff
W. Wurts
Wm. Musgrave
Aaron Denman
N. Wurts
Jacob Lex
Francis Cooper
Joseph Rorer, jun.
Archd. Wright
Charles F. Lex
Thomas M. Smith
Reese H. Jones
J. Ridgway
E. B. Foster
Stephen W. Smith
Edward Smith
Moses Kempton
James Martin
H. L. Carson
Lewis Waln
J. Fisher Leaming
Henry Farnham
Wm. Patterson
Hiram Kelly
John Wiley
Jacob R. Smelt
Charles W. Smith
Gideon Scull

H. F. Hollingshead
N. B. Thompson
W. Platt
Amos Taylor, jun.
J. Few Smith
Charles A. Harper
Wm. C. Ackerman
James Musgrave
W. H. Hart
J. Tagert
Amos W. Butcher
Thomas Meyers
W. Patton, jun.
Thomas Matlack
Jos. H. Smith
J. Newman
J. McCauley
Wm. Butcher
*John Mingle, jun.
*Daniel Thompson
*Jesse Price
*Jno. Snyder
*John Moore
*Maximilian Leech
*John Moore
*Abraham West
*Alexander Martin
James Davis
*Jno. Mingle, sen.
Robert Looney
*Isaac Keeler
Sam. W. Rush
*John Gossler
*Lewis Ourt
*B. Winning
*John Durclin
*Andrew C. Vauclain
*Philip Heyl
Henry Foreman
*John Russell
*John Leighton
*James Oram
*Samuel Joardon
*John Haines
*Henry Clise
*Philip Geisse
*Hiram Pool
*Samuel Warner
B. W. Richards
R. E. Gray
H. De Haven

Geo. J. Weaver
Benjamin Jones
Sam. H. Gray
D. Greene
*James English
*Hugh Mathews
E. D. Taw
*William J. Minford
*Thomas Wallas
*Murtz Foy
Amos Howell
*Thomson Condon
*George Aubry
*James C. Stelle
*Davis Thomas
Samuel Richards
Cornelius F. Smith
Samuel Jobson, jun.
John B. Ward
Anthony Neill
*Wm. McClone
*William Dunlap
James Staughton
Henry Huber, jun.
*John Graham
*Edmund McDonald
John Hain
Henry Kuhl
Frederick Beates
*William A. Teachman
*Conrad Wiegand
*Gurney Frazer
*Thomas Boone
William Wattamy
*John McDaniel
B. B. Howell
Thomas S. Richards
Henry W. Howell
Robert Martin
George Gardner
Ogle & Watson
*Thomas Field
*Isaac Deaves
*P. Ogle & Watson
Jacob Lawson
*James Thropp
Christian Lehman
James Albertson
Washington Whilldin
Henry Kramar
William Edwards

ian Hight	Hudson Colman	Enoch Snyder
S. Lybrand	Conrad Cann	*Charles Field
r P. Jones	William Ellis	Orlando Gray
t Taylor	Thomas M. Everson	Edward Fenton
e W. Richards	Jabez Whnall	Joseph Y. Cooper
McAllister	Alexander Rich	David Steel
M. Aleer	R. F. Wilson	William McGonegal
Pattison	Michael Tracy	George W. Osborne
t Poalk	Jonathan Curtis	Samuel Henry
Hacker	John Warrick	Lewis Way
Trucks	Lewis Waterman	S. R. Warrington
McCanles	John Waterman	J. G. Colesberry
Sherrerd	Charles Souder	John Goodin, jun.
Camean	Henry Allchin	H. Colesberry
nt S. Ructlez	E. J. Cooper	S. Konigmacker
Sellers	John F. Azay	Jona. Sowers
rd W. Wells	John Baird	Thomas C. Price
T. Anderson	Robert Gilmor	Jno S. Russell
l Bispham	Robert Flowers	Solomon Smith
e H. Anderson	Daniel Stiep	A. P. Wright
s Egner	Osborn Sneath	R. B. Blinton
Foster	Isaac Warner	Uriah Bulkley
w Wray	J. M. Tempson	Horatio G. Rowley
Clendaniel	George David	Hubbs & Montelius,
. Gurney Smith	Charles Williams	calico printers
am Whelan	Charles Conwell	Thomas Robinson
A. Leamy	William Adolph	Edw. Duffey, blacksmith
Jordan	James Ward	Michael Jafney, do
sauque	William Curtis	Thomas L. Plowman
G. Alexander	George W. Blanchard	D. Pierce
nder Cook	William Jackson	Edw. W. Lewis

do hereby certify, that all the above names to which are prefixed and ed marks in red ink, [*denoted in print by an asterisk* *] are of per- who are smiths or workers in iron.

Thomas S. Richards	Washington Jackson
Edward Smith	Samuel Richards

, the subscribers, wheelwrights and carriage builders, do certify, that, the purposes for which iron is used in our establishments, American preferred for every part of the work, except for tyre. We use h rolled iron in consequence of its evenness in width and thickness, e advantage in obtaining it at a less price.

would prefer the American iron for tyre, if the price, and evenness th and thickness, were the same as the English.

ladelphia, February 10, 1831.

T. C. Humphreys	John Sinkler
John Goheen	Jacob J Collings
Turner Risdon	James Lukens
Richard S. Humphreys	Charles Kain

Isaac Cole
Amos Howell
George Weaver
James B. Wood
Francis Smith
John Ham
William Warrance

Ogle & Watson, successors to Thos. Ogle
Henry Huber, jr.
George Jeffries
Robt. E. Nattle.
John K. Shewell

We, the subscribers, manufacturers of steam engines and steam boilers, do certify, that the use of English bar iron is not, with our knowledge, allowed to be used in making any of said machinery, in consequence of its known inferiority to American iron manufactured in the State of Pennsylvania, the latter being in every respect a better article to the consumer. We have no knowledge of English pig iron being used for making bar iron in this country. English pig iron is used for melting, in cupola and air furnaces, to great advantage, with a portion of American pig iron, to give the requisite strength in making cast iron wheels.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1831.

Levi Morris & Co.
M. W. Baldwin.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify, that Thomas Holloway, Rush & Muhlenberg, Hyde & Flint, Levi Morris & Co., and M. W. Baldwin, are the principal engine and boiler makers in the city of Philadelphia, and that we supply them with nearly all the boiler plates and other iron they make use of; and that they uniformly purchase American iron, and disclaim the use of English iron.

Edward Smith & Son,
Washington Jackson.

And we further certify, that Thomas Holloway and Rush & Muhlenberg admitted, that the above first certificate was in all respects correct; but having signed the former memorial, praying a reduction of duty on iron, they declined signing this.

Edward Smith & Son,
Samuel Richards.

New York, January 7, 1828.—We do hereby certify, that we were this day present at an experiment made at the works of the Sterling Company, in this city, on the strength of a three-quarter chain cable, made from iron manufactured by the Peru Iron Company. The English standard proof of that sized cable is ten tons. The cable abovementioned was carried to double that proof, when it was determined to extend the proof until it should break. It was accordingly extended, and finally broke, at a pressure of twenty-seven tons. And we further certify, that an inch and a quarter square chain made from the same iron, and without braces, was subjected to similar proof, and carried as high as seventy tons, without breaking, when the experiment was discontinued.

Bennington Gill,
Superintendent of the Sterling Works.
Julius C. Johnson,
Foreman of chain cable department.

New York, Jan. 7, 1828.—We were present at the above experiment, which we confirm.

Nathaniel Richards
John Hone, jun.
Gould Hoyt,
James B. Murray
S. W. Wilder.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 22, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chase made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, who were directed by a resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Edward S. Meeder, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain, for arrearages of pension from the time of his receiving his wounds to the commencement of the pension he now enjoys, and also into the expediency of increasing his pension, report:

That it is abundantly proved, by documentary evidence on file in the Pension office, that the said Edward S. Meeder was, on 10th of August, 1814, in an engagement with the enemy near Black Rock, in the State of New York, injured by a gunshot wound in the left leg; that the ball is now lodged therein, and that the muscles of the limb are contracted thereby; that he also received a wound in the right hand, by which the fingers of that hand are contracted, stiff, and useless; that he likewise received a contusion from a splinter from a gun carriage in the back, which renders his back lame.

It also appears that the said Meeder made application to the War Department for a pension in 1820, and was placed on the *pension list* on the 27th day of September of that year, his evidence being then completed, at the rate of three-fourths disability, and his pension six dollars per month. The said Edward S. Meeder also proves to the satisfaction of the committee, that, after being wounded, as beforementioned, and while in the hospital at Eleven Mile creek, he obtained a furlough on account of his severe wounds, and by the assistance of his friends was enabled to return home immediately to his family in Vermont. That, agreeably to his furlough, he remained in Vermont until the spring of 1815, and then, as directed in his furlough, he repaired to his regiment at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; on his arriving at Pittsfield, he was directed to march to Greenbush, New York, to receive his discharge from the army. Captain Harrison, of the company to which he said Meeder belonged, because of wounds and sickness, was then absent from Greenbush, and Meeder was thereby prevented from obtaining the certificate necessary to establish his right to a pension; nor did Meeder know, as he alleges, where his said captain, Harrison, was to be found. The said Meeder further alleges, that, in 1820, he found Captain Harrison in Watertown, Massachusetts, and obtained from him the necessary certificate, and thereupon made to the War Department application for pension, which resulted as before related.

The said Meeder further represents that he is, in consequence of his said wounds, reduced to a very deplorable and distressed situation; he has a wife and nine children dependent on him for support, while he, because of his severe wounds and crippled condition, is wholly unable to labor for his own subsistence or that of his family. He alleges, that, at the time of his enlistment into the military service of the United States, the laws of his country presented to his mind, as inducement to assume the duty and hazard of a soldier's life, the promise, among other things, that, if he should be wounded while in the performance of his duty, he should receive a pension in proportion to his disability, in consequence of such wound, and to continue while such disability continued. Confiding in such promise, he enlisted, and, while in the performance of his duty, was wounded, as before stated, and thereby wholly disabled from the performance of any manual or bodily labor. He now asks that the arrearages of pension may be paid him from the date of his discharge aforesaid to the day his present allowance of pension commenced, and that his pension may be increased from six to eight dollars per month.

The committee consider that the facts abovementioned are clearly proved, and that the claim of the said Meeder is reasonable and just, and therefore report the accompanying bill.

MEMORIAL

OF

OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA,

Praying that an efficient and uniform system be adopted for the regulation and government of the militia of the United States.

FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

At a meeting of delegates from the several divisions of the Massachusetts militia, assembled at Boston on the 19th day of January, 1831, after a full discussion, during a session of three days, of the evils and abuses of the present militia system, it was unanimously voted that Major Huntington, of Salem, and Col. Tyler, of Boston, and Capt. Blake, of Boston, be appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth the views of this convention, and that said committee be authorized to transmit the same.

Attest: WM. P. ENDICOTT, ROBT. CHAS. WINTHROP, } *Secretaries.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a convention of the officers of the militia of Massachusetts, from all parts of the Commonwealth, assembled in Boston, on the 19th January, A. D. 1831,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, considering a well regulated militia as the only natural, safe, and proper defence of a free State, we have ever held the principles of this institution in the highest respect. *History* teaches how much we are indebted to it for the renown which was accorded to us as colonists, and *experience* teaches the extent of our obligation to it for our glory as a nation. The militia system is so intimately incorporated with our republican institutions, as at once to become the principal means of national security, State sovereignty, and individual liberty. Its destruction, therefore, cannot be viewed by us with indifference; but we are firmly convinced that its preservation essentially depends upon its being so improved and ameliorated as better to adapt its principles to the circumstances of our present condition.

The Constitution of the United States has given Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and, in cer-

tain cases, for calling them into actual service; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Thus, co-ordinate powers over the same subject are vested in different authorities, demonstrating the necessity of good faith and mutual co-operation in their exercise. It would be entirely useless for the United States to provide for the enrolment, organization, and arming of the militia, and a system of discipline for its government and instruction, unless the several States provided for officering, training, and instructing it, according to such organization and system of discipline: so, on the other hand, any State provision for the exercise of its reserved powers, of *officering* and *training*, would be useless unless Congress provided for an enrolment and organization, according to which the power of training the militia might be applied. Since the passage of the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, the Legislature of this Commonwealth has apparently endeavored, by various enactments, to carry into effect the requirements of that law, and of such other acts of Congress as have since been passed. To this end, various fines and penalties have been prescribed, such as the Legislature has deemed sufficient to enforce obedience. These fines have been modified from time to time. The number of persons liable to the performance of active duty has been once and again reduced, and the number of *training days* has been lessened; yet discontents have existed, and still prevail, in regard to the operation of the present system in this Commonwealth, some of which, we apprehend, can be allayed only by an amendment of the laws relating to the enrolment, organization, and arming of the militia. These are matters within the sole control of the National Legislature; and we have deemed it proper, therefore, respectfully, to ask the attention of Congress, to some of the evils of the existing laws, that they alone who have the power may apply the remedy.

Of all the checks upon the different branches of authority in our Government, none, at first sight, appear to be more incongruous than those which relate to the militia. These were imposed, however, by experienced statesmen, and were not merely the result of reflection, but of practice.

When we consider that the National Government, with its powerful army and navy divided or concentrated at will—its garrisoned forts at the mouths of our navigable rivers, and of the harbors of our populous cities, may also have the militia in its service, and under its control, the value of the reservation to the States of the right to officer and train that militia may be properly estimated. The only dependence the States would have against an attempt at concentrated authority, under such circumstances, would be upon the State pride and connexions, the local habits and feelings, the interest, the virtue, and patriotism, of their own officers, and their habitual influence over men of like habits, with whom they had always trained and associated. Should such an attempt be made, in as much as this would be the only safeguard of State rights, we look to the friends of the Federal Union for its support and continuance. Congress must begin the great work of militia reform. We humbly conceive that the States have a right to demand it at their hands. Though the militia is a State force, the States have authorized the United States to command its services on certain occasions, and these are probably the most important occasions of any on which it will be called to act. The States have yielded to the National Government the important

powers of enrolment and organization, and of providing the mode of arming the militia, and prescribing its system of discipline. This was done under the full belief that these powers would be exercised according to the emergencies of the countries.

It is not intended to impute to the national councils any disposition to avoid the fulfilment of their obligations, far from it; we have derived equal advantage and satisfaction from the distribution, under a resolution of Congress, of books of tactics, to the officers of the militia; and we have observed that committees of both Houses of Congress have been appointed at every session since the late war, most of which have reported bills of different forms, all intended to give relief, though none have passed to be enacted. The subject, we are aware, is attended with numerous intrinsic difficulties. Even the practicability of establishing a uniform national militia, in a confederacy of sovereign States, has been doubted by many; though none, as we believe, doubt its utility, if it can be accomplished. We believe, however, that no constitutional impediment to a harmonious co-operation between the State and Federal Governments, on this subject, exists. We reject that unfounded jealousy which considers the National Government as a foreign Government, made *for* us, and not *by* us, as independent of public opinion, and not founded upon it. If public sentiment requires a change in the militia system, it matters not whether the powers by which it is accomplished belong in whole, or in part, to the State, or the United States; whether they are co-ordinate, dependent, or contingent, it will be effected, and the voice of the people will applaud what the good of the people demands.

Confiding, then, in the entire practicability of establishing a uniform militia system throughout the United States, we beg leave to advert to the vast difference between the circumstances of the country at the time the existing law of enrolment was passed, and the present, to show the *necessity* which, in our opinion, imposes on Congress the duty of revising and amending the militia system.

In 1792, our population was but about four millions; the British Canadian and other possessions circumscribed our northern borders; notwithstanding the peace, the British army retained the possession of several strong military posts within our acknowledged territory; the Indians were in a state of hostility, or of uncertain quiet; the Spaniards possessed Florida and Louisiana, and claimed to hold fast the keys of the Mississippi; our army was small; we had neither a navy nor fortifications; our republican principles awakened the jealousy of kings; our strength and resources were scarcely known abroad; and our laws were openly resisted by our own citizens at home. Under these circumstances, the enrolment of every able bodied man, from eighteen to forty-five, was not only justifiable, but necessary. But so widely different is the condition of the twelve millions of people our limits now comprehend, so directly and strongly contrasted in every essential particular, that a recital of our present happy situation is manifestly unnecessary. May we not inquire, then, whether much less than the present number of militia, if properly instructed, would not be fully sufficient to meet any sudden emergency which may be expected to arise? Anticipating an affirmative reply to this inquiry, we cannot perceive an objection to a reduction of the present enrolled force to such a number as should always be sufficient to enforce the execution of the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel the first onset of the invader; and we humbly apprehend that this necessi

sary number will be left, if the present ages of enrolment should be essentially reduced.

Again, we humbly conceive that nothing but the state of the public *resources* could have justified the requisition of the act of 1792, *that privates should arm themselves*, which is now the subject of such just complaint; and the further requisition, that the officers should provide their companies and regiments with musical instruments and colors. Do not these provisions, especially the first, in the present state of our country, bear heavily upon a class of society who are the least able to sustain them? All have life and liberty to preserve, and these are as valuable to the poor as to their exempted and opulent neighbors; they, therefore, most willingly and cheerfully contribute their *time* in support of an institution which gives them a perfect confidence of their own freedom; but they consider this sacrifice to patriotism their full share; and they ask, why those who have *property* as well as life and liberty at stake, should not furnish the *instruments* of its preservation, at least, to those who are willing to use them? They ask, whether the *power* to provide arms does not impose the *obligation* to furnish them? And it appears but reasonable that the alleviation of the burdens of all *other* classes of the community, consequent upon the increase of population, and the abundance of our national resources, should be extended to *that* which is subject to active duty in the militia. The present appropriation for arming the militia, which would require seventy years for the accomplishment of its purpose, is so entirely inadequate, that any suggestion from us for its extension becomes unnecessary.

The organization of the militia is also thought to be defective. It does not conform to that of the army, with which the militia would be called to operate in actual service; nor is it adapted to the convenient exercise of the power of *training*, reserved to the States. The existing law requires all the enrolled militia to be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and limits the number of companies that a regiment, and of men that a company shall contain. It also requires, that all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled; but, as the power to *train* its own militia is reserved to each of the States, the State Legislatures have undertaken to determine *how many* of the persons actually enrolled shall be trained. In the exercise of this prerogative, great diversity of practice has arisen, and will doubtless hereafter prevail. The Legislature of this Commonwealth has recently granted conditional exemption to all persons after they shall arrive at the age of thirty years; now, as all persons between 18 and 45 are required to be enrolled, and divided into companies of 64 privates each, and those of them only who are under 30 years of age are required to train, it is apparent that a sufficient company on the roll usually will prove a very limited one in the field. This has a very dispiriting effect upon both officers and men, and is subversive of that pride which is so essential to the maintenance of the institution.

We have observed that the bill pending in the House of Representatives at the present session contains divers alterations of the existing organization. With some of the provisions of that bill we are well pleased, but we doubt whether it is expedient to alter the minimum age of enrolment from 18 to 21 years; and we humbly conceive that the provision contained in the 6th section of the said bill, to wit, that the two oldest companies of a regiment shall act as light infantry, should be qualified, by *excepting* regiments to

which light infantry companies may be attached, or by a general provision for the distinct organization of light infantry, riflemen, and grenadiers, into separate regi ents, whenever such corps exist in sufficient force. We would respectfully suggest that the difficulty we have alluded to, respecting the difference between the *enrolled* and *active* force of companies, may be obviated, by vesting in the State Legislatures a discretionary power over the subject, by means whereof the numerical force of the companies may be graduated according to the proportion of enrolled men, which the States respectively may require to train.

The number of *exemptions* under the existing laws has been, and remains, a fruitful source of complaint. The unlimited authority over this subject which Congress has conferred upon the States, has been exercised in widely different forms by different Legislatures.

This has led to great diversity and inequality in the operation of the system as a whole, and of course to much dissatisfaction on the part of those who are thus made sensible of the inequality of their condition as compared with that of some of their fellow citizens. The necessity and propriety of granting exemption from duty in the militia, to many individuals and classes of the community, is too apparent to require argument or illustration.

The difficulty is to ascertain, precisely, where the line should be drawn. There would be manifest injustice in exacting fines of any person for the neglect of *personal service* in one situation, which his *personal duties* to society in another render it impossible for him to perform. Such a penalty would be nothing less than a pecuniary mulet, in addition to his other taxes. The exemptions complained of are not of such persons as these; they are confined to that large class of professional and other citizens whose useful duties to society are *not* so strictly *personal* as to be incompatible with militia duty. At present, the evils of this description arise principally under the State laws; but, as the power to grant exemptions is incidental to that of enrolment, we humbly conceive that it is expedient for Congress to provide that none shall be exempted except those officers of the National and State Governments, and other public functionaries, whose services, in their several vocations, are incompatible with the discharge of militia duty.

We have observed in the report of the board of militia officers, which sat at Washington in 1826, the recommendation of three measures, which, in their opinion, would have a most beneficial influence upon the preservation and utility of the militia system, viz:

1st. The appointment of a superintendent general of the militia of the whole United States, to be attached to the War Department.

2d. The establishment of camps for theoretical and practical instruction of the officers of each division, ten days in a year. The officers to be paid for travel and attendance, and to be provided with tents and camp equipage at the expense of the United States.

3d. The printing and distribution of books of tactics, &c. The latter recommendation having been adopted by Congress, we have only to express our satisfaction therewith. The other measures we deem highly important, and such as will, if carried into effect, essentially benefit the militia. We hope they will soon receive the consideration and sanction of Congress.

We respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of adopting some measures for the encouragement and support of volunteer companies of cavalry, artillery, light infantry, grenadiers, and ri-

flemen. Almost every regiment in this Commonwealth has appropriated flank companies, which, from the correctness of their drill, the exactness of their subordination, and the beauty of their appearance, have had a most beneficial effect upon the regiments to which they are attached, and the militia generally. Our volunteer companies present an aggregate of 13,000 men, mostly provided with tents and camp equipage, and drilled to manœuvre with troops of the line; and chiefly maintained at the cost of the high-spirited and patriotic individuals who compose them.

The value of a force of this character, four-fifths of which, in case of emergency, can be called for the defence of any important position on the sea coast in five days' time, cannot be lightly estimated. An authority in the State Governments to organize such corps into separate regiments or battalions, where their numbers are sufficient, would, in our opinion, admit of the exercise of an additional stimulus to that ambition which has been so usefully displayed in the formation and support of these valuable companies; and we humbly apprehend, that, without some provision to this effect, the enactment of the 6th section of the bill now before Congress would prove highly detrimental, if not totally destructive, to these corps. Those who consider the militia as the only safeguard of a free State cannot but feel the utmost regret that it is fast falling into disrepute, for want of that encouragement which has been afforded to almost every other institution.

The opinion prevails throughout the country that this is the fact; even the Legislatures of some of the States appear disposed to withhold their support from the existing system, owing, as we apprehend, to the evils which Congress alone can remedy. We, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the subject, at this time, fearing that delay will tend still further to diminish the respect in which the system is held.

The militia system is strongly identified with our national history, and, in the opinion of an eminent jurist, whose commentaries on constitutional law entitle his observations to great weight, "has materially contributed to form and elevate our national character." "If we take enlarged views of the past and future," he observes, "we shall conclude that the liberties of the people, and the just residuary powers of the States, rest essentially on the preservation of that institution." The state into which this bulwark of republican liberty appeared to be falling excited in the breast of the learned civilian, whose defence of the American constitutions evinced the extent of his knowledge of the human character, the most alarming apprehensions.

He considered "the militia as the most essential foundation of national defence; the most plentiful nursery of armies and navies, to which the American States had owed their existence for more than two hundred years;" and in his opinion "neither schools, nor colleges, nor town meeting, had been more essential to the formation and character of the nation, than the militia. Whenever the militia comes to an end," said he, "or is despised or neglected, I shall consider this Union dissolved, and the liberties of North America lost for ever." We might quote the authority of Washington, and of almost every distinguished member of the convention which formed our Constitution, in favor of the militia, but we content ourselves with extracting shortly from those which have probably had a more immediate influence upon the public sentiment in this Commonwealth.

A late Governor of this Commonwealth, who had been a soldier of the

n, and for many years a major general in the militia, observed, comported with his own observations to remark, that few if any of ic institutions tend to direct men to more elevated modes of think- onduce more strongly to form a high sense of character, so indis- to habits of virtue, than a well organized militia."

ccessor in the chair of State, and compatriot of the revolution, in h to the Legislature, remarked: "There are two objects which have ppeared to me to merit the constant care and first attention of the re—our primary schools, and the militia. Without the former, a lge of our civil rights would not have pervaded the great body of ple; the principles of civil liberty would neither have been under- ar rightly appreciated; and without the latter, we could not have in the contest which eventually established them. Imperfect as tia system was previous to the revolution, an appeal may be safely history, and to the recollection of the few remaining sages who d the great design of our emancipation, that, but for the militia, the of our rights would not have been attempted. An appeal to arms act, an appeal to the militia, the only existing force at the time. If lence is a blessing dear to freemen, and worthy of transmission to r, the arm that sustained it is entitled to the gratitude and support friend to his country. If the system which regulates it be imper- it be improved, and let those who are loudest in its censure bear in at under its influence, imperfect as it is, a degree of discipline and of knowledge has been attained, which has hitherto never been equalled, ch does the highest honor to the zeal and exertions of those who e this patriotic band. By this institution, the moral as well as physi- e of the State is increased; it constitutes our safety against any ag- on the laws, assures our internal tranquillity, and forms our only from the encroachments of other powers."

e weight which these opinions give to our memorial, we must add cise and strictly philosophical view of the oldest living President, pinion on the powers and influence of this important constitutional ment has not been generally disseminated. "As auxiliary to a re- rce," says he, "and a substitute for a large one in time of peace, a ed militia forms an essential part of a republican system, it being hat liberty cannot be safe with powerful standing armies, nor in dan- out them; and that, without an effective militia, the danger of such annot be precluded."

overnment can exist without a physical force of some sort. The s the only one which can be employed with safety among a free to enforce obedience to the laws when the civil power is insufficient them into effect.

out the militia, occasions would frequently occur for the employ- the national forces; and the moment the regular army is called in to the execution of a State law, State sovereignty becomes impaired, harmonious operation of our political system is destroyed.

annot, therefore, as citizens and friends of the Federal Union, look e decline of the militia without fear, nor anticipate its overthrow indulging serious apprehensions for the safety and perpetuity of the

ave been favored with the perusal of a letter addressed to the adju-

tant general of this commonwealth, by the distinguished officer at the head of the national board of engineers. The views of the militia, as a military institution, therein expressed, are so much in accordance with the principles of our political society, that we cannot forbear presenting an extract, which we deem well deserving of the attention of that Government whose service the writer honors.

"Without the institution of militia," says he, "our maritime frontiers could not be defended, except by increasing the regular army to an extent incompatible with our free institutions; and, without the militia, the system of permanent defensive works, now constructing for the security of our coast, will neither afford the results which they are designed to secure, nor justify the cost of their construction. The principal ends which this system of works is destined to accomplish, are, to afford to our navy ports of shelter, and ports of construction, and for refitting; to occupy the outlets to the sea, of those great arteries through which our foreign commerce circulates; and to exclude the enemy from the roads and anchorages whence they might blockade these important outlets; to defend the points of intersection of the internal navigation parallel to the coasts; to enable our navy to act on the offensive, instead of merely attempting to cover our maritime frontiers; finally, to eloigne from our great towns on the coast the points of debarkation of an enemy who intends to attack them, and thus compel the hostile forces to act upon a line of operations sufficiently long to give time to the militia to muster, and separate the enemy from their fleet.

"If we suppose, for a moment, the militia not to exist, this system falls to the ground. An invader may then disembark whenever he pleases, turn the permanent defences with impunity, and strike successively and without resistance the various points that he would assail.

"The navy would alone remain for the defence of our coasts; but its offensive operations would be paralyzed, and it would be constrained to act merely on the defensive. Instead of protecting our commerce on the high seas, capturing and destroying that of the enemy, and menacing his colonies and establishments, it would remain anchored to our shores, and sink from a principal to an auxiliary means of defence. In our system of defence, the militia is indispensable to accomplish the cutting off an enemy from his point of debarkation; and, without them, it would, in time of war, be difficult and excessively expensive to maintain full garrisons in the forts which constitute part of this system. But, with the aid of the militia, one third of each efficient garrison will suffice, the other two-thirds being furnished by the local militia at the approach of danger, and withdrawn when this danger ceases to exist.

"It follows as a natural consequence, that the militia is of the first importance in the defence of our maritime frontier, and that without them it would be impossible to foresee the extent of the calamities that an enterprizing invader might shower upon our coast, or the immense expenditure of public treasure that would ensue. A militia is no less indispensable to repel the invasion of our inland frontiers, than to defend us from debarkations upon our coasts. Whatever may be the extent of the territory of a nation, it may be invaded, if not conquered, whenever its defence is confided exclusively to regular troops; for when they are once broken and routed, the nation has no alternative but submission. But, with a well organized and disciplined militia, the whole aspect of

affairs will be changed; these advance like overflowing torrents, and assail the invaders in every direction; the enemy find themselves unable to fight, except in detail; they can form no plan of operations, for they have no one determinate object; their convoys are intercepted, and their reinforcements cannot join them; and whilst they are thus harassed on their flanks and in their rear, their progress in front costs them dearly, from the resistance of positions fortified by art and nature, and so well chosen that it is impossible to turn them.

"In such a critical juncture, each march to the front brings them nearer to their final destruction; for what the militia of America has more than once achieved, it will again. The few days that the militia have to spare, however, from their individual occupations in time of peace, and the few months that in time of war they would be in service before the enemy, must for ever disqualify them from becoming troops of the line, that is, manœuvring troops. The militia and army have essentially different parts to perform, notwithstanding that they must often co-operate and combine their exertions together. Hence the necessity of giving to each that particular organization which is suited to their several parts, and which will afford to the militia every possible facility to act in concert with the army in time of need."

From the weight of these authorities, and from their own knowledge of the operation of the present militia laws, your memorialists feel themselves justified in remarking, that, although the system is defective, unequal, and, in some degree, oppressive, the principles upon which it is founded are correct: carried into operation, in the incomplete manner at present adopted by us, our country exhibits a militia force such as Europe cannot boast. But should *we* rest satisfied because those who have as much to *fear* as we have to hope from such an institution have not brought it to the same degree of perfection as ourselves? Should those who have placed their military and civil dependence upon this force be content with a militia *only comparatively better* than that of Governments which always resort to it with fear, and never dare place arms in the hands of the people but when pressed by foreign danger? The possession of arms by all the able bodied men of the country gives them that perfect sense of their own freedom which can only result from the conviction that each is the guardian of his own liberty.

Such an institution, which would dissolve an arbitrary government, confirms and strengthens the free. "If France had such a militia," said Lafayette a few years since, "she would have a free government." His words were prophetic; she has a free government; her militia gave it.

Considering the subject to be one of vital importance, your memorialists most respectfully, but earnestly, request that it may have your early attention; and they confidently rely upon the *ability* and *disposition* of Congress to devise and adopt such a system as will meet the approbation of all classes of the community.

Per order of the convention,

ASAHEL HUNTINGTON,
JOHN S. TYLER,
EDWARD BLAKE,
} *Committee.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

Read, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NAUDAIN made the following

REPORT:

mmittee on Military Affairs, which, by a resolution of the Se- of January the 4th, 1831, *was "instructed to inquire into the ce and expediency of extending to Henry B. Livingston, late a el in the service of the United States in the revolutionary war, enefits of the act of the 15th May,* 1828, *for the relief of certain iving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," report:*

t, on the 19th day of January, 1776, Congress resolved that four bat- of troops should be raised in New York.

he 8th day of March, in the same year, Congress appointed the field of the said battalions, viz:

ander McDougal, colonel; Herman Zedwitz, lieutenant colonel; and Benedict, major, of the first battalion.

s Clinton, colonel; Henry B. Livingston, lieutenant colonel; and . Schuyler, major, of the second battalion.

erick Weisenfels, lieutenant colonel; and John Fisher, major, of the attalion.

elius D. Wyncoop, colonel; Philip Courtlandt, lieutenant colonel; and licholson, major, of the fourth battalion.

he 9th day of August, 1776, Congress appointed Alexander McDou- James Clinton, the colonels of the first and second battalions, to be er generals.

he 16th day of September in the same year, Congress resolved "that eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the nd that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following tions."

he apportionment which follows, the quota of New York is four bat-

he same time, Congress further resolved "that the appointment of officers, and filling all vacancies, (excepting general officers,) be left governments of the several States."

committee has not been able to assertain at what time the Conven- f New York, *acting under the* authority of this resolution of Con-

gress, appointed the field officers of the battalions thus ordered to be raised in that State. They observe, however, from the journals of that Congress, that, on the 15th day of August, 1777, a letter was received from Henry B. Livingston, and referred to the Board of War. On the 4th day of September, 1777, the Board of War report, "That they have taken into consideration the dispute with regard to the relative rank of Colonels Courtlandt, Gansevoort, Dubois, and Livingston, commanding four of the New York regiments, and find that a committee of the Convention of that State, being properly authorized, did appoint the officers abovementioned to their respective regiments, in the following order, viz: Colonel Courtlandt 2d, Colonel Gansevoort 3d, Colonel Dubois 4th, and Colonel Livingston 5th. As this arrangement must be presumed to have been founded on principles of justice and public utility, the Board are of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to make any alteration in the relative rank of these officers."

"*Resolved*, That Congress agree with the Board in their report."

On the 20th day of November, 1778, Congress received a letter from Henry B. Livingston, requesting leave to resign his commission; and, on the 13th day of January, 1779, Congress accepted his resignation.

By sundry resolutions adopted on the 3d and 21st days of October, 1780, Congress made a new arrangement of the whole army; and, on the latter day, passed the following resolution, viz:

"That the commander in chief and commanding officer in the southern department, direct the officers of each State to meet and agree upon the officers for the regiments to be raised by their respective States, from those who incline to continue in service; and, where it cannot be done by agreement, to be determined by seniority, and make return of those who are to remain, which is to be transmitted to Congress, together with the names of the officers reduced, who are to be allowed half pay for life."

The first section of the act of the 15th of May, 1828, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," provides, "That each of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, in the continental line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line."

In support of the claim of Colonel Livingston to the benefits of the act just recited, it is alleged that he was improperly and unjustly outranked by Colonel Courtlandt and others, by the report of the Board of War, and resolution of Congress, of the 4th September, 1777; that his resignation was the consequence of this act of injustice; that it would have been inconsistent with that high sense of military honor which pervaded the revolutionary army, for him to have remained in the service after this indignity had been offered him. Thus his resignation was not *voluntary*, but he was *compelled* to resign—*driven* from the service by the injustice of Congress. Had this not been done, he would have remained in the service until the new arrangement of the army in 1780; and had he then been reduced as

ımerary, he would have been entitled to the benefits of the act of May
28.

he committee, this argument is not satisfactory. The promise of
ss of half pay for life, made by the resolution of the 21st of Octo-
80, was limited to such officers as were *then* in service, and might
ıced as supernumeraries. It had no retrospective action. It made no
es to such officers as had left the service before that time; and cannot
ɔe so construed, as to extend to the case of an officer who had resign-
rly two years before this promise was made.

r the act of alleged injustice of which Colonel Livingston complains,
which his resignation is solely attributed, he remained in the service
period of fourteen months, before he asked leave to resign. After
ting to this injurious arrangement of relative rank for this period,
t injury to his honor, the committee are bound to believe that he
ıave continued in the service for any longer time, without sacrificing
nor so highly and so justly prized by high-minded military men. In
w of the subject, the committee can perceive no distinction between
e of fourteen months and as many years.

the committee believe that it is now too late to look into the causes
signation made more than fifty years ago. It is enough for them
resignation was made; and they would deem it indecorous in them-
and unjust to the memory of the Congress of 1777, to determine
ıt Congress had been guilty of treating a valuable and meritorious
one, too, who had been honored by their votes, with such gross in-
and indignity, as to force him from the service of his country in
ıur of her peril.

committee, upon a full consideration of this case, are unable to per-
ny material difference between this and the other numerous resigna-
ıade during the revolutionary war; and as Congress has, hitherto,
llowed the claim for half pay to any officer who resigned, the com-
do not believe this to be such a case, as to demand a departure from
nciple.

committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following re-
ı:

lved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from
ther consideration of the said resolution of the Senate of the 4th
r, 1831.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 23, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hayne made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of John H. Harrison, praying to be released from a judgment obtained against him as one of the sureties of Francis Adams, report:

That it appears that Francis Adams was appointed collector of the internal revenue of the United States for the fifth collection district of South Carolina, in the year 1812; that he gave bond, dated 6th June, 1814, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the penal sum of seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars, and that the petitioner and James Adams were his sureties; that he continued to collect the internal duties, under various acts of Congress, passed in 1815 and 1816, until the year 1817, when the office was abolished by law; and that, during this period, he collected and paid over large sums, amounting, as stated by the petitioner, to upwards of fifty thousand dollars; that, when he went out of office in 1817, it was not known to his sureties that he was a defaulter, nor did they learn that he was so till 1828, eleven years after Adams went out of office, when a suit was brought against the petitioner, one of his sureties, and a judgment recovered for three thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars, consisting chiefly of arrears of interest.

It further appears, that, as early at least as 1819, the default of Adams was known to the officers of the Government, but, from "inadvertence," no step was taken to enforce payment from Adams, nor was the slighest intimation given to the sureties of his default. It has been fully proved, from the certificates and affidavits of respectable witnesses, that, at the time Adams went out of office in 1817, and up to 1825, when he left the State of South Carolina, he was fully able to pay the demand of the United States; and that, had any proceedings been instituted against him, or had the sureties received notice, they would have been secured from any loss.

It appears that after Adams left South Carolina, in 1825, he went to Georgia, and there wasted a part of his estate; that a judgment being obtained against him there by the United States, he has fled to Alabama, or gone to settle among the Cherokee Indians, carrying, however, as it is alleged, some property with him; and that no bail was taken in the suits brought against him, either in South Carolina or Georgia.

It further appears, that James Adams, the co-security of the petitioner, was also in circumstances which would have enabled him to pay his portion of the debt of his principal; but he has since died, and his heirs have taken off the remnant of his property to another State.

Under these circumstances, the whole debt is claimed of the petitioner, and the committee cannot but think, that, as his liability has arisen entirely from the gross neglect of the officers of the United States, that it would be a measure of *extreme rigor* to exact from him the payment of a judgment, which, the committee understand, would bring an honest and meritorious citizen to ruin.

The petitioner could have secured himself from loss, if ordinary diligence had been used against his principal; and having been lulled into a fatal security by the acts of the Government, the committee think it would be doing him great injustice to enforce the payment of this demand.

The petitioner also alleges, that, though he was prevented (by circumstances which he states) from making his defence before the court where this case was tried, yet he thinks he was not bound in law for the default of Adams, insomuch as the *internal duties*, in the collection of which the default occurred, were chiefly imposed by acts of Congress passed in 1815 and 1816, by which new bonds from the collectors were required; and as no such bond was ever taken from Adams, his sureties in the bond given in 1814 were not, in law, liable for defaults subsequent to the passage of these new acts, imposing additional duties. In support of this legal ground, the petitioner relies on the decision of the Supreme Court in a case reported in 9 Wheaton, 730 to '33, and to the decision of Congress in granting relief to the sureties of John H. Alley. (See act of 7th May, 1822, 9th vol. laws U. S. page 57.)

The committee do not consider the determination of the question of law made in this case, necessary to enable the Senate to decide on the claim of the petitioner for relief, since they believe that, under all of the circumstances, it would be extremely unjust to enforce the demand of the United States against him; they therefore report a bill for his relief, with this expression of their opinion—that, until the decision of Congress can be had upon the claim, all proceedings on the judgment against the petitioner should be delayed, and that the proper efforts should be continued to enforce the payment from Francis Adams, the principal.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE

With a resolution of the Senate, relative to the execution of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, passed the 30th March, 1802.

FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed, and that 3,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

February 22, 1831.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received your resolution of the 15th instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' passed the 30th of March, 1802, have been fully complied with on the part of the United States' Government, and, if they have not, that he inform the Senate of the reasons that have induced the Government to decline the enforcement of said act:" and I now reply to the same.

According to my views of the act referred to, I am not aware of any omission to carry into effect its provisions in relation to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, so far as their execution depended on the agency confided to the Executive.

The numerous provisions of that act, designed to secure to the Indians the peaceable possession of their lands, may be reduced, substantially, to the following: That citizens of the United States are restrained, under sufficient penalties, from entering upon the lands, for the purpose of hunting thereon, or of settling them, or of giving their horses and cattle the benefit of a range upon them, or of travelling through them without a written permission; and that the President of the United States is authorized to employ the military force of the country to secure the observance of these provisions. The authority to the President, however, is not imperative. The language is, "it shall be lawful for the President to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to, or secured by treaty to any Indian tribe, any citizen who shall make a settlement thereon."

By the 19th section of this act, it is provided that nothing in it "shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of citizens of the United States, and being within the ordinary jurisdiction of any of the individual States." This provision I have interpreted as being prospective in its operation, and as applicable not only to Indian tribes which at the date of its passage were subject to the jurisdiction of any State, but to such also as should thereafter become so. To this construction of its meaning I have endeavored to conform, and have taken no step inconsistent with it. As soon, therefore, as the sovereign power of the State of Georgia was exercised, by an extension of her laws, throughout her limits, and I had received information of the same, orders were given to withdraw from the State the troops which had been detailed to prevent intrusion upon the Indian lands within it; and these orders were executed. The reasons which dictated them shall be frankly communicated.

The principle recognised in the section last quoted was not for the first time then avowed. It is conformable to the uniform practice of the Government before the adoption of the Constitution, and amounts to a distinct recognition by Congress, at that early day, of the doctrine that that instrument had not varied the powers of the Federal Government over Indian affairs from what they were under the articles of confederation. It is not believed that there is a single instance in the legislation of the country in which the Indians have been regarded as possessing political rights, independent of the control and authority of the States within the limits of which they resided. As early as the year 1782, the journals of Congress will show that no claim of such a character was countenanced by that body. In that year the application of a tribe of Indians residing in South Carolina to have certain tracts of land which had been reserved for their use in that State secured to them, free from intrusion, and without the right of alienating them, even with their own consent, was brought to the consideration of Congress by a report from the Secretary of War. The resolution which was adopted on that occasion is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Legislature of South Carolina to take such measures for the satisfaction and security of said tribes as the said Legislature in their wisdom may think fit."

Here is no assertion of the right of Congress, under the articles of confederation, to interfere with the jurisdiction of the States over Indians within their limits; but rather a negation of it. They refused to interfere with the subject, and referred it, under a general recommendation, back to the State, to be disposed of as her wisdom might decide.

If, in addition to this act and the language of the articles of confederation, any thing further can be wanting to show the early views of the Government on the subject, it will be found in the proclamation issued by Congress in 1783. It contains this language: "The United States in Congress assembled have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State." And again:

"*Resolved*, That the preceding measures of Congress relative to Indian *affairs shall not be construed to affect the territorial claims of any of the States, or their legislative rights within their respective limits.*"

as not then pretended that the General Government had the power, · relations with the Indians, to control or oppose the internal polity individual States of this Union; and if such was the case under the of confederation, the only question on the subject since must arise some more enlarged power or authority given to the General Govern- y the present Constitution. Does any such exist?

ongst the enumerated grants of the Constitution, that which relates to bject is expressed in these words: "Congress shall have power to re- commerce with the Indian tribes." In the interpretation of this , we ought certainly to be guided by what had been the practice of overnment, and the meaning which had been generally attached to the es of the old Congress, if the words used to convey it do not clearly t a different one, as far as it affects the question of jurisdiction in the lual States. The States ought not to be divested of any part of their dent jurisdiction, by implication or doubtful construction. Tested by le, it seems to me to be unquestionable, that the jurisdiction of the is left untouched by this clause of the Constitution, and that it was ed to give to the General Government complete control over the trade tercourse of those Indians only who were not within the limits of any

m a view of the acts referred to, and the uniform practice of the Go- ent, it is manifest that, until recently, it has never been maintained that ght of jurisdiction by a State over Indians within its territory, was linate to the power of the Federal Government. That doctrine has een enforced, nor even asserted, in any of the States of New England, e tribes of Indians have resided, and where a few of them yet remain. e tribes have been left to the undisturbed control of the States in which were found, in conformity with the view which has been taken of the ns prevailing up to 1789, and the clear interpretation of the act of In the State of New York, where several tribes have resided, it has he policy of the Government to avoid entering into quasi-treaty en- ents with them, barely appointing commissioners occasionally, on the the United States, to facilitate the objects of the State in its negotia- with them.

southern States present an exception to this policy. As early as 1784 ttlements within the limits of North Carolina were advanced further west than the authority of the State to enforce an obedience of its laws; were in a similar condition. The necessities, therefore, and not the wledged principles of the Government, must have suggested the policy ting with the Indians in that quarter, as the only practicable mode of iating their good will. The United States at that period had just ed from a protracted war for the achievement of their independence. moment of its conclusion, many of these tribes, as powerful as they were ous in their mode of warfare, remained in arms, desolating our frontier nents. Under these circumstances, the first treaties, in 1785 and 1790, he Cherokees, were concluded by the Government of the United States, ere evidently sanctioned as measures of necessity, adapted to the cha- of the Indians, and indispensable to the peace and security of the west- ontier. But they cannot be understood as changing the political rela- of the Indians to the States, or to the Federal Government. To effect would have *required the operation of* quite a different principle, and the *ention of a tribunal higher than that of* the treaty making power.

1802, as will appear by orders to the commanding officer stationed at fort Mitchell, hereto appended, marked 1, 2, 3.

On the 8th of November last, another order issued, directing the troops to retire from the country of the Cherokee Indians, and to resume their position again at their former encampment. (See order marked 4.)

Within a day or two after this order was issued, information was officially communicated by the Governor of Georgia, that the Legislature being in session, had entered upon the consideration of this subject, and that the laws of Georgia would be extended over the Indian country. His letter is annexed, marked A.

The opinion entertained by you being that the United States cannot rightfully interfere within a State where the laws are extended, any application to place troops within Georgia, on account of the act of 1802, must, for the future, be disregarded.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, 20th March, 1830.

SIR: I transmit to you, herewith annexed, a copy of instructions, dated the 16th of March, 1830, which I have received from the War Department, concerning the intruders upon the lands of the Cherokees.

You are charged with the execution of the intentions of the Government, as expressed in said instructions; and, taking them for your guidance, you will perform every thing directed therein. It is deemed unnecessary to be more particular in regard to that part of the instructions which relates to the Indians and intruders; but as it respects the troops, it is desirable that two companies of the 4th regiment of infantry should be stationed in the Cherokee nation, in conformity with the letter of the Secretary of War, above alluded to, and hereunto anexed, leaving at fort Mitchell the company of artillery, and one company of the 4th regiment of infantry. This is, however, on the presumption that two companies of the 4th regiment of infantry will have arrived in time to admit of the arrangement. You will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and, as often as any thing of importance occurs, you will communicate the same to me, in order that I may lay the same before the Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General commanding the Army.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. BROOKE,
Or officer commanding the troops of the United States at fort Mitchell, Alabama.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
November 16, 1830.

SIR: The President of the United States directs that you instruct the commanding officer at fort Mitchell to remove the intruders from the lands of the Cherokees. The agent, Colonel Montgomery, will furnish him with a list of those who are not to be interfered with. Persons who are entitled to live in the nation by virtue of any Indian law or regulation, who are married there, will not be interrupted. Those who have permits from the agents, and those who are seated on lands from which, in pursuance of treaties, the Indians have removed, and which have been valued by commissions for payment by the Government, he will not interfere with. All others will be notified to remove beyond the lines of the Cherokee Indians; and, after reasonable notice, the commanding officer will proceed to rase their houses and destroy their fences, that the laws of the country may be faithfully administered, intrusion prevented, and quiet preserved.

Having executed this order, he will assume a position at some healthful point, and occupy it with two companies, to prevent intrusions. The most eligible may be somewhere near the dividing ridge which General Coffee has fixed as the boundary to the south between the Creeks and Cherokees. The agent is furnished with a map, showing the boundary. In selecting a position, regard must be had to health and good water, and to the object on account of which the troops are sent—the preventing intrusion.

He will issue notice to the Indians living south of this established line by General Coffee, to remove north of it; but will use no violence towards them, until he shall report his proceedings to the Department, and obtain further instructions.

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

Major General A. MACOMB.

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
March 17, 1830.

SIR: An order was yesterday directed to you, concerning intrusions on the Cherokee lands. It is hoped that your appearance with the troops may impress upon the intruders the necessity of retiring, and thereby save you from a resort to forcible measures. The President would have you practice forbearance, and by that means effect peaceably, if it can be done, a removal of the settlers, and only to pursue the orders of rasing their houses, and destroying their fences, when every thing of peaceable effort has failed. If a course of violence shall be rendered unavoidable through obstinacy of the settlers, the better course for you will be, to proceed to operate first upon some small and detached settlement, and, having acted, to wait a little while for the information to spread, and the example to become effected. To proceed directly and generally against any numerous and strong settlement might wake up an excitement, which would perhaps operate prejudicially.

It is desirable, therefore, that, in executing the order directed to you, an exercise of prudence, caution, and sound judgment be constantly regarded. Every confidence is reposed in your discretion, that, in performing this unpleasant duty, it will be done in a way to avoid, as much as possible, any strong excitement.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

Major P. WAGER,
Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
17th March, 1830.

Sir: You will proceed without delay to make out a list of those persons within the Cherokee nation who have settled upon lands which the Indians, under treaties made with the United States, have abandoned, and which have been valued by commissioners appointed by the Government. These it is not now contemplated to interrupt, and the commanding officer from fort Mitchell must be apprised of their names.

You will make a list, too, of those who rightfully may remain in the nation, whether under any legal sanction from yourself, or by the regulations and rules of the Indians. White men having Indian families will not be removed, unless their deportment and character be such, in your opinion, as to render it necessary.

The commanding officer from fort Mitchell is ordered with a detachment of troops into the Cherokee nation, where he is directed to remain. Soon as you shall be advised of his approach to the southern boundary of the Cherokee nation, you will forward by the express to him the information directed to be given in this letter, also the map which was two days ago sent to you, together with the enclosed order.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

To Col. HUGH MONTGOMERY,
Cherokee Agent, &c.

No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, 8th November, 1830.

SIR: The purposes for which the troops were ordered into the Cherokee nation having in a great measure been answered, the Secretary of War deems it advisable, upon the approach of winter, that you retire to some position where the troops can be comfortably accommodated, and where they will be in striking distance, to meet any contingency that may arise out of our Indian relations, and which cannot at this time be perceived. It is hoped, however, that no circumstance will occur which will render it necessary again to employ the troops among the Cherokees, particularly as the

Legislature of Georgia, now in session, will doubtless take the proper and necessary steps to preserve tranquillity along the Indian borders. You will, therefore, with the detachment of the 4th regiment of infantry, retire upon fort Mitchell; the artillery, with the exception of Captain Baden's company, now at fort Mitchell, will return to their respective stations, viz: the men belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Fanning's company to Augusta arsenal, Captain Legate's company to Charleston, and Captain Taylor's to Savannah.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. commanding the Army.

Brevet Major P. WAGER, *4th reg't of Infantry,*
Commanding the troops in the Cherokee nation.

A.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, October 29, 1830.

SIR: By an act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at its last session, all the Cherokee territory, and the persons occupying it, were subjected to the ordinary jurisdiction of the State after the first of June then next ensuing. This act has gone into operation. The acknowledgment by the President of the right of the State to pass such an act renders it unnecessary to say any thing in its justification. The object of this letter is to request the President that the United States' troops may be withdrawn from the Indian territory within Georgia. The enforcement of the non-intercourse law within the limits of the State is considered inconsistent with the right of jurisdiction which is now exercised by its authorities, and must, if continued, lead to difficulties between the officers of the United States and State Governments, which it is very desirable should be avoided. No doubt is entertained that the object of the President in ordering the United States' troops into the Cherokee territory, was the preservation of the peace of the Union. The motive is duly appreciated. The Legislature of this State is now in session. The special object of its meeting is the enforcement of the laws of the State within the Cherokee country, and the punishment of intrusion into it by persons searching for gold. Its powers are amply sufficient for that purpose. As it is expected that the law for the punishment of trespassers upon the public lands will go into operation within a few days, the President is, therefore, requested to withdraw the troops as soon as it can be conveniently done.

Information has been received at this Department that the digging for gold is still carried on in various parts of the Cherokee territory, and that the extent of country containing mines is so great that it is wholly impossible to prevent it by the use of military force alone. It is said that the Indians are even more extensively employed in taking gold than before the arrival of the troops. This proceeds from their residence within the country, intimate acquaintance with it, and other means of avoiding the operation of the troops. The fear of the whites had restrained them previously.

The President is assured that, whatever measures may be adopted by the State of Georgia in relation to the Cherokees, the strongest desire will be felt to make them accord with the policy which has been adopted by the present administration of the General Government, upon the same subject.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE R. GILMER.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 5, 1814.

SIR: Your letter of August 10th has been received.

The avowed objects of the enemy, and the recent outrages of all principles of civilized warfare, warrant a belief and expectation that they will make their devastations as extensive as their means will enable them.

The writer of the enclosed copy of a communication without signature is known, and is entitled to credit.

Your most prompt attention and vigorous operations will be required in the lower country. All the friendly Indians should be organised, and prepared to co-operate with your other forces. There appears to be some dissatisfaction among the Choctaws: their friendship and services should be secured without delay. The friendly Indians must be fed and paid, and made to fight, when and where their services may be required.

It is desirable that you should repair to New Orleans as soon as your arrangements can be accomplished in the other parts of the district, unless circumstances should render another point more eligible.

I have, &c. &c.

JAMES MONROE.

To General ANDREW JACKSON.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 26, 1831.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions; which were read, and ordered to be printed, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the powers conferred on Congress by the States to lay and collect duties, and to regulate commerce, are distinct and inconvertible powers, aiming at different objects, and requiring different forms of legislative action; the levying power being confined to imports, and chiefly intended to raise revenue; the regulating power being directed to export, and solely intended to procure favorable terms in foreign ports for the admission of the ships and products of the States.

2. That the power to lay and collect duties on imports was solicited by the founders of the present Federal Government, and granted by the States, for the express purpose of paying the public debt, and with the solemn and reiterated assurance that the duties levied for that purpose should cease the moment the debt was paid; which assurance was given in answer to objections from the States, and to quiet the apprehension expressed by some of them, that the grant of power to Congress to raise revenue from the commerce of the States, without limitation of time or quantity, and without accountability to them for its expenditure, might render Congress independent of the States, and endanger their liberties and prosperity.

3. That the public debt will (probably) be paid off in the year 1834, and the amount of about twelve millions of dollars of revenue will then be subject to abolition, and ought be abolished, according to the agreement of the parties at the establishment of the present Federal Government, and in conformity to the present actual condition and interest of the States.

4. That an abolition of twelve millions of duties will be a relief to the people from about sixteen millions of taxes, (estimating the retail merchant's advance upon the duties at one-third;) and that the said abolition may be made without diminishing the protection due to any essential branch or pursuit of domestic industry, and with manifest advantage to most of them.

5. That, for the purpose of enabling Congress to determine with entire safety to every interest, and with full satisfaction to the public mind, what branches and pursuits of domestic industry may be entitled to protection, and ought to be guarded from the injurious effects of foreign competition, a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives ought to be appointed, to take the examinations of practical men (producers, consumers, and importers,) in all doubtful cases, and to report their evidence to the two Houses of Congress.

6. That the said committee ought to be appointed at the commencement of the next stated session.

7. That the power to regulate foreign commerce was granted to Congress by the States for the express and sole purpose of enabling Congress to ob-

tain and secure favorable markets abroad for the exports of the States, and favorable terms for the admission of their ships, and to effect these objects by establishing an equitable system of commercial reciprocity, discrimination, and retaliation, which should measure back to every foreign nation the same degree of favor or disfavor which itself measured out to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

8. That the power to regulate foreign commerce, although one of the first of the enumerated powers in the Constitution, and the inducing cause to its adoption, has never yet been exercised by Congress.

9. That the approaching extinction of the public debt, and consequent obligation to abolish, and advantage in abolishing about twelve millions of annual revenue, will enable the United States to receive a large portion of her foreign commerce, say the one-half thereof, free of duty; and that the fair principles of a just reciprocity, the dictates of obvious policy, justice to the States, and the constitutional duty of the Federal Government, already too long deferred, will require this Government to demand equivalents from all nations which may wish to be admitted to a participation in the enjoyment of this great amount of free and unrestricted trade.

10. That the free importation of the following articles (among others) may be admitted into the United States without compromising the prosperity of any branch or pursuit of domestic industry, and with manifest advantage to most of them, namely, linens, silks, wines, coffee, cocoa, worsted stuff goods, several descriptions of woollens, several qualities of fine cottons, several kinds of spirits, &c. &c.

11. That the free importation of the said articles ought to be offered to all nations which shall grant equivalent advantages to the commerce and navigation of the United States, and will receive the products of their industry, namely, fish, furs, lumber, naval stores, beef, bacon, pork, grain, flour, rice, cotton, tobacco, live stock, manufactures of cotton, leather, wood, and silk, butter and chêese, soap and candles, hats, glass, and gunpowder, lead, shot, and sugar, spirits made of grain and molasses, &c. &c., or some adequate proportion thereof, either free of duty, or upon payment of moderate and reasonable duties, to be agreed upon in treaties, and to continue for a term of years, and to no other nations whatever.

12. That there is nothing in existing treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the regulation of our commerce upon the foregoing principles.

13. That all commercial nations will find it to their advantage to regulate their commerce with the United States on these principles, as, in doing so, they will substitute a fair and liberal trade for a trade of vexations, oppressions, restrictions, and smuggling; will obtain provisions for subsistence, and materials for manufactures, on cheaper terms and more abundantly; will promote their own exports; will increase their revenue, by increasing consumption and diminishing smuggling; and in refusing to do so, will draw great injury upon themselves in the loss which will ensue of several great branches of their trade with the United States.

14. That the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States would be greatly benefitted by regulating foreign trade on the foregoing principles: first, by getting rid of oppressive duties upon the staple productions of the United States in foreign markets; secondly, by lowering at home the price of many articles of comfort or necessity, imported from abroad.

15. That the safest and most satisfactory mode of regulating foreign commerce on these principles would be by combining the action of the legislative and treaty making powers, Congress fixing, by law or joint resolution, the articles on which duties may be abolished, and the Executive negotiating with foreign nations for the grant of equivalents.

16. That, to be in readiness to carry this system of regulating foreign commerce into effect at the extinction of the public debt, it will be necessary for Congress to designate the articles for abolition of duty at the next stated session.

REPORT ON THE BLACKSMITHS' PETITION.

Mr. HAYNE submitted the following

REPORT:

lect committee to whom was referred "the petition of upwards 00 mechanics, citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, loyed in the various branches of the manufacture of iron;" and, , the petition of the "journeymen blacksmiths of the city and ity of Philadelphia, employed in manufacturing anchors and in cables," report:

it they have examined the subject embraced in these petitions with : care and attention which its importance demands. Whether the op- ve operation of the present high duties upon iron be considered in nce to the industry of the petitioners, or the burdens imposed upon eat body of the people, the question is one which is entitled to a can- id thorough investigation. Of all the metals, IRON contributes most wealth, the comfort, and the improvement of society. It enters most r into the consumption of all ranks and conditions of men. It fur- the mechanic with his tools, the farmer with the implements husbandry, the merchant with the means of fitting out his ship, ie manufacturer with the very instruments of his wealth and rity. The forest falls before the *axe;* and it is to the *plough* and e, the *spade* and the *harrow*, the *pick-axe* and the *crow-bar*, that the r is indebted for the means of bringing his fields into cultivation, and

tories, and even our *steam engines?* Our streams might run on for ever, and water be evaporated into air; but the wheel would stand still, and not a shuttle or a spindle move in obedience to the will of man. The carpenter and the joiner, the millwright and the wheelright, the smith, the currier, the tanner, the paper maker, and the bookbinder, nay, all who are engaged in the mechanic arts, require iron and steel (to them more precious than gold) for the very tools and implements of their trade. And look at the condition of the shipwright, the merchant, and the navigator. Without the *spikes* and the *nails*, the *chains* and the *bolts*, supplied by iron, how could your vessels, "either of commerce or of war," be prepared to encounter and overcome the perils of the mighty deep? Without an *anchor*, what ship could ride securely at her moorings? how could your *steamboats*, with their vast and complicated machinery, be enabled to stem the currents of your mighty rivers, bringing together in harmonious intercourse the distant parts of our extended country, and carrying back the streams of knowledge and improvement into the remotest corners of the Union? To civilize man in every situation, iron is an article of indispensable necessity. To borrow the words of one of the ablest political economists of the present day—"Look where you will, in whatever direction you turn your eyes, iron meets you, as the most convenient and most necessary of all substances that are not used for food, and without which, even food itself could not be supplied; and it is found, from universal experience, that every nation exhibits skill, comfort, and power, in proportion as the *raw material* is produced more abundantly, more cheaply, and more perfectly. That nation which is practically acquainted with the manufacture, properties, and uses of iron, more than any other, is the most civilized, the wisest, the most powerful, and enjoys more of the comforts of human existence than any other, other advantages being equal."* Indeed, when we consider all the diversified and important uses to which iron is applied in the various pursuits of life, its almost miraculous influence in enlarging the bounds of science, extending the powers and promoting the happiness of the human race, endowing man with an almost supreme dominion over the elements, and enabling him to compel them to minister to his wants and his comforts, we are almost tempted to believe that it is the *mighty instrument*, put into our hands by a wise and merciful Providence, to convert the primeval curse into the greatest of blessings.

With this brief view of the importance of the subject, the committee will proceed to the consideration of the case of the petitioners. It appears that, in March, 1828, while the tariff of that year was before Congress, the blacksmiths of Philadelphia presented their petition, setting forth the oppressive and unequal operation of the then existing duties upon iron, and pointing out the injurious effects that would necessarily result from the proposed increase of those duties. They even then complained "that they found themselves completely shut out of our own market, by laws which *they were told* were made for their protection;" that they were "precluded from participating in the supply of the West Indian and South American markets, which they could supply in many articles, if they could obtain iron at a reasonable price;" that "their business was more depressed than most, not all others;" and tracing these evils to the abandonment of the principle "that the *duty on the raw material should never exceed that on the*

* See Appendix, A.

bitant duty upon bar iron, while the duty on hardware was suffered to in at 25 per centum ad valorem. In the year 1830, the petitioners, ng, by the further experience of two years, realized more fully the rous operation of this system upon their employments, came again to press with another humble petition, setting forth the cruel operation of laws upon their industry—complaining that they had been treated with most cruel injustice, and as "if they were not members of the same ical family"—pointing out the manifest inequality "of a *specific duty* nting to from 140 to 250 per cent. on that kind of iron out of which ware is made, while *an ad valorem duty* of only 25 per cent. was im- upon the manufactured article—thus operating against them as a double from the duty on hardware rising and falling with the price of iron, that on iron was specific and stationary,"* and concluding with an est prayer "that they might be put on the same footing, in our own mar- with the foreign manufacturer, by *a reduction of the duty on the raw erial to an equality with that upon the hardware.*" This petition the same fate as that which had preceded it. The case of the petition- was indeed examined by the Committee on Manufactures; and, in a re- made to the Senate, it was not denied that the petitioners had just cause complaint. It was admitted that they were entitled to be put, in our own kets, on the same footing as the foreign manufacturer, and that this could be done by establishing "a just proportion between the duties upon ron and those upon hardware;" yet, because *a reduction of the duty e raw material* was the remedy suggested by the petitioners, no attempt made to afford them relief. Under all these discouragements, the com- e cannot but admire the manly spirit which has induced the petitioners more to come before Congress, with a complete vindication of them- s from all of the imputationswhich have been attempted to be thrown up- em, with a clear and satisfactory statement of their grievances, and a full conclusive refutation of all the arguments which have heretofore been against their claims. Regarding this petition as one of the ablest and

John Sarchet, one of the petitioners,*) that *English common iron*, the material used almost exclusively in the manufacture of *hardware*, was selling in England at the latest advices at £5 5*s*. sterling, equal to $23 33, per ton, the duty on which, at $37 a ton, is equal to 159 per cent.; that the price of smaller sizes of the same iron (such as half inch and under) was £6 5*s*. sterling, equal to $27 75 per ton, the duty on which, at $78 40 per ton, amounts to 282¾ per cent. It is of this latter description of iron that hardware is chiefly manufactured, and the petitioners declare themselves unable to conceive what could have "led the framers of the law, by this *discrimination*, to give such a decided monopoly to the manufactures of hardware and ironmongery at Sheffield and Birmingham." An answer to the question may probably be found in the suggestion contained in the report of the Committee of Manufactures, that "there are rolling mills, which have been in operation for several years, in the county of *Morris*, in the State of *New Jersey*, and elsewhere, where common bar iron may be converted into bars and bolts of the smaller size at a small expense." It is stated by the blacksmiths, however, that some of them have actually paid to the American manufacturers $25 a ton for rolling iron of one inch and under into ⅞ths of an inch, and from the same sizes into half an inch $30 a ton; while the whole cost of the former to the manufacturer of hardware in Great Britain is only $23 33 per ton, and of the latter $27 77, whereby the British manufacturer is enabled to import the same into the United States, in the form of hardware, (duty included,) at from $28 83 to $35 39 per ton, "the discriminating duty *in favor of the British manufacturers* being, on all sizes of iron over half an inch, $31 50, and on half inch, $70 77½," the duties on hardware manufactured of the smaller sizes of iron being only *one-eleventh* of what they are on iron as a raw material, and on hardware made of larger sizes about *one-sixth*." In illustration of the practical effect of these unequal duties, several cases are stated by the petitioners, and *specimens* of the various descriptions of hardware, as well as of the material of which they were severally made, have been *exhibited to the committee*. From these statements, it appears, that, under the existing rate of duties, a ton of *hammers* and *sledges* can be imported (nay, it appears from the last Treasury report that they have actually been imported) "for the use of the American manufacturer of those very articles," *at a less cost than the bar iron of which they are made*. *Wheel tire* has actually been imported in a finished state for about $47 17, while bar iron, suitable for this purpose, is selling at about $90 a ton, *more than double the price of what it costs when imported in a manufactured state*. *Frying* and *dripping pans*, both in part and in whole manufactured, are now, and ever have been, imported, duties and all other charges included, at a less price than the cost of sheet iron. *Tea trays*, of large sizes, made of double rolled sheet iron, with one coat of paint or japan, can be imported, duties and all other charges included, at $83 72 a ton, while the iron required for the same purposes is selling at double the price, say $160 to $170 a ton. *Wire*, No. 18, is imported, which costs (duty included, at 10 cents a pound) $389 a ton, while a ton of *knitting needles* of the same material costs (duty included) only $246 37, being $143 63 a ton less than the cost in the United States of the material of which they are made, whereby a protection to that amount

* See John Sarchet's statement annexed to this report, to which particular reference is craved. See, also, extracts from the petition hereto annexed.

previous to the additional duty on bar iron by the act of 1828, and
n iron in Great Britain about the same time, *they were enabled*
ort their families decently and comfortably, with a prospect of
some education to their children; but the causes abovementioned
rly driven the produce of their own industry out of the market."
ans by which this result has been produced are clearly set forth and
d in their petition, and fully illustrated by Mr. Sarchet in his
t, (to both of which the committee beg leave to refer;) from which
estly appears, that *a ton of chain cables can now be imported into*
ntry at a less cost than the rods out of which they are made,
the petitioners, who have been for many years employed in the
ture of chain cables, have been brought to the very brink of ruin.

these and many other examples, it appears, that, whether we have
e to bar iron paying a duty of $37 a ton, or sheet and hoop iron,
s, and round or square iron of half an inch and under, all paying a
$78 40 per ton, or wire paying from 6 to 10 cents per pound, "the
each particular case will be the same, making it, consequently, *al-*
heaper to import the above descriptions of iron in a manufactured
a raw state," thus, of course, depriving the American artizans of em-
nt, which result is produced, not from the duty upon hardware be-
low, (for these duties average about 35 per cent.) but from the exor-
uty on iron, averaging from 159 to 282¾ per cent.

ase, when thus plainly stated, carries with it its own best commen-
d renders argument unnecessary. Well might the petitioners in-
ow it has happened that a law so oppressive, unequal, and unjust,
ave found its way into our statute book, or been suffered to remain
ne moment after its true character had been fully exposed? It will
he country to say whether the true answer has not been given by
rchet, when he says, "that, in the duties heretofore imposed on iron,
masters have only considered themselves, and have regarded the
ies no more than if they were *nonentities.*" It would, indeed, seem

their efforts are paralyzed—a system artfully contrived "to make th richer," while it humbles in the very dust the best hopes of those "hard hands and honest hearts" entitle them to the grateful considera their country.

Mr. Sarchet tells us that he has been engaged for 35 years in the smith's business; that he has travelled extensively, and seen much world; but "*that he has never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or ing on a less prosperous business, than those in the United States time, which is owing, as he believes, to the high duty which they ar velled to pay on iron.*"

The committee forbear from making any further remarks on the fest inequality and injustice of the existing duties, and they do th more readily, since, whatever difference of opinion may prevail as precise extent of the evil complained of, there is and can be none a existence, or as to the just claims of the petitioners to redress. Th tioners have insisted that it is absolutely necessary that a "due propo should be observed between the duties on the raw material and the ma tured article; and as the Committee on Manufactures, in their report, last year to the Senate, have recognised the correctness of this princi only remains to be considered by what means this due proportion can tained. The petitioners insist that this can only be accomplished b duction of the existing duty on the raw material, while the Committ Manufactures contend that it can be best effected by a correspondin crease of the duties on hardware. In proceeding to the examinati this question, the committee cannot refrain from the expression of admiration of the enlightened and liberal views which seem to ha verned the petitioners on this occasion. With a magnanimity wor all praise, they have scorned to relieve themselves from unjust and u burdens by attempting to throw them upon the shoulders of other have firmly and manfully resisted all *the temptations* held out to the ask" that their industry should be protected by the imposition *upon* of the same exorbitant duties of which they have so justly complaine

The committee could not forbear from doing this justice to the w and the virtue which have enabled the petitioners to discern the true of the country, and to rise superior to all temptation. In the exami which they have made of this subject, the committee have been fo struck with the sound and conclusive reasons which the petitioner adduced in support of the position, that a low duty on the raw mate the only just and effectual means by which American manufactures c ceive a wholesome encouragement; that the "due proportion" which mit ought to be preserved between the duty on the raw material and t the manufactured article, can, in this instance, only be attained by a tion of the duty on the former; and that such a measure, whilst it duly encourage the American mechanics, and lessen the tax upon consu would not be injurious to the owners of the rich and valuable iron mi the United States; and, so far from diminishing the resources of the co that such a measure would add greatly to the comforts of the peopl

* In the report of the Committee on Manufactures, it is stated "that the committe opinion that there should be a just proportion between the duties upon bar iron an upon hardware, but that this proportion can be most properly attained by increasing ties upon hardware, &c. *But this it seems the petitioners do not ask or wish.*"

e their prosperity in peace, and security in war. Nothing can e obvious than the position assumed by the petitioners, that, to pre- his "due proportion," the same protection must be afforded to their y that is extended to the iron masters: but as the latter has been (according to the statement of the blacksmiths) to be equal to from 282 per cent., it follows that the duties upon hardware must be aug- l to an amount which would not only be manifestly unjust, but alto- impracticable.

committee believe, with the petitioners, that if such exorbitant duties be imposed upon hardware, so far from benefitting any class of the unity, it would tend to introduce smuggling and evasions of the e, and lead extensively to the substitution of hemp, leather, wood, her cheap materials, for the iron which is now used. It is the interest ry nation to introduce iron as extensively as possible *into the con- ion of the people*, because it is, of all known materials, the strongest, ost durable, and capable of being applied to the greatest variety of All experience has shown, that exactly in proportion to *the low rate y*, and consequent cheapness of the raw material, is the general use article. In this respect the present condition of England and France es an admirable commentary on the impolicy of the protecting sys- hen applied to an article of such primary necessity, and which con- s so essentially to the comfort, prosperity, and improvement of the . It is stated, that, in consequence of the moderate duty and low of iron in England, the consumption of iron in that country, in com- n with that of France, (where the protecting system has been carried utmost extent,) is (in proportion to population) as *thirteen* to *one;* re learn from the most authentic sources, that the consequence is every to be traced in the more highly improved state of agriculture and the nic arts throughout Great Britain, while in France the eye is every offended by the rude machinery and coarse implements of husbandry the people are constrained by the impolicy of their laws to use. (See ndix C.) In England the low duty has greatly enlarged the consump f iron, and increased the production of their mines, while in France gh duties have produced directly the contrary results.

ery dictate of justice, and every consideration of sound policy, there- combine in bringing the committee to the conclusion that the petition- e entitled to relief; and they are convinced that this relief can only be ed by reducing the duty on raw iron, as prayed for in the petition—a re which, they are satisfied, would be attended with the happiest con- nces to the whole community. By reducing the duty on raw iron, aterial, and every article of hardware, could be furnished to the con- s at a more moderate price.* By the law as it now stands, every r in the country pays a tax equal, it is believed, on an average, to *dollars on every hundred dollars'* worth of iron which he consumes. bundant supply of cheap iron, while it would give a new impulse to the try of our mechanics, would supply the wants of all other classes of

r. Sarchet states "that if he could get his iron free of duty, *he would contract* to fur- ut nails at 3½ cents per pound: they now sell for 5½ cents. He would make wrought t an amount *less by the duty*, that is to say, at 5 cents less than the present price." r reductions in price would probably be produced in most descriptions of hardware. archet estimates that, of "the 47,000 tons of hardware now annually imported, 35,000 rould be manufactured in this country."

our fellow citizens, by furnishing a better article, and at a cheaper rate. The foreign added to the domestic competition would bring down the prices of bar iron, as well as of hardware, to the lowest rate at which they could be furnished. Iron would be much more generally used, and every man in the country would be relieved from a portion of the taxes which he now bears. And why, let us ask, should this blessing not be bestowed upon the people? Because it is *feared* that the profits of the iron masters would be lessened; that, *possibly*, a few iron mines would be thrown out of use, and the supply of American iron be diminished. That a diminution in the price of iron might cause a *few worn out and worthless mines* (forced into existence, and sustained by the bounty) to be given up, and might, in some instances, lessen the profits of the iron masters, is not improbable; but that the rich mines of Pennsylvania, or of the western country, would be abandoned, the committee cannot bring themselves to believe. Most of these mines, it has been shown, are *out of the reach of foreign competition.** They were profitably worked before the revolution, and flourished under a protecting duty of only five per cent. The fresh impulse that would be given to the industry of the country, the increase in the consumption of iron, and the consequent enlargement of the demand, would, it is most confidently believed, produce a corresponding increase in the production of our mines; while the great addition to the number, and consequent improvement in the skill, of our artizans and mechanics, would enlarge, in an equal degree, the resources of the country in peace and in war. In every view of the subject, therefore, the committee is satisfied that the relief prayed for by the petitioners, while it is essential to save them from impending ruin, can be afforded not only without injury to others, but with entire safety to the country, and to *the great and lasting benefit of the whole community.* Under this strong conviction, the committee would not hesitate to report a bill for the relief of the petitioners, but that the few days which now remain of the session must preclude all hope of such a measure being acted on at this time. They content themselves, therefore, with submitting the whole subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, with a distinct expres-

* It appears from the statement of Mr. Sarchet, that while there are one hundred thousand mechanics and workers in iron in the United States, there are probably not more than eleven thousand persons in all, employed in preparing and making bar iron, and that this includes wood choppers, coal burners, &c. &c., and that of this number three-fifths are employed in the country *out of the reach of competition*. Mr. Sarchet supposes that not more than three thousand of this number are *mechanics*, and to give them employment, one hundred thousand blacksmiths are oppressed, and the addition of fifty thousand to the number prevented.* From an elaborate statement and calculation, contained in the petition (to which the committee beg leave to refer,) it also appears, that the whole annual consumption of iron in the United States, is 116,344 tons; that of this quantity, 81,344 tons is of *foreign*, and 35,000 tons of *American iron;* that of these 35,000 tons, only 17,000 reaches the seaboard. From this statement it also appears, that of rolled iron, *ten-elevenths* were imported in the *manufactured*, and only *one-eleventh* in the *raw state;* that the American manufactured bar iron, *which comes to the seaboard*, compared with the foreign, is in the proportion of one to nine—10,000 tons (according to the report of the Committee on Manufactures, made to the House of Representatives in 1828,) being the whole amount, including every description of iron which is brought from the interior to the seaboard. And it is (says the petitioners) "for the protection of this inconsiderable quantity of American iron," that the duties complained of have been imposed.

* In support of this statement, Mr Sarchet refers to the testimony of the iron masters, taken before the Committee of Manufactures, in the House of Representatives, in 1828. (See Report No. 115, p. 37) See also Mr. Sarchet's *remarks* and statements annexed. Appendix E and F.

sion of the approbation of the committee of *the general views* of the petitioners, and the hope that the blacksmiths and workers in iron throughout the United States will not be discouraged by their repeated failures to obtain justice; but that they will again bring forward their claims before Congress at their next session, in a shape calculated to command the attention of that body, and to ensure the blacksmiths a "happy issue" out of all their difficulties.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Since the above report was prepared by the committee, a memorial has been referred to them, signed by a large number of "the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, engaged in the manufacture of iron, and of those friendly to the production of it in this country;" and *six copies* of the same, signed by a number of the citizens of New Jersey, have also been referred to them. This memorial, it appears, has been "got up" in opposition to the foregoing petition of the blacksmiths, the statements and arguments of which it strongly controverts, and the memorislists conclude with "a deprecation of *any reduction* of the present rate of duties upon iron." The committee have bestowed on these memorials that respectful attention which is due to the representations of every portion of their fellow-citizens. They have examined the ground assumed by the blacksmiths, and, having compared the reasoning urged on both sides of the question, are satisfied that there exist no such errors, either in the facts or arguments relied on by the blacksmiths, as to shake the confidence of the committee in the soundness of their views, or the correctness of their conclusions. Having already occupied so much space in presenting their views of this question, they will now only advert to a few topics introduced into this memorial, which seem to require comment. With regard to the *surprise* expressed by the memorialists, that, after such "decisive acts of the last session of Congress," in relation to the claims of the blacksmiths, an attempt should be again made, by the same individuals, "to disturb the interests of the iron manufacturers," the committee feel themselves compelled to declare, that, even if Congress had adopted the most decisive acts in reference to these claims, it would furnish no just ground, either of surprise or complaint, that American citizens, believing themselves to be aggrieved, should continue to urge their just claims while any hope of relief shall remain. The "decisive acts" alluded to, however, consisted merely in a report of the Committee on Manufactures, which never received the sanction of either branch of Congress. When it is asserted that *the object* of the blacksmiths is "to withdraw the protection extended to the manufacturers of iron," to "build up a new fabric on its ruins," and to deprive this country of the only mode by which a supply of cheap iron can be procured, it is manifest that the memorialists have not understood either *the true objects* of the petitioners, or the means by which it is proposed to attain them. It is impossible to conceive that the petitioners *could have* any other object in view than that which they have *avowed*, viz: the securing *an abundant supply of cheap iron;* for it is by this, and this alone, that they can ever be enabled to enter into successful competition with British workmen "in the manufacture of the various articles of hardware;" and if this be a "new busi-

ness," it is one that cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be en upon too soon, or prosecuted too earnestly; and whatever may be the of the petitioners, the committee can hardly imagine an object of g "national importance," than to raise up, by the operation of a syst just and equal laws, *which shall leave labor free to seek its own em ment*, a band of hardy and industrious mechanics and artizans, constit as they must, the strength and pride of their country, and who, if cannot present themselves with "*clean hands*,"* will assuredly come *pure and honest hearts*. If these men have justly incurred censu supposing that *cheap iron* would be more certainly obtained by enla the field of competition, the committee can only say that it is a ce which *they* are perfectly willing to share with the petitioners, and wi great masters of the science of political economy whose labors hav lightened the world. The notion that "high duties reduce prices," at the same time, afford protection to the domestic manufacturer, invo paradox too gross to be believed by any one not blinded by interest, boring under what the committee must consider as a most extraord delusion. It is an idea resting, as far as the committee can perceive, better foundation than the great reduction in prices which has taken pl late years in all descriptions of manufactures—a reduction influence other causes than the operation of a tariff of protection, as is fully p from the fact that it has extended indiscriminately to every part of the civ world, and has been produced in at least an equal degree upon articles w have received no protection.† How it is possible that the high duty on should have reduced the prices, and be calculated to reduce them still ther, while it is asserted that "a removal of the duties would be the e destruction of every iron establishment in the United States," is t committee utterly incomprehensible. With respect to the sarcasms in w the petitioners have indulged in reference to Mr. Sarchet, who is stigm as a "*foreigner* from the island of Guernsey, laboring under the violent of all prejudices—an *English prejudice*." the committee feel selves, in justice to Mr. Sarchet, bound to declare that they have neve the whole course of their experience, come across an individual poss of more practical knowledge of the subject, of clearer or more li views, freer from prejudice of any description, or more entitled to im confidence. Though a native of the island of Guernsey, he has reside near thirty years in the United States, during the whole of which p he has been distinguished for his industry, intelligence, and probity.

But whatever may be the demerits of Mr. Sarchet, it will not be pre ed that the *three hundred American mechanics*, who, by joining i petition, have given their sanction to its contents, are not as much en to respect and confidence as the memorialists themselves; nor can the try fail to see the very different ground on which the parties to this co versy stand; the one claiming for their industry *nothing but freedom restraint*, and the other asking for *protection;* the former seeking *relief from oppression*, and the latter insisting on *securing to them the fruits of that oppression*. There is a wide difference, too, in th liance to be placed in their respective statements, (without intending t peach the character of any of the parties.) The blacksmiths, in pointin

* See the sarcasm on Mr. Sarchet in the memorial.

† See table. Appendix G.

the inequality of the existing duties upon raw and manufactured iron, speak from *their own personal experience* and a *thorough practical knowledge of the subject*, while the memorialists have candidly acknowledged "that they are not *sufficiently conversant with* the details of *the subject* to *judge* whether or not there exists a just proportion between the duties upon bar iron and those upon hardware."

The allusions to "English prejudices," &c. &c. which run through the memorial, cannot be misunderstood. They are the appeals too often and too successfully made to that very *prejudice* which the memorialists affect to condemn. "*American industry*" is the delusive phrase artfully employed by those who choose to consider their own industry as exclusively American and who attempt to conceal, under the mask of patriotism, an exclusive devotion to their own peculiar interests. The true American system, in the estimation of the committee, consists in FREE TRADE AND UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRY; and they cannot bring themselves for one moment to believe that the capital and industry employed in the fabrication of cotton and woollen cloths, or in digging iron ore from the mines, are more strictly American than that employed in raising cotton or wool, in building ships, carrying on commerce, or even converting iron into hardware. Nor can they bring themselves to believe that either of these interests is more entitled to protection than the others, or that any of them can have the smallest claim upon the country, except that their labor and capital should be left free to seek their own employment, and to secure their own reward, without being burdened with unnecessary taxes.

The complaint made against the repeated applications to Congress to reduce the duties, "as one of the *devices* employed to impede the progress and extension of the manufacture of iron in this country," is so manifestly unfounded and unjust, that the committee are only induced to notice it as a manifestation of "the temper and spirit" which animate the petitioners on this occasion. It is altogether inconceivable that the mechanics and workers in iron could have the least desire, much less "employ devices" of any kind, to prevent the production of cheap iron in this country, since their own interest, as well as the welfare of their country, is alike to be promoted by obtaining *the largest supplies of this material, and at the cheapest rates.* It may be true that these repeated applications "create alarm in those already concerned in the iron mines;" and it would no doubt be extensively gratifying *to them* to be allowed to consider "the faith of the Government" as so far "pledged" to this system of protection as not to suffer its stability ever to be questioned. But the petitioners may be assured, that, so long as this system is felt by a large and respectable portion of their fellow-citizens, *as a burden unjustly imposed upon them for the benefit of the manufacturers of iron*, so long will the applications for its modification continue to be urged with untiring energy and zeal. It may be worthy of their consideration, therefore, whether it would not be to their advantage to obtain that "security and permanence" for their establishments, which they consider as "essential to their success," by *consenting*, at once, to such a *reasonable reduction of the duty* as would remove all just grounds for future complaint; and it may be also worthy of their consideration, as patriotic citizens, whether they ought not even to make some sacrifices to that spirit of discontent which so extensively prevails throughout the United States in reference to this system. The appeal

which the memorialists have made, in order to enlist *other interests* in their cause, by suggesting that the mechanics' petition "has been *got up* for the purpose of destroying the *whole system* of a protecting policy, and that it lays the axe to the root of the *entire system*," contains a clear development of the plan by which *this system* is maintained, which all admit to be extremely imperfect, and, in many of its parts, grossly oppressive and unjust. It is a system maintained by a *combination*, founded on the mutual support of what is called an "*entire system*," but which is in fact a mere collection of exorbitant duties, indiscriminately imposed on raw materials and manufactured articles, without any method or system whatever—a combination which resists all modification or improvement, which seeks to shut out inquiry, and would ever stifle complaint.* As the memorialists have quoted the opinion of the President of the United States on one branch of this subject, we will quote, for their instruction, his opinion on the *very point* now under consideration. In his opening message to Congress, the President specially *warns us* against that desire "to sustain a *general system*," by "purchasing the support of different interests;" and strongly *denounces* "those acts of majorities, founded not on an *identity of conviction*, but in a *combination* of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of *mutual assistance* in measures, which, *resting only on their own merits*, could never be carried." The committee are inspired with fresh confidence in the correctness of the views they have taken on this subject, from the fact that the memorialists have not attempted to contradict any of the material facts stated by the blacksmiths, and that, with regard to such as they have contradicted, they have not succeeded in maintaining their positions. Take, for example, their estimate of the quantity of iron now annually produced in the United States. By a conjectural estimate, founded on no satisfactory data, they have assumed that 120,000 tons of iron are now annually produced in this country; but when the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives made a "personal examination" of this subject in 1828, calling before them experienced iron masters, they could not obtain information of more than 30,000 tons; and Mr. Sarchet informs us that a gentlemen, who not long since travelled through the United States, for the express purpose of ascertaining the truth on the subject, estimated the whole production at only 35,000 tons; and yet the memorialists have not hesitated to put down at a venture the quantity of iron made in the United States at 120,000 tons. The committee will not pretend to decide the question, but certainly the weight of authority is against the memorialists. The committee are sensible that they have already consumed too much time on this subject, and they will therefore conclude with the expression of a decided opinion that the iron masters, and others concerned in these petitions, have presented no new facts, and urged no arguments, *that shake the positions assumed by the blacksmiths*, or which go to show that a reduction of the duty on raw iron ought not to take place.

JOHN SARCHET'S STATEMENT, January 31, 1831.

At a meeting of the select committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the petition of certain citizens of Philadelphia, "mechanics employed

* See Appendix, H.

in various branches of the manufacture of iron," praying for *a reduction of the duty* on the raw material used in the various branches of their manufacture. *John Sarchet*, one of the petitioners, was called before the committee, and, on his examination, said: That he is a chain and anchor manufacturer, and generally engaged in the ship-smithing business, in Philadelphia, where he has carried on that business for the last six years. He has been for thirty-five years engaged in the blacksmith's business; has resided in Pennsylvania for the last fourteen years, and is well acquainted with the course of the iron business there. The effect of the additional duty of $7 a ton, imposed by the tariff of 1828 on rolled iron, was most severely felt by the workers in iron. It amounted to an addition of 20 per cent. on some qualities of iron in which they worked: he alludes to English common iron. [The witness here produced specimens of several descriptions of iron manufactures, and also of the raw material of which they were made. The *first* consisted of two *iron bars*, the one punched for railroads, and the other plain, of the like quality; the *next* a *chain*, and a piece of the *iron rod* out of which it was made.] The witness then stated, that the duty on the bar, thus prepared for rail roads, was, when laid, 25 *per centum ad valorem;* the cost of such iron in England, at the cash cargo price, was £5 5*s*.; and £5 10*s* at six months. In Wales, Staffordshire iron was worth 10*s*. a ton more. The expense of punching it was about 25*s*. a ton; equal, at the usual rate of exchange, to $5 50. The fair average price in this country, therefore, of this punched iron, would be about $50 a ton; while the cost of the plain bars, out of which it was made, would be about $70 a ton. The first cost being £5 5*s*, and the duty $37 a ton, it followed, therefore, *that rail-road iron could be imported at $20 a ton cheaper than the bar iron out of which it is made; and it is, therefore, impossible to prepare rail-road iron in this country now.*

Since the year 1828, there has been a fall in the price of iron in England, from £8 to £5 10*s*. a ton; which has operated to increase the duty, in consequence of its being a specific duty. Hammered iron is made in England, and some of it is imported into this country. Reeves & Whitaker, and Mark Richards, of Pa., have imported it. It costs, duty included, about $78 a ton. Believes it to be a mistake, to suppose that the quality of iron depends on the process of hammering or rolling, by which it is prepared: thinks it depends chiefly on the purification by fire; the oftener it is heated, and the harder it is pressed, the better it will be.

Before the witness came to Philadelphia he followed his business in Ohio. He came to the United States in 1806, and went to Ohio in 1807, where he remained ten years. He is a native of the island of *Guernsey*, where he followed his business until he came to this country. The witness knows of no rail road iron having been used for other purposes than rail roads, either before or after the passage of the law granting a drawback. In relation to the *chain* and *rod*, before alluded to by the witness, he said that a ton of the chain could be imported into this country at $40 65 cheaper than the rods out of which it is manufactured, allowing the same for manufacturing in each country; the duty on the former being 3½ cents per lb., (equal to $78 40 a ton,) and on the latter, 25 per cent. ad valorem. There is a difference, however, in rating such chains as this, in New York and in Philadelphia: in New York it is rated as a *chain*, which pays a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, while in Philadelphia it is called a *chain cable*, and is

charged at three cents a pound. There is no doubt, however, that it ought to be charged as a chain, and not as a cable, since it is too small to be used as a cable for any but oyster boats, while its proper and general use is for topsail sheets and ties, for hoisting up goods, &c. &c. This is a half inch chain, and made of English common iron: the price of the rods in England is about £6 5*s.* per ton, cash cargo price. There is a loss of from 12 to 20 per cent. in manufacturing rods into chains. Twelve per cent. may be taken as the average loss in manufacturing iron; this, of course, increases the duty on the raw material in proportion to that on the manufactured article.

The average price of such iron, imported in large bars, up to two inches, would be from $73 to $75. The witness here produced a bolt, which he said was imported in bars; it cost $78. He had it made into rods in this country, and it cost the witness $105; if made in England would not have cost more than $85. Thinks the expense of converting bars into rods in this country would be about $20 a ton: he has paid $25 for ⅝, and $30 for half-inch. It is much cheaper to make the bolts or bars originally, than to roll it into bolts or bars afterwards, as this would require a *second heating:* it would just make the difference between an expense of $4 44 and $20. The witness here produced a shovel, finished, with the exception of the handle, and stated that the duty on this article, and also on frying pans, and other articles made of *sheet iron*, is 25 per centum ad valorem, and that a ton of such articles can be imported into this country at $34 62 less than the materials of which they are made, so that it is of course impossible to make such articles in this country. If the duty on iron were reduced, he thinks that the duty on chains could also be reduced in a short time, without injury to the chain makers. If it were raised, as suggested by one of the committee, (Mr. Dickerson,) the only effect would be, to drive chain cables out of use in this country, and to introduce cordage as a substitute. He knows that the present high duty has already produced that effect to some extent. The ship owners would be driven, too, to supply their ships with chain cables abroad, in the place of hemp cables carried out from this country, which would be cut up for junk; and where the duty had been paid on a chain cable, another would be procured in England, and the old one be turned over to another ship. Believes this has already been done in some cases, in consequence of the high duty. The duty of three cents a pound on chain cables can afford no protection to the American blacksmith, while the duty on the raw material is as high as it now is. Their industry can only be protected by bringing down the duty on the iron, *so as to enable them to procure the material in which they work at as cheap a rate as the manufacturers of other countries.* This would also encourage the consumption of iron, and increase the demand for their labor. The witness here stated, that though American iron was well fitted for several uses, as stated in the blacksmiths' petition, yet it was not adapted to the manufacture of chain cables; in proof of which he produced a chain cable, one part of which was made of English, and the other of American iron; the former had been in use for six years, and the latter for only three, and yet, as might be seen on examination, while the English part of the chain was still good, the American had been nearly corroded through with rust. This difference was beginning to be so well understood in this country, that American captains who were aware of it would hardly take a cable made

* See note 1, English common iron.

of American iron. An experienced whaleman lately told him he would not take a chain cable made of American iron as a gift. The witness here exhibited a horse shoe imported from England, a ton of which would cost just about the same thing in this country as the iron out of which they are made. He exhibited also some English iron bed screws. It is impossible now to make such in this country. If witness should buy the iron to make a gross of such screws, and were to throw in his labor and fuel for nothing, he would be glad to pay upwards of one dollar out of his own pocket to have them taken off of his hands. The witness next exhibited a bundle of English knitting needles, and confirmed all the facts stated in the blacksmiths' petition in relation to them. The witness, then, referring to the petition, said he had carefully examined all the facts and arguments therein contained, as well as those contained in the former petitions on the same subject, and that he now confirmed all the statements contained in them, with the single exception of the variations which may have taken place in prices since they were drawn. After an investigation of the whole subject, and a careful examination of the present condition of the iron trade in this country, and especially of all classes of persons concerned in the production and manufacture of iron, *it is his decided opinion that if rolled and hammered iron were admitted into the United States at a moderate duty, or duty free, it would be greatly for the advantage of all the parties concerned.* In support of this opinion, the witness again referred to the reasoning contained in the petition, of which he entirely approved. He stated also, among other things, that he had no doubt that a low duty on the raw material would so much increase the consumption of iron in this country, as to compensate the owners of mines, by the *increased demand*, for any diminution which might take place in the price. That though old, worn out, and worthless mines, which may be now worked in consequence of the high duty, might be abandoned, the rich miners of Pennsylvania and elsewhere could be worked with increased activity and profit. Witness said he knew that a good mine could be worked profitably in America without protection, from the fact that mines were worked at *Trois Riviere*, in Canada, where the duty on foreign iron was only 5 per cent. The witness further stated that, from a calculation founded on the Treasury reports, it appears that 47,000 tons of hardware were now annually imported into this country; and he had no doubt, that, if the raw material was cheaper, 35,000 tons out of these 47,000 would be manufactured in this country, which would greatly increase the number of workers in iron, and give a new impulse to the industry of the country. In answer to a question submitted by one of the committee, (Mr. Dickerson,) whether an additional duty of one cent per pound on all manufactures of iron would not remedy the evils of which the blacksmiths complained in their petition: the witness said, that it unquestionably would not; that the only effect of such a duty would be to lessen the consumption of iron, and, indeed, to drive it out of use, wherever hemp or wood, or any other substitute could be found for it. The witness here stated, that he considered the existing laws of the United States, in relation to iron, imposing as they do a duty of from 159 to 280 per cent. *on the raw material*, and 25 per cent. on the *manufactured* article, to be exactly of the same character as if Great Britain should impose a duty of from 150 to 280 per cent. on *raw cotton*, and 25 per cent. on *cotton manufactures*. Great Britain encouraged her manu-

factories by admitting the raw material at a low duty or duty free; and i encourage our mechanics, we should do the same.

The witness believes that ninety-nine hundredths of the hardware importe into this country is made of English common iron, such as he exhibited a spec men of in a rod twisted when cold, by himself, into *a knot*, which he conside as establishing its good quality. Such iron cost in Wales £5 5*s.* cas cargo price. It is stated in the Treasury report, that 3,000 tons of thi iron is annually imported into this country. The witness here presented specimen of hoop iron, punched, and said that the whole cost of this article duty included, would be about $57 a ton, but the duty alone and the ra material would be $78 40; the whole cost would be from $120 to $125 Understands, however, that the Treasury Department has decided that, t constitute this article manufactured iron, the hoops must be riveted; h thinks this must be wrong: for if the increased labor of the foreign work man is to have the effect of lessening the duty, this would be tantamount to the prohibition of any American labor being bestowed on such articles, which must certainly be contrary to the intent of the law. The witnes proceeded to give another reason why an increase of the present duty on manufactured iron could not answer the purpose of the blacksmiths, tha nothing short of a due proportion between the duty on the raw material and the manufactured article, would answer any purpose; and as the duty on the raw material was now from 159 to 280 per cent., an *equivalent duty* could not possibly be imposed on hardware; and if it were, the articles so taxed could not be generally used. The present duty on rolled iron was $37 a ton. To impose an equivalent duty on the manufactured article, so as to put the blacksmiths on a footing with the iron masters, would require three times that amount, say $111, or 159 per cent. These duties, however, never can be equalized, while one is an ad valorem and the other a specific duty; both ought to be an ad valorem duty—a *low duty*, and that of equal amount.

To show the effect of high and low duties on the consumption of iron, and on the number and skill of the workmen employed in the manufacture, the witness referred to a French work, entitled *An Inquiry into the Mines*, reviewed in the London Foreign Quarterly Review for October, 1830. He there finds that the quantity of iron annually consumed in France is 175,000 tons. In England, the consumption of cast iron alone is 700,000 tons; the average consumption in proportion to population is as 13 to 1 and in the same ratio will be found the skill of the mechanics. The wit ness has seen a lady in France holding up the foot of a horse, while th blacksmith (if he could be so called) was hammering on the shoe. Wit ness attributes both the small quantity of iron consumed in France and the want of skill in the manufacture, to the high duty on the raw material, which is three or four times as high in France as in Eng land. Thinks if the duty on iron were reduced in this country, the con sumption of chain cables would be doubled. In France, wood is one o the great substitutes for iron. Hemp is another. Leather is also muc used, and stone, (as for bridges.) French ships use hemp cables, whil English ships not only use chain cables, but use iron all over the rigging to an extent unknown in American vessels. Witness believes there ha been some improvement in the rolling mills in this country of late years. These mills are not generally owned by the iron masters. These mills woul

'orked more profitably, if the raw iron could be b.
ess thinks, that, on the whole, as much money is pa.
of iron in England as in this country. He made a calc.
iverpool, six years ago, and found that witness paid her hat he exported
:, which cost there 75 cents. In puddling iron, 8s. a ton is charged in
in England. Iron is generally made into bars by two disarrency, or
rsons. In some parts of England, a vein of iron ore, four inch n sold at
be worked for several hundred feet; it yields from 27½ to 33⅓ poiced at
information on this point is derived from books. If the duty oing to
reduced as prayed for by the blacksmiths in their petition, the Amper
workers in iron would enter into competition with the foreign manufam
rs, and he has no doubt that employment would be given to 50,000 me-
ics beyond those now employed in the United States; and this in ad-
n to the multitude of persons who would be employed by or through
, such as coal diggers, laborers, farmers, &c. &c. Thinks cut and ham-
d nails would then be furnished cheaper than at present. If witness
l get his iron free of duty, he would contract to furnish cutnails at 3½
s per lb.; they now sell for 5½. He could make wrought nails at an
unt less by the duty, that is to say, at five cents less than the present
. He made lately for a rail road half a ton of such nails at 11 cents;
were made mostly of Juniata iron, and could have been furnished at
0 per cwt. less, but for the duty on iron. These nails would have been
rted, if they could have been got from England in time. In all Phila-
ia, he knows of but two hands now employed in making wrought
. The witness is confident if iron was admitted at a low duty, or duty
there would be a more abundant supply of the article, both in peace and
ar, and the capacity of the country to furnish articles of iron of every
ription, from cannon down to nails, would be greatly increased. If
are now a hundred thousand persons, as he believes, employed in the
smith's business in this country, there could be added at least 50,000
number; there would be an increased demand for iron of every descrip-
the good American mines would yield much larger quantities; and
of the hardware now made in England would be manufactured in this
ry. There is a much larger number of persons interested in the
facture of iron than in working the mines. From the testimony
iron masters before the Committee on Manufactures of the House of
esentatives, in 1828, (see report No. 115, p. 37,) it appears that but
n thousand persons in all were employed in preparing and making bar
and this includes wood choppers, coal burners, &c. &c., and of this
er three-fifths are employed in the country, entirely out of the reach of
etition. But of this number, not more than 3,000 are mechanics; and
ve these people a bounty, 100,000 blacksmiths are oppressed, and
ldition of 50,000 to their number prevented, which would add im-
ely to the power and resources of the country, in peace and in war.
ritness says he has travelled extensively, and seen much of the world, but
s never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or carrying on a less prosperous
ess, than those of the United States at this time, which is owing, as he
lently believes, to the high duty which they are compelled to pay on
which not only increases the price of the raw material in which they
, but lessens the demand for their labor. When in the island of Guern-
he witness, by the labor of his two hands, realized £500 sterling by

factories by admittin[illegible]ought cheaper. The encourage our mech[illegible]d for the manufac-

The witness bel[illegible]lation on chains, into this country[illegible] one dollar for men of in a rod[illegible]s the present as establish[illegible]inct classes cargo pri[illegible]es thick, iron is [illegible]er cent specin[illegible] iron duty [illegible]ri- m[illegible]

Thinks this could not now be done *in* [illegible] an Englishman, whose name he thinks [illegible] last spring, for the purpose, as he un- [illegible]re of iron; but after examining the [illegible]nd, that, under the present high duty [illegible] the place for making iron, and manu- [illegible]s. That gentleman had travelled [illegible]uantity of iron made in the United

[illegible]k Richards has lately imported a [illegible]y on which as iron, "in part ma- [illegible]s less than the iron of which the [illegible] has declared, that, rather than pay the duty [illegible] iron, he will re-export them. It would be a bounty [illegible] labor if the duty should be reduced according to the quantity of labor bestowed upon the article. Hoop iron has generally been imported in a raw state. In the duties which have heretofore been imposed on iron, the iron masters have only considered themselves, and have regarded the mechanics no more than if they were *nonentities*. Boiler iron is made principally in Wales, Staffordshire, and Scotland. Witness has formerly imported many tons of stove pipes, by which he saved sixty dollars a ton. He considers the law clear; and, if a higher duty had been imposed, he would have resisted it. Has not imported any stove pipes for the last ten years. The witness here explained why boiler plates ought to be imported duty free, or at a very low duty. Boiler plates are now generally made of American iron, which he thinks render them weaker than the English boiler plates, in consequence of the former being more *shelly*, or liable to scale off. When boiler plates are imported from England, in consequence of the high duty of seventy-eight dollars a ton, thinner plates are imported than are used for similar purposes in England. The consequence in either case is a greater liability to explosion in steamboats and steam engines, to the great loss of property and of life, and the diminution of safety and comfort in travelling. Since 1817, there has not been a single instance of the bursting of a steamboat in England, and not one on the St. Lawrence, while in this country, since the opening of navigation in the year 1830, there have been no less than fifteen or sixteen. If steam engines could be procured cheaper in this country, their number would be greatly increased, and they would be applied to a variety of uses from which they are now excluded in various branches of manufactures, and especially of iron. Witness would himself have had one in the establishment under his care, if the duty had been less, and many others in Philadelphia would have done the same. The witness, and those who are acting with him, come here, not to ask a favor, but sheer justice; and, while looking to their own interests, they are equally mindful of the interests of the whole country.

JOHN SARCHET.

Subscribed and affirmed to before the subscriber, a justice of the peace of Washington county, District of Columbia, February 7, 1831.

ROBERT CLARKE.

NOTE BY MR. SARCHET.

I find by the books of James Drinker, of Philadelphia, that he exported iron to England in the years 1771, '2, and '8; that bar iron is charged in the said books at twenty shillings per cwt., Pennsylvania currency, or $2 66⅔ cents, equal to $53 33⅓ cents per ton; that the same iron sold at £15 10s. sterling per ton, in Bristol, England; that pig iron is invoiced at $22 and $22 66⅔ cents per ton; that best common flour sold, according to said books, at $2 36⅓ cents per cwt.; superfine at $3 13⅓ cents per cwt.; that wheat sold at one dollar per bushel by the quantity; Indian corn at fifty-one and fifty-two cents per bushel, from which I conclude that labor rated at about the same as at this time. An extract from the said books is now handed to the chairman of the select committee of the Senate.

APPENDIX.

A.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CHEAP IRON.

(FROM THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.)

SIR: At the bottom of every known manufacture, great or small, constituting its very basis, is IRON. That nation which is practically acquainted with the manufacture, properties, and uses of iron, more than any other, is the most civilized, the wisest, the most powerful, and enjoys more of the comforts of human existence than any other, other advantages, and in other respects, being equal. Suppose I wish to make a community eminent in the knowledge of languages, or in anatomy and physiology, we must have books, and all the means and appliances to procure books cheaply, and therefore plentifully. But the currier, the tanner, the paper maker, the binder, require iron and steel tools and implements. The greater perfection of these, the cheaper they are, the cheaper will books be, and, as a consequence, the more extended will knowledge be. Look at the iron work of every cart, wagon, and plough; of every sugar mill, grist mill, saw mill, paper mill, rolling mill, &c. &c. &c,; look at your grates, your stoves, your shovel, tongs, fender, and poker; look at your tools, your cutlery; look at your carpenter's work of every description, and the nails, screws, saws, hammers, &c. &c.; your steam engines, your railways, your steamboats, your machinery of every kind, your vessels of commerce and of war; look where you will, turn your eyes in whatever direction, and iron meets you as the most convenient, the most necessary of all substances that are not used as food; and without which even food itself could not be supplied. Hence I conclude, from universal experience, *That very nation exhibits wisdom, skill, comfort, and power, in proportion as the* RAW MATERIAL, IRON, *is procured more abundantly, more cheaply, and more perfectly.*

It is now ascertained that the superiority of England over France is entirely due to the cheapness of iron: a six horse steam engine, for instance, in

France, costs on the average at least $500 more than in England, owing to the cheapness of iron in Great Britain; it is still dearer in the United States than in France.

If we would set up manufactures cheaply and successfully, therefore, the first step is to procure iron cheaply, at home if you can, from abroad if you cannot at home. The drivelling, selfish policy of the American system philosophers has carried them the opposite road. They have rendered iron as dear and as expensive as they know how, for the benefit of the monopolists, the iron masters, and to the detriment of every worker in iron.

Look at the following table, reader, and then judge whether I am not justified even in the language which I have employed on this occasion.

Price of English Iron at Liverpool.		American duty on do.	Price of the same at Philadelphia.
Sheet iron	$52 22 per ton	$78 40	$165 to 176
Iron hoops	42 22	78 40	120 to 140
Rod iron	31 10	78 40	170 to 180
Bar iron	29 41	37 00	90 to 100
Rolled bar iron	44 44	37 00	100
Hammered bars	60 00	22 40	100 to 110
Boiler plates	43 33	78 40	160
Slit rods	31 14	78 40	120

(See Washington Banner.) At the British furnaces the prices are greatly lower. Consider the enormous consumption of this metal in the United States, and say, is it reasonable the consumer should pay four prices to the monopolists for their IRON.

B.

FALL IN PRICE OF IRON IN ENGLAND.

The effect of a *specific*, instead of an ad valorem, duty on iron, has been *a constant increase of the duty* from year to year, in consequence of the great fall of prices in England. By the operation of this system, the American blacksmiths are subjected to new and increasing taxes on their raw material, just in the proportion as their competitors, the British blacksmiths, are released from their burdens. An ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent., instead of a specific duty of from $37 to $78 a ton, would remove this evil.

The committee annex a statement, just received from a gentleman of high character and extensive information, in illustration of this branch of the subject, to which they invite the attention of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

"Owing to the operation of causes which it is not necessary here to enumerate, it has so happened, that, since the enacting of the tariff of 1816, (the first act of Congress adopted with the avowed object of protecting ma-

ctures,) the prices of almost every species of property and commodity : fallen. This fall has not been merely *in this country*, but all over world; and so general has it been, that there has scarcely been any ex- ions to it, save in reference to those commodities of which the supply, ıg to natural causes, has been limited. Iron has shared in this general ine; and, as much misinformation has existed in relation to this fact, it is ned worth our while to devote a few moments to its consideration.

ıy a statistical work published at London in 1825, entitled "Statistical strations of the territorial extent and population, commerce, taxation, ısumption, insolvency, pauperism, and crime of the British empire," it ıears that the average value of the iron of all kinds, such as pig, bar, lt, rod, hoop, castings, anchors, nails, and all others, and steel exported ım Great Britain in the years below named, was as follows, viz:

15,	64,102 tons,	average per ton,	£20 00	equal, at par, to	$88	88
16,	63,427	"	17 5	"	76	66
17,	83,370	"	14 10	"	64	44
18,	94,667	"	15 8	"	68	40
19,	73,243	"	15 15	"	70	00
20,	85,070	"	13 6	"	59	10
21,	92,647	"	12 3	"	54	00
22,	93,289	"	11 7	"	50	44
23,	97,224	"	11 1	"	49	11
24,	83,215	"	13 2	"	58	21

From this it appears that a gradual reduction in the price of iron took ıce in Great Britain during the ten years preceding the year 1825. It w remains to show that this reduction has gone on, in an equal ratio, ıce that period: and here we are happy to have it in our power to prove documents within the reach of the Senate, that the fall alluded to has ıtinued up to the last year, of the imports of which the Secretary of the easury has furnished his official statements. By the tables accompanying : last annual report of that officer, it appears that the quantity and cost of led, bar, and bolt iron, imported into the United States since 1824, was follows:

1825,	85,010 cwt.	$224,497,	equal per ton to	$52	80
1826,	88,741	223,259,	"	50	32
1827,	162,052	347,792,	"	49	92
1828,	205,897	441,000,	"	42	82
1829,	66,408	119,326,	"	35	92

Rolled bar and bolt iron has been taken because that is the species of raw ın upon which the duty has been most oppressive; but a reference to the me official document will show that a decline has taken place in all kinds iron, though not to the same extent as in this.

It is unnecessary now to trace minutely the history of the duty on raw ın. This can, perhaps, best be done in the form of a table, exhibiting the tes under the different laws which have operated on this article. The fol- wing statement, it is believed, gives a correct view of the case."

Table of duties payable on the following description of iron in the years named.

	1790.	1794.	1812. War.	1816.	1824.	1828.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Dollars per ton.	Dollars per ton.
Pig iron, - -	7½	15	30	15	10	12 50
Bars and bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, -	7½	15	30	$ per ton. 9	18	22 40
Bars and bolts, manufactured by rolling, - -	7½	15	30	30	30	37
Braziers' rods, -	7½	15	30	50	67 20	78 40
Hoop iron, -	7½	15	$ per ton. 44 80	50	67 20	78 40
Slit or rolled for band iron, scroll or casement rods,	7½	15	44 80	50	67 20	78 40
Sheet, - -	7½	15	67 20	50	67 20	78 40

Now, a reference to this table, and the statements of the foreign costs of iron, will show, that whilst iron in foreign countries has been falling in price, and thereby conferring a benefit upon all branches of foreign industry, whether agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, the people of the United States have been deprived of the power of maintaining their position in the great race of competition by the imposition of duties, designed, as it would almost seem, for the very purpose of keeping them back. Whilst the farmers, the manufacturers, the machine makers, the steam engine makers, the constructers of rail roads, the mechanics of all classes, the shipbuilders and boat builders, of other countries, have been profiting by the advantages of cheap iron, it has been the policy of our laws to keep down the physical energy of the country, which only requires *freedom from restraint* to carry us to the greatest height of prosperity; and for what? This is a serious question, but it must be answered. For no other purpose but to put into the pockets of a very few rich owners of iron mines and forges a large sum of money, unjustly drawn from the labor of the people."

G.

Extracts from the Banner of the Constitution.

In order to put a finishing stroke upon the fallacy constantly reiterated by the advocates of the taxing system, that the fall that has taken place since the year 1816, in the prices of certain manufactures which have been high-

ly protected, is to be ascribed to the operation of high duties; and to prove our assertion that a similar fall has taken place in almost every article, *protected or not*, it is our intention to take up a New York price current, printed in 1816, and one printed in the present year, and to quote the prices there given of all the articles, alphabetically arranged, which are found in both.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Almonds.—In 1816, this article was sold at 20 cents per lb. for soft shelled, and 25 cents for shelled. The duty was then 4 cents per lb. The duty is now 3 cents per lb., and the price is 10 to 11 cents for the former, and 13 to 16 for the latter.

Ashes, pot and pearl.—In 1816, the price was $275 per ton, and the duty was 25 per cent. This duty was lowered to 15 per cent. in that year, and yet the price has fallen to $115 24 per ton for pots, and to $128 80 for pearls.

Beans, per tierce of 7 bushels, were worth, in 1816, $18. The duty was then 25 per cent. It was in that year reduced to 15 per cent., and beans are now at $7 for the same quantity.

Clover seed, in 1816, was 15 cents per lb.; it is now 11. The duty, in 1816, was 25 per cent., and in that year was reduced to 15.

Coal.—Liverpool, in 1816, was at $15 per chaldron, and the duty was 10 cents per bushel. In that year the duty was reduced to 5 cents, and in 1824 was raised to 6 cents; but notwithstanding both these attempts "to hedge in the cuckoo," coal gradually fell, and is now at $8 25 per chaldron of thirty-six bushels. So of the Virginia coal: its price, in 1816, was $10 per chaldron; it is now $5.

Cocoa.—Caraccas was, in 1816, at $38 per cwt. It is now at $17 92. Island was then at $34; it is now at $5 04. The duty at the former period was 4 cents per lb., but in that year was reduced to 2 cents, and on the first of January, 1831, to 1 cent.

Coffee.—In 1816, this article was quoted thus:

West India, fine green,	25 to 26	cents per pound.
" 2d quality,	23 to 24	do.
" 3d "	21 to 22½	do.
Old white,	21 to 23	do.
Mixed quality, inferior,	20 to 21	do.

On the 5th of January, 1831, it was quoted as follows:

Cuba, - - -	10 to 10½	cents per pound.
Porto Rico, - -	11	do.
St. Domingo, - -	9	do.
Brazil, - - -	10	do.

The duty, in 1816, was 10 cents per lb., but was in that year reduced to 5 cents, at which rate it continued until the first of January of the present year, when it was reduced to 2 cents.

Copper.—In 1816, sheathing copper was quoted at 31 cents per lb.; it is now 21½. It has always been admitted duty free, and consequently does not owe its fall in price to high duties.

Cotton.—The following are the quotations of 1816:

Sea Island, - -	45 to 51 cents per pound.
Bourbon and foreign,	none.

New Orleans,	-	29 to 31 cents per pound.
Georgia Upland,	-	28 to 29½ do.
Tennessee,	- -	none.

The duty was then 6 cents per lb., but in that year it was reduced to 3. The following are the quotations of the present day:

New Orleans,	-	11¼ to 12½ cents per pound.
Uplands,	- -	9¼ to 11 do.
Alabama,	- -	10 to 12 do.
Tennessee,	- -	9 to 10 do.

Sea Island is not quoted, because it does not come to the New York market in large quantities.

Teas.—The following are the lowest quotations of the two years:

	1816.	1831.
Imperial, per pound,	$2 00	$1 00
Gunpowder, per pound,	2 25	1 00
Hyson, per pound,	1 87	85
Young Hyson, per pound,	1 16	70
Hyson Skin, per pound,	1 09	37½
Souchong, per pound,	85	44
Bohea, per pound,	44	32

In 1816, the duties were all lowered, and have not since been increased.

Tobacco.—The following are the prices of the two years:

	1816.	1831.
Richmond, per pound,	20 cents	3 to 6 cents.
Petersburg, per pound,	18 "	3 to 6 "
Rappahannock, per pound,	12 "	not quoted.
Potomac, per pound,	10 "	not quoted.
Kentucky, per pound,	14 "	3 to 6 cents.
Spanish leaf, per pound,	40 "	14 to 22 "
St. Domingo, per pound,	24 "	9 to 15 "
Ladies' twist, per pound,	40 "	14 to 16 "
Cavendish, per pound,	30 "	12 to 30 "

The duty on leaf tobacco was 30 per centum in 1816, and that upon twist and cavendish 12 cents per pound. In that year, the former was reduced to 15 per centum, and the latter to 10 cents per pound, at which they have ever since remained.

Porter.—In 1816, London was at $3 per dozen; it is now $2 50. The duty, in the former year, was 32 cents per dozen; it is now at 40 cents.

Raisins.—In 1816, Malaga were at $10 50 per cask, Muscatel at $4 per box, and Bloom at $2 75. The first named is now at $6 75, the second at $2 12½, and the third at $2. In 1816, the duty was upon Malaga 3 cents, and upon the others 4 cents per lb.; it is now the same.

Rags, in 1816, were at $10 per cwt. for foreign, and $6 for country; the former are now $3 to $8, and the latter $3 to $5. This article has always been *duty free*, for the protection of the paper makers.

Rice, in 1816, was at $4 62½ per cwt.; it is now at $2 50. The duty, in the former year, was 25 per centum, and was in that year reduced to 15 per centum, where it has ever since remained.

Saltpetre.—In 1816, refined was at 40 cents per pound, and crude at 25 cents. It was then admitted duty free. In that year a duty was imposed of 7½ per cent., which was increased, in 1824, to 12½ per cent. upon crude.

nd 3 cents per pound upon refined. The price is now 9½ for refined, and ½ for crude.

Salt.—In the two years, the prices are quoted as follows:

	1816.	1831.
Lisbon, per bushel,	60 cents.	42 cents.
Cadiz, per bushel,	50 "	42 "
Liverpool ground, per bushel,	55 "	38 "

The duty in 1816 was 20 cents per 56 pounds, and continued so until he 1st of January, 1831, when it was reduced to 15 cents.

Sheeting—Russia in 1816 was at $21 for white, and $19 for brown; the present price is $10 50 for the former, and $9.

H.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

British duties and the Tariff.—It appears from a recent debate in the English House of Commons, that the present administration have in contemplation a new custom bill, or, as we should call it here, a new tariff; and have already, on their own responsibility, by a Treasury order, reduced the duty on barilla to £2 10*s*. From the debate which in consequence ensued, it appeared that a duty on the import of barilla had been originally imposed for he purpose of protecting the domestic manufacture of kelp, and that the effect had been to double the price of alkali to manufacturers generally. Mr. P. Thomson, President of the Board of Trade, observed, that when the proper time should arrive, he should be able to show "that no duty on a raw material, greatly used in manufacture and commerce, should be continued for he protection of any class of individuals."

It will assuredly not cost Mr. Thomson, or any one else, much labor to prove e correctness of this position, and notwithstanding our tariff is framed on nciples directly at variance with it. To protect the manufacturer, we tax e raw material that he manufactures, thus rendering unavailing to him the ty we impose on the import of the manufactured article: we raise the ice to him of that which he buys as much as we do that which he sells, and erefore tax the community without benefitting him. We follow the manufacturer with burdens on his industry from the time he commences until ends, on the materials he uses to construct his machinery, and on those he quires in the various processes which most manufactured goods must undergo; and all this under the plea of encouraging him. We confine him to material produced in this country, although it is frequently necessary, in the case of woollens, that he should have at his command that produced many, from which he can select, with a view to manufacture cheaply and ll; and all this we do to enable him to compete with the foreign manufacturer! We disregard the extent of our territory, and will bring producer and nsumer together from its extremities, without consideration of the expense transportation. We do not inquire how many articles there are which may eventually hope to manufacture with success, nor for how many possess natural advantages; but, with stupidity and vanity unexampled, as if Providence, instead of scattering her bounties over the whole globe, stowing some in one spot and others in another, had showered down all up-

on us: we tax all to protect all, and in the end, as might be expected, protect none. We do not ask upon what class of consumers the tax falls; we levy it upon all, upon the poor as well as the rich; and we justify a perseverance in this system by arguments as preposterous as the system itself. Because we have not sunk under it; because industry has still found channels in which it might exert itself; because, with all the unexampled advantages we possess as an enterprising and intellectual people, with a virgin and unbounded soil, we do not exhibit proofs of extreme misery, the system must be excellent. Why, this is the plea of the drunkard, who, because the frequent use of inebriating liquors has not destroyed his life, therefore argues that they have done him no harm. Because the prices of articles have fallen since the introduction of the tariff, this effect has been produced by the tariff, although prices have fallen elsewhere, beyond the reach of our tariff laws, in a still greater degree. It would be an endless task to point out the manifold absurdities of this system, and its flagrant contradictions. A revision of it is imperiously called for, and must soon take place; for neither the unwearied endeavors of interested individuals, nor the unprincipled views of a party, can long keep up so gross a delusion amongst a free and intelligent people.

Note 1.

ENGLISH COMMON IRON.

In the memorial of the iron masters and others, Mr. Sarchet is charged with having "betrayed the inveteracy of his English prejudices, by endeavoring to make it appear that English common iron is equal, if not superior, to American hammered iron." Mr. Sarchet made no such assertion. It *is stated* in the petition, that it is "preferred *for various purposes,*" and, among others, "for *chains* and *anchors,*" on account of its "power of resisting rust and corrosion," when exposed to water; of which, (as well as "its superior strength of cohesion,") *occular demonstration* was furnished to the committee. (See also Mr. Sarchet's statement.) It is clearly proved in the petition, that English common iron, so far from being "bad," is that actually used in the manufacture of almost all (Mr. S. says 99-100ths) of the hardware imported into this country, and without which the American blacksmith will never be able to enter into competition with the British manufacturer of hardware, even in our own markets; and this iron (*manufactured in a very small degree in this country*) is subjected to a duty of from 150 to 280 per cent.; and yet we are told the blacksmiths have no just ground of complaint. The iron masters have, however, themselves confessed in their memorial, (what seems to settle this question,) "that, owing to the greater perfection of the system of rolling, by which the English iron is furnished in a greater variety of sizes and forms, *it is better adapted than the American to the easy and convenient fabrication, by the smith, into the various articles of his line.*"

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

On certain memorials to reduce the duty on imported iron.

As a minority of the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Sarchet and others, workers in iron, of Philadelphia, praying that the present duty on imported iron may be reduced, and the memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, praying that no reduction of such duty may take place, we beg leave to dissent to the report of the committee, and to present our views to the Senate.

We fully agree with the majority of the committee in all they say, to show the importance of the manufacture of iron; that iron is an article, without which we cannot build our habitations or procure our food; it is an article, without which we cannot defend ourselves, without which we cannot maintain our independence. But this affords the most incontestible evidence that we should rely upon ourselves alone for an article which we can produce to the full extent of the wants of the country, and which is thus essential to our existence. The language of the President of the United States, in his late message, is strong on this point. When speaking of the tariff, he says, "While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected; *of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank.*" Of all the objects of national importance thus noticed by the President, none is more essential to national defence than the production of iron—none which more requires, or more deserves, an adequate protection from the Government.

Although this country possesses, in the greatest abundance, every thing necessary to the production of iron, yet all these advantages must remain unimproved, if the fostering care of the Government shall refuse to call them forth.

The manufacture of iron requires the application of great capital and skill, in which those engaged in this manufacture in Europe have decidedly the advantage of those engaged in it here—an advantage which they will continue to enjoy for some years to come. Therefore it is, that, without protection, the unequal contest cannot be continued; and the production of iron in this country must be abandoned. But does the country suffer by affording protection to this manufacture? Or is the price of iron increased to the consumer? A short history of the duties upon this article will afford the best answer to these questions.

During the late war, the double duties were a sufficient protection, and the difficulty of making importations was such, that the demand for iron in our markets was much greater than the supply; the consequence was, that iron sold for one hundred and fifty dollars per ton, nearly twice its present price. This induced many capitalists to invest their money in extensive and costly establishments for the manufacture of iron, under a full confidence that they would not be abandoned on the return of peace. They were cruelly deceived.

By the tariff of 1816, the duty on hammered bar iron, the only kind of bar iron then made in this country, was fixed at the low rate of nine dollars

the ton. The consequence was extensive ruin to our iron masters, and the abandonment and destruction of a large portion of their works. The stock of iron which had accumulated during the war in Europe, and not wanted there, was at once thrown into our markets, and sold for prices much below the actual cost of manufacturing the article here.

In the session of 1817-'18, to save our furnaces and forges from entire destruction, Congress increased the duty upon hammered bar iron six dollars, and making it fifteen dollars upon the ton. This was most strenuously opposed in both Houses, and it was asserted that this increase of duty would be giving to those who had iron on hand six dollars per ton on their whole stock, that it would increase the price by that amount to the consumer, and that it would diminish the revenue by preventing the importation of iron. These predictions failed in every particular. The price of iron fell soon after passing the law; of course the iron merchant gained nothing on the sale, and the consumer lost nothing on the purchase; and the revenue upon this article has been constantly increasing from that time to this. The duty on hammered bar iron in the year 1818 amounted to $208,950; in 1829 to $654.141. It has, therefore, more than trebled in twelve years.

That the imposition of a duty upon an article imported into this country should lead to a reduction of its price, is pronounced to be a paradox. Yet, that such may be the effect, we have the clearest proof in a great variety of instances. In the present case, the additional duty on iron afforded a pledge to the iron masters that they should not be abandoned. Thus encouraged, they made a new and vigorous effort to gain the market, from which they had been partially excluded. The foreign manufacturers made equal efforts to maintain the standing which they had gained in our markets; sooner than yield which, they were content to sell their iron at the rate of six dollars less in the ton than they had done before. In the heat of the struggle they did a little more than this, probably to their loss.

The duty upon this kind of iron has been increased at successive periods till it amounts to one cent per pound. At each increase of duty, the same predictions have been made, the same consequences have followed, and for the same reasons, and iron is now cheaper in our markets than it was in 1818, and it is of a much better quality; for the competition has not only kept down the price, but it has lead to the improvement of the manufacture. It has also lead to such improvements in the process of making iron, that the iron masters are reaping a profit, although a small one, at prices that would have been ruinous to them twelve years ago.

The whole quantity of hammered bar iron imported into this country for consumption, from the year 1818 to the year 1830, both inclusive, amounts to 301,840 tons, (supposing the importation of last year was equal to that of the year before,) the duties upon which amount to $5,311,911. If the duty had continued as it was before the year 1818, that is, at nine dollars per ton, the whole amount of duty would have been $2,716,560, less than the actual receipts by $2,595,351. This sum, therefore, may be considered as gained to our Treasury by the increase of the duty, without costing our own citizens a cent, in as much as it has not added a cent to the price of iron. It is so much deducted from the profits of the foreign manufacturers of iron, who have supplied our market. The foreign manufacturer cannot increase his price while the American manufacturer is in the market ready to undersell him by the amount of such increase. He is, therefore, compelled, on the increase of duty, to reduce his profits by the amount of that increase, or abandon the market.

The price of iron has only been kept down at its present rate by a competition between the foreign and domestic manufacturer, and which could not have been continued by the domestic manufacturer, but for the increased duties. The people, therefore, have lost nothing by such increase of duties, while the Government has been greatly the gainer, even in a pecuniary point of view, but a much greater gainer in a national point of view, in as much as it has sustained a manufacture absolutely essential to our prosrity, our honor, and our independence.

The importation of rolled bar iron for consumption, during the above stated period, amounts to 55,346 tons, the duty upon which amounts to $1,648,261. The whole amount of both kinds of iron 357,186 tons, or 27,468 tons a year. The value of the hammered iron, at $64 the ton, amounts to $19,377,760; of the rolled iron, at $39 the ton, to $2,158,494; in all, to $21,536,254, or $1,656,635 the year. Thus are we paying annually for the iron we consume, and which we ought to make for ourselves, more than a million and a half of dollars, which goes to support the capital and labor of the manufacturers of iron in Europe; and which amount will be trebled if the prayer of Mr. Sarchet and others is to succeed.

The same Congress which laid a duty of no more than nine dollars per ton on hammered bar iron, laid a duty of thirty dollars per ton upon rolled bar iron As the hammered iron is much more valuable than the rolled, and as the former was produced at that time in the United States, and not the latter, we must find for Congress some other motive than that of a desire to protect the manufacturer of iron in this country. The object was to restrain, as far as practicable, the importation of this rolled iron, manufactured by the process of puddling; much of which had been found to be of an excessively bad quality. Under this specific duty, none but the best of this iron could be imported.

As the bars of this puddled iron were finished by rolling, and the better kind by hammering, and as the difference between the rolled and the hammered was easily discovered by inspection, this character of rolled or hammered iron was adopted in the law as descriptive of the iron made by puddling, and that which was not. One important benefit resulting from the imposition of specific instead of ad valorem duties, is, to keep bad articles out of our market. If our specific were now changed to ad valorem duties, our markets would soon be filled with the sweepings of the workshops of Europe, and our country with the worst iron in the world.

The petitioners in the late memorial signed by John Sarchet and others take a review of a report of the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate upon their former memorial of 1830; and this the majority of this select committee have pronounced a clear and full refutation of all the arguments which had been urged against their claims. A slight examination will show that this extraordinary and uncalled for decision is as entirely wanting in justice as it is courtesy.

In the report of the Committee on Manufactures of May last, it is said that "as the petition of 1830 is printed for the use of the Senate, and placed among our documents for future reference if necessary, it is proper that explanations should be given to prevent erroneous impressions which it is calculated to make." Of this the memorialists complain and reiterate the facts and circumstances before stated.

Among the facts stated in the former memorial, calculated to produce erroneous impressions, are these, that the supply of hammered iron from the

of American iron. That an experienced whaleman lately told him he would not take a chain made of American iron as a gift. These declarations betray so strong a bias in favor of English and against American iron, that we can place but little confidence in Mr. Sarchet's opinions, in cases where English products come in competition with American.

To show how utterly unfounded are the opinions of Mr. Sarchet upon this subject, we quote some certificates annexed to the memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia engaged in the manufacture of iron, and presented to the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, *January* 7, 1828.

We do hereby certify that we were this day present at an experiment made at the works of the Sterling Company in this city on the strength of a three quarter chain cable, made from iron manufactured by the Peru Iron Company. The English standard proof of that size cable is ten tons. The cable above mentioned was carried to double that proof, when it was determined to extend the proof until it should break. It was accordingly extended, and finally broke at a pressure of twenty-seven tons. And we further certify, that an inch and a quarter square chain made from the same iron, and without braces, was subjected to similar proof, and carried as high as seventy tons, without breaking, when the experiment was discontinued.

BENNINGTON GILL.
Superintendent of the Sterling Works.
JULIUS C. JOHNSON.
Foreman of chain cable department.

NEW YORK, *January* 7, 1828.

We were present at the above experiment, which we confirm as stated.

NATH. RICHARDS,
JAMES B MURRAY,
JOHN HONE, jun.
S. V. V. WILDER,
GOOLD HOYT.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 19, 1831.

We manufacture chain cables from our Morris county iron. We are not largely in it, confining ourselves to the smaller sizes; and for the last four years, we have made 45 to 50 tons per annum, 9 to 10,000 dollars' worth, and our chains have hitherto stood as well as any. Those who have had the greatest quantity for their vessels, are satisfied with the quality, and still give them the preference.

M'FARLANS & AYRES.

We are not yet prepared to make all the articles of hardware wanted for the consumption of the country, and probably shall not be for several years to come. We import hardware to a very great amount. Congress, however, have passed laws for the protection of certain articles of hardware, in which their meaning certainly has been to impose a higher duty upon the manufactured articles than upon the iron from which it is manufactured; in some cases they have failed to accomplish this object, and the remedy should be applied as soon as practicable after the evil is discovered. The Committee

on Manufactures of the Senate, in their report of May last, acknowledged that there were such cases, and suggested the propriety of increasing the duties upon articles of hardware not sufficiently protected; but the memorialists gave notice that such a remedy would not suit them.

In the tariff of 1828, on the petition of the manufacturers of hardware, the duties upon axes, adzes, drawing-knives, cutting-knives, sickles or reaping-hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, bridle-bits, squares of iron or steel, steel-yards, scale-beams, socket-chisels, vises, and wood screws, were increased ten per cent., putting some of them at 35, and some at 40 per cent. ad valorem; and yet the majority of this committee, in their report, assert, that, in the tariff of 1828, not a single provision was introduced in favor of the blacksmiths. The applications of no class of citizens have received or will receive more attention from Congress than those of the blacksmiths. But when it was proposed in the committee to add a specific duty of one cent per pound in addition to the ad valorem duties upon manufactures of iron, which would effectually remedy the evils complained of in the memorial, Mr. Sarchet objected to it, and declared that the only effect of such a duty would be to lessen the consumption of iron, and, indeed, to drive it out of use, wherever hemp or wood, or any other substitute, could be found for it. If Mr. Sarchet fairly represents the blacksmiths of Philadelphia, it seems they decline the remedy proposed.

If it can be shown that we are prepared to make the articles stated in the memorial, as tea trays, knitting needles, or even tin plates, although no tin is found in this country, there is no doubt but that Congress will afford the proper protection.

The memorialists finally conclude with praying that all the existing duties upon pig iron, scraps, boiler plates, and all other iron in loops, slabs, blooms, or any other state less manufactured than bar iron, be abolished or repealed, and the importation of the same be admitted free of duty.

That all bar iron manufactured by hammering be admitted subject to the duty of April 27, 1816, on its importation, to wit, at the rate of 45 cents per cwt.

That all descriptions of iron manufactured by rolling, including bar, bolt, rod, sheet, and hoop, of every size and quality, be admitted subject to a duty not exceeding that now imposed on the importation of hardware, namely, 25 per cent.

That wire of iron or steel, of all sizes and numbers, be admitted subject to the same duty as the manufactures of wire are now, on their importation, subject to, namely, 25 per cent.

That the duty now imposed upon rail road iron, when punched in the United States, be remitted, or a drawback on the existing duty be allowed thereon, on all sums exceeding fifty dollars.

And lastly, that the duties on steel be abolished.

Granting the prayer of these memorialists would consign to destruction two-thirds of the forges and furnaces in this country. It would cause the loss of an immense capital, it would ruin thousands of individuals, and drive tens of thousands from their employment.

Mr. Sarchet states that the memorial presented by him is signed by 358 practical workers of iron, and contains the signatures of not only the principal, but *all* the intelligent master workmen and journeymen in the smithing business, of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The counter memorial is signed by 474 persons, exclusive of many signers of certificates. There are, also, a large number of subscribers from New Jersey. Among the signers are 96 blacksmiths, 53 wheelwrights and carriage builders, 14 saw makers, 13 iron manufacturers, 13 iron and hardware dealers, 12 machinists, and 49 others engaged in business connected with the manufacture of iron, making in all 250; and a large portion of the other signers are known to be respectable merchants.

These memorialists state, that they "are willing to admit that the present rate of duties is calculated to afford sufficient encouragement to the manufacture of iron, and ensure its extension; they do know, from experience, that it is not more than adequate to the object; and they believe that since the tariff of 1828, a sufficient demonstration has been furnished by the great increase of iron manufactories in our country, that the effect of the additional protection will, in a reasonable time, equal the results produced in other branches of industry, now in the most prosperous and successful operation. *From the amount of capital required to be invested, from the smallness of return, compared to the magnitude of the expenditure, from the difficulty of procuring artizans, the want of facilities of transportation, and other causes beyond the control of the manufacturer, the extension of the iron manufacture must necessarily be of slow growth, requiring, from the causes above stated, greater stimulants to procure the application of skill and capital.* The causes which have retarded its previous extension have partially ceased; *and all that is wanted to secure its prosperous increase is confidence in the permanency and stability of the protection it now enjoys.* We speak in reference to our own State, (Pennsylvania,) when we say, that there never was a period when the attention of our citizens was so actively directed to this branch of domestic manufacture. Much of the present expenditure of our State in internal improvements has been made with a view to afford additional facilities to this important manufacture; and many of our citizens, *confiding in the protection of the rates of duty established by the tariff of* 1828, are now making large investments, with a view to extensive operations in the manufacture of iron on improved plans. It is but lately that the capacity of our country to afford all the raw materials for abundant supply of iron has been developed, and this development has produced the spirit of enterprise which now exists in the different States of the Union to open avenues to their mines, and which exists in so great a degree in our citizens, to bring them into active operation. Your memorialists feel confident, that should the protection which the manufacture of iron now enjoys be continued, and confidence continue to exist in its stability, the time is not far distant when our country will be able to furnish a supply of iron equal to its growing consumption, and at prices at least as low as it could be imported for of equal quality.

"It is not improbable that an inferior iron, such as is imported into this country from England in large quantities, manufactured by the system of puddling and rolling from inferior materials, will be produced in this country by the same process as cheap as it can be imported free of duty.

"The price of American iron is gradually receding, being now from $75 to $5 per ton, and not at $5 per cwt., as stated in the petition of John Sarchet and others; and the domestic supply is rapidly increasing, amounting at the present time, as it is estimated in the statement accompanying this memorial, to 120,000 tons, instead of 35 tons, as stated in the same petition."

These memorialists do not ask for any increase of duties upon the manufacture of iron; they ask for no further protection; but they do earnestly pray that they may be permitted to enjoy the benefits of the investments which they have made under what they supposed a well founded confidence in the stability of the laws of Congress.

We cannot but consider the memorial of John Sarchet and others, together with the report of the majority of this committee, as in direct hostility to the whole system which the Government has heretofore adopted and pursued, to protect the capital, industry, and skill of our country, upon which our national strength and prosperity must rise or fall. We, therefore, think it a duty which we owe to our country, to the Senate, and to ourselves, to protest against every part of that report which recommends a measure calculated to destroy all that has been done by Congress, since the year 1816, for the encouragement of an interest vitally important to the prosperity of our country.

MAHLON DICKERSON.
SAMUEL BELL.

Statement exhibiting the probable quantity of iron now made in the United States.

By the official returns of the marshals, in 1810, there were made, during that year, at the different establishments in the United States, 27,051 tons of *bar* iron.

No means are possessed of ascertaining the quantity imported prior to the year 1816, when, by a statement furnished by the Register of the Treasury to the Committee on Commerce, it appeared that the importation of *bar* iron from all parts of the world was in that year 21,537 tons.

By the same returns of the marshals, there were made in the year 1810, in the State of New Jersey, 3,524 tons of bar iron. In the year 1817, when many of the establishments had been broken down by the peace, and the tariff of 1816, the quantity manufactured in the same State was reduced to 2,554 tons, as appeared by returns made to a committee of iron masters, appointed to obtain information, while the same returns stated that the establishments then existing could have made, if the price had justified it, 7,196 tons.

If the iron works of the United States had *all* possessed, in 1817, the same capacity, as compared with 1810, that those of New Jersey did, then the whole quantity of bar iron that could have been produced in 1817 would have been about 55,000 tons.

With the fact, which is notorious, that the iron works of the United States have greatly increased since 1817, it seems incredible that the whole domestic production should have been, in 1828, as stated in the petition of John Sarchet and others, but 35,000 tons; and from what follows, it will be seen, that, from whatever *data* this estimate was made, they must have been imperfect, and that it is erroneous, and much below the truth.

From the foregoing, it appears, that, in 1816, there was imported of bar iron, - - - - - 21,537 tons.
And that, in 1810, there was manufactured in the United States, - - - - - - - 27,051

Together 48,588

We have no means of determining the exact quantity manufactured in 1816. It was probably greater than in 1810, as the effects of peace and the reduced duty were not felt until 1817; but estimating it at the returns of 1810, and it would give for the entire consumption of 1816, 48,588 tons of bar iron. Taking into consideration the vast increase of rolling and slitting mills, nail works, machine shops, steam engine factories, and other establishments in which bar iron is used, and which it must be admitted have multiplied in a ratio much greater than that of the population, and then add merely the regular increase from this last cause, and it will not be deemed unreasonable to estimate the present consumption of bar iron in the United States at threefold that of 1816; it has probably more than quadrupled—but take the first and lowest supposition, and call it 150,000 tons.

The imports of 1830 have not been published in detail, but in

1829 there was imported, of rolled *bar* iron, - -	3,320	tons.
And of hammered, - - - - - -	29,430	
	32,750	
And exported of the same, - - - -	260	
Remaining for consumption - - - -	32,490	

And leaving a deficiency to meet the actual wants of the country, and to be supplied by the domestic manufacture, of about 120,000 tons, instead of 35,000, as stated: and when it is considered that the nail factories alone require an annual supply of nearly 40,000 tons, this estimate will not be deemed extravagant.

All these estimates refer entirely to bar iron, and are exclusive of castings and pig iron, which may be finally consumed in the form of cast iron. If these be added to the first, and the whole estimated with reference to the quantity of pig iron that would be necessary to produce it, they would form a total exceeding 170,000 tons, and would be equal to one-fourth of the present manufacture of Great Britain, and surpass her *entire* production at a period as recent as the year 1802.

, that if time had been allowed, it is believed, it would be found an
k to show that the deductions of the minority are founded on errors
n fact and in doctrine;" and that just and sound views in relation
ubject would lead to conclusions directly opposite to those at which
ority have arrived. Compelled, as the majority are, however, to
heir views in the course of a few hours, and without having an op-
y of carefully examining the arguments of the minority, they must
ent with throwing out a few brief suggestions, intended rather as
the several points in controversy than as a full answer to the argu-
a the other side.

ainority acknowledge the great importance of iron to all the pur-
civilized life, but add that this only proves that "*we should rely
urselves alone for this article.*" Are we then to understand that
iple is *avowed*, that all foreign iron is eventually to be excluded by
ies from our markets? And is the same principle to be applied to
her article capable of being produced in this country? Why should
y upon ourselves alone" for this article, more than for cottons and
, and the thousand other articles for which we now *exchange the
ions of our soil?* We are told that all our wants can be supplied
own mines. But of what article is not this equally true, provided
illing to pay the cost? The people of the United States could *live*,
ign commerce were cut off. But is it not desirable that we should
home every thing necessary to our own consumption? Certainly
as they can be produced at home on more advantageous terms than
be procured from abroad, and of this the only true test is the ability
untry to produce them without a protecting duty. Protection im-
ant of ability to stand alone.

ainority rely on the message of the President, who recommends
n "for the productions of our *soil*, our *mines*, and our *workshops*,
to national defence." But it seems that the minority are for pro-
ur "mines," at the expense of the productions of our "soil" and
kshops." And as to national defence, we must observe, that the

we shall not soon be engaged in war; and nothing, it seems to the committee, can be more preposterous than voluntarily to impose upon ourselves in peace the evils and hardships and restrictions of war, merely because, at some future day, we may be exposed to that calamity. It would, perhaps, be a less evil that a war (which may not happen once in a century) should find us somewhat unprepared, than that we should voluntarily impose permanent restrictions upon ourselves.

The minority admit "that Europe enjoys advantages which she must continue to enjoy for some years to come, which makes this protection necessary to the production of iron in this country;" that "without it it must be abandoned;" and yet it is said "the *country does not suffer*, for the *price* to the consumer *has not increased.*" To reconcile these contradictory statements seems to the committee altogether impossible. If England enjoys such advantages as makes this protection to our manufacturers *necessary*, then it follows, of course, that iron could be imported cheaper than it can be made in this country; and if so, surely the increased expense of the production must be thrown upon the country. How can an unprofitable be converted into a profitable pursuit, but at the expense of somebody? And in this case the expense is borne by ourselves.

Speaking of the protection afforded by the acts of 1817, '18, the minority say, "that soon after passing the law, the price of iron fell, and at each increase of duty the same consequence has followed; the iron merchant gained nothing on his sales, and the consumer lost nothing on his purchases." It would puzzle human ingenuity to say how protection was, in this case, extended to the iron masters, whose prices, it seems, have always been reduced by every measure intended for their relief.

Again, we are told by the minority of the committee, that the *revenue on iron* has been constantly increasing since 1818. In that year it was, on hammered bar iron, $208,950, in 1827, $654,141. The whole quantity imported, from the year 1818 to 1830, 301,840 tons, duty $5,311,911. If the former duty had continued, the duty would have been, say the minority, $2,716,500, increase $2,595,351, (the amount, as we say, of the tax imposed on the people of this country, and of bounty bestowed on the iron masters.) This sum, say the minority, "*has been gained by the treasury without costing our own citizens a cent: it is so much deducted from the profits of the foreign manufacturer of iron.*" The annual amount of duty on hammered and rolled bar iron is stated at $1,656,635, "which," say the minority, "we are paying annually for the iron we consume, and which we ought to make ourselves." We pay, say they, "a million and a half a year to support European capital and labor." The first impression created by reading these extraordinary statements is that of astonishment, that the idea should be seriously entertained, that, by duties on imports, we *only tax foreign labor and capital.* If this be so, we have actually discovered the grand secret in political economy, of imposing our taxes upon the inhabitants of other countries, and of actually drawing a million of dollars a year into our Treasury on the single article of iron, out of the pockets of British subjects, without imposing any burden upon our own citizens. But this must be equally true of all the taxes imposed on foreign manufactures, so that it would follow that a large portion of the expenses of our Government are paid by the subjects of other countries. If this be so, we presume that his new and most important discovery (growing out of the American

vill soon become known abroad, and the world will witness the dinary spectacle of each nation providing for its expenses by im- taxes, not on their own subjects, but on the subjects of others. If ıld be effected, it may be well doubted whether we should be gainers hange. But the minority admit that the prices of the foreign manu- s of iron have been *as much lowered as our own;* and if a mere re- ı of price be conclusive, (as they contend that it is,) to show that the ıposes no tax, then there would be an end to the idea that we tax the ı iron manufacturers one million and a half a year for the benefit of rn Treasury. But great as is the fallacy contained in this proposition, ot greater than that involved in the other positions assumed by the ity, on which, however, the whole American system rests. The re- n in the prices in this country, it is confidently asserted, has been the uence of the high duties. But a similar reduction has taken place in countries. Has our tariff produced *that effect?* Cotton, rice, and to- nay, every product of our soil has sustained a similar reduction. production of the ocean and the land, nay, land itself, as well as have all shared the same fate. Has this been occasioned by the tariff? G, annexed to the first report of the majority, to which the committee refer, proves conclusively that all articles, whether protected or not, been nearly equally reduced in price, a fact not to be accounted for grounds assumed by the minority on this occasion.

minority inform us that the motive for the discrimination complained the petitioners, was "*to keep out of our markets an inferior arti-* and yet, in the same breath, they say that it is "not impossible that ferior iron, such as is imported into this country, *manufactured by g,* will be produced in this country." We suspect it would come to the truth to say that it was the design of the discrimination to ɔut the low priced English iron in order that our ironmasters might be d to *sell dear.* "The specific duty," we are told, "*keeps out bad es.*" In other words, it is a part of the "system" to guard the peo- ɔm the fatal error of buying things cheap to suit themselves. Our ıs cannot be trusted to regulate their own affairs; Congress must take f them, and constrain them, by laws, to buy the *dear, good iron* of orthy ironmasters.

committee are charged with being as "wanting in justice as in cour- in saying "that the blacksmiths' petition contains a full and clear tion of all the arguments of their opponents." This being the opinion committee, it was surely right to express it; and they think they done so in language wholly free from exception. For the correctness eir opinion they confidently appeal to the blacksmith's petition, copious ts from which are hereto annexed, [marked B;] and they will most fully abide by the decision of the Senate on the merits of that produc-

ain, we are told that "*the best quality of English iron comes in at derate duty;* but the blacksmiths have shown, that to carry on a suc- ıl business they must be able to command iron *of every quality and iption* at the lowest prices, and it so happens that the highest duty is sed on the very iron which they want most. Again, it is said to be a l on the revenue "to import bar, hoop, and sheet iron in part manu- ıred." But it is the law (and not the blacksmiths) which has made

this distinction; and it has been shown by the petitioners to be founded in justice and sound policy.

We are told, with an air of triumph, that "*only $6,164 worth of the smaller sizes of iron was imported the year before last.*" And why? Because it pays a duty of from 159 to 282¾ per cent. And yet *this is the very iron out of which hardware is almost exclusively made.* The fact above stated proves that our blacksmiths have good cause for complaint.

To show "Mr. Sarchet's opinions, with respect to American iron for *chain cables*, to be utterly unfounded," the results of some experiments are stated, demonstrating (as it is contended) the superior *strength* of American iron. And we have also the *four years' experience* of certain manufacturers, who have made $10,000 worth a year of "the smaller sizes," and who pronounce it good. But does the strength of this iron prove that it does not *rust* and *corrode* when exposed to damp, as stated by the blacksmiths? The specimens exhibited to the committee of a chain cable, composed in part of English and in part of American iron, demonstrated the greater liability of the latter to corrosion when exposed to salt water. Nor can the correctness of this opinion be considered as shaken by the experience of three or four years in the manufacture of "chains of the smaller sizes," probably for bay craft or oyster boats. The blacksmiths say, let the merits of these two descriptions of iron be tested by a fair competition between them; and so say we. We are not, it seems, "*yet prepared to make hardware.*" Why not? Do our mechanics want experience or skill? Assuredly not. The truth is, they are prevented from engaging in this business by the high duties, and consequent high price of the raw material in comparison with the prices paid by the foreign manufacturers of the same articles.

It seems that "the duties upon axes, reaping hooks, and a few other small articles, were increased in 1828;" and yet that the committee have said "that no provision was made in favor of the blacksmiths." The committee were speaking of the claims of the blacksmiths (interposed at that time) for *a reduction of the duty on bar iron*, which they then insisted, as they do now, was the only measure that could only render them any essential service. In this respect no relief was afforded, and the committee overlooked the trifling increase of duty on a few articles of hardware.

The minority strenuously contend that the "*granting of the prayer of the petitioners is to consign to destruction two thirds of the forges and furnaces of this country.*" Now, the iron masters, in their petition, insisted that it would be "the entire destruction of every iron establishment in the United States; and the committee are rejoiced to find it now admitted that only *two thirds* are to share this fate. But the truth is, that all of these apprehensions are groundless; neither two thirds nor one third of these mines would be seriously affected by a reduction of the duty, much less be destroyed. The *superior number* of the signers of the petition of the iron masters is relied on by the minority. But the committee would rather look to the justice of the claims than the number of the claimants. The owners of large establishments have it always in their power, at the shortest notice, to bring their whole strength to bear on any point, while it is difficult to bring the mechanics and farmers, who are scattered over the country, to combine for any purpose whatever. This is one great source of the strength of the manufacturers, and they well know how to avail themselves of it.

It is alleged by the minority, on the authority of the iron masters, that

nice of American iron is now from $75 to $85 per ton, and not $5 , as stated by John Sarchet and others." On this point bills have orwarded to the committee, however, showing the actual payment, n Pennsylvania and New York, of the prices stated by Mr. Sarchet. ommittee will also refer to the highly interesting "*Strictures* on the n of the iron masters," hereto annexed, [and marked C,] for a very tory statement in relation to the prices of various descriptions of iron eral years past, and the effect of the tariff on these prices.

minority conclude by declaring, that "the petition and report are in hostility to the *whole system* on which *our national strength and rity must rise or fall;*" and they "enter their protest against it acgly." That the report is in direct hostility to the American system , and it was intended to be so; but that "the strength and prosperity country" rests, in any degree, on the promotion of that system, the ttee cannot bring themselves to believe. What is the foundation of stem, as disclosed in the petition of the iron masters and the arguments minority of the committee? *That nothing should be imported from l which can be produced at home* Our "soil, our mines, and our ops," we are told, *can supply all our wants.* This is true. Every in this country can surely make his own hats, shoes, and clothes. The States may be made, if we count not the cost, independent of all supply. Each State, each county, nay, each individual, may supmself. Pineapples are raised in England, and what may we not The basis of this whole system of home industry is, that every man look to himself, and not to others, for all the necessaries of life. He e his own lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, and shoemaker. It is the true *ocial system*—the system of the dark ages, now in a course of successperiment in China and these United States. But surely it would be that the great family of nations should be bound together by ties of rcial intercourse, and not act upon the narrow principle that all that ed by the one is lost by the other. Suppose we could supply ouras proposed, entirely from our own mines; would it be desirable? ink not, unless we can produce iron cheaper than the articles which v exchange for it; and if this be so, a duty of 25 per cent. will deind establish our ability in this respect. No high duty can ever tend e any article good, abundant, or cheap. The annexed exposition of *sent state of things in France*, in reference to this very system, to be conclusive on this point. [See paper D.] Why do the iron s, then, call for high duties? Because they fear foreign competition. w prices only that they fear. But if they can make iron better and r, as is contended, they may surely laugh such competition to scorn; they cannot, then it is idle to say that the consumer pays nothing for rotection. But it is feared that the foreign manufacturers will *comgainst us*, and that our markets will be glutted with bad articles. w can great rival establishments *combine?* The same thing was the British cotton manufactures: they must be kept out of our mar- r fear of *combinations;* yet, in the same breath, we were gravely told e undersell them in South America and elsewhere. Why do they mbine against us *there* also? But this idea is too extravagant to be se- r combated. As to a glut in our markets, we presume, if such a should take place, the American consumers would be the gainers. purchaser ever yet complained of a glut in the market of the article

he wanted. The seller may complain; for, on this point, as on most others connected with *this system*, the seller and buyer have opposite interests: and are the interests of the former only to be consulted?

In the very infancy of manufacturers a temporary encouragement may bring an article into existence sooner or more abundantly than it would otherwise be produced. But when, as in the case of iron, the protection has been enjoyed for many years, if the manufacture cannot thrive without it, the sooner it is allowed to perish the better for the country. But the committee do not apprehend any such result in the case before us. Iron was manufactured before the revolution; it flourished with a duty of 5 per cent., and every good mine, well conducted, would do so still. Those which owe their preservation to the bounty are maintained at the general expense; and what right have the iron manufacturers, more than any other class of their fellow-citizens, to obtain their profits out of the pockets of others. The majority regret to hear the charge of *English prejudice* again urged by the minority against Mr. Sarchet. He has lived near thirty years in this country—*his interests* are ours. Good iron, and cheap iron, is what he wants, and what the people want. He has no earthly interest to injure our iron markets; and every thing he has said and done in this business bears the stamp of truth. If his arguments are bad, refute them; but truth and justice cannot be overthrown by unmerited censure or invective. With one other remark the committee will dismiss the subject. They are yet to learn why "the strength and prosperity of the country" are to be more promoted by making any article at home than by importing it from abroad. Commerce depends on an exchange of equal value. We can import nothing for which we do not pay in the produce of our own industry; and what possible difference can it make, in a national point of view, whether we apply our own labor and capital to the production of iron or the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, or in producing the cotton, rice, or tobacco, the flour, or any thing else which we exchange for foreign iron or cloth? Is it not cheaper and better to exchange the productions of our soil for the silks and wines of France than to manufacture those articles ourselves? And why? Because with the same labor and capital we can purchase more silk and more wine in France than we could produce at home. If it were otherwise, it would require no tariff to induce us to raise these articles. The conclusion is irresistible, that manufactures are only desirable when a country is so far prepared for them that they are found to be a more profitable pursuit than agriculture or commerce; and when they are found to be so, that species of *instinct* which draws men from a less to a more profitable pursuit, will very soon build up those manufactures for which the country is prepared. Of one thing the committee are well apprised, that so long as the revenue of the country is collected from duties upon imports, the amount wanted for the ordinary expenses of the Government would afford, incidentally, a most abundant protection for any article of domestic manufacture for which we are at all prepared, or which could be maintained without imposing a permanent and injurious charge upon the country.

The committee annex hereto three papers, marked E, F, and G, which were intended to be appended to their report, and which were accidentally omitted. Appendix E and F relate to the number of persons employed in the manufacture of iron.

APPENDIX.

B.

Quantity of English common iron taxed from 159 *to* 282 *per cent.*

As the committee of the Senate, in their report, have pronounced com-
ıon English iron to be "bad," your memorialists will be excused for here
ıserting a set of experiments on the strength of the various malleable me-
ıls, given in the works of different French and English scientific writers
n mechanics, incontestibly establishing the relative cohesive properties of
ıese metals, and fully verified by the practical experience of several of your
ıemorialists. These experiments are on the suspension of metallic bars,
ne quarter of an inch square, and six inches long, and show their respective
ohesive strength, expressed in the number of pounds which each bar of
ıetal would hold, namely:

Cast steel, - - - - -	8391	pounds.
Swedish iron, (proper to make steel of,) - -	4504	"
Other descriptions of iron, - - -	3492	"
Wrought copper, - - - -	2112	"
Cast copper, - - - - -	1192	"
Yellow brass, - - - - -	1123	"
Cast tin, - - - - -	296	"
Cast lead, - - - - -	114	"

By the foregoing table, it will be seen that lead, the toughest of all the
etals, possesses least strength of cohesion; whilst, on the other hand, cast
eel, the most brittle of the malleable metals, possesses in the highest de-
ee strength of cohesion. Accordingly, in the application of the mallea-
e metals to the various purposes of business, their cohesive strength, as
ell as their toughness, have their respective values; and in the same metal—
at, for example, which your memorialists exclusively work up, namely,
on—these opposite properties are found advantageous, and are respectively
rned to the best practical account. Hence, from its superior toughness,
panish iron, by all competent judges, would be preferred for rivets, har-
oons, and other articles, in which toughness is principally required; and
ext in point of excellence, for the same uses, the best American iron
ould be selected. For implements of husbandry, crowbars, cut nails, and
ther articles requiring stiffness and resistance against friction, Swedish iron
the best adapted for these purposes. For sheet and rod iron, on account
f its superior ductility, Russian iron is generally preferred. English iron
preferred for various purposes, on account of the decided superiority it
ossesses in various qualities; in chains and anchors, from its superior
trength of cohesion, its great excellence in welding or uniting, and surpass-
ng every other known iron, both in this latter quality, and in its power
f resisting rust or corrosion, when exposed to the action of dampness or
resh or salt water, for more than a double period of time; in rails for rail-
ways, spikes, and bolts, on account of the superior manner in which it is

prepared in all the various forms required, as well as from its acknowledged superiority in durability; and for wheel tires, for the same properties, as well as from the greater evenness with which it is always drawn. From the various qualities above enumerated, American, Swedish, and Russian iron, all manufactured by hammering, and English and some American iron manufactured by rolling, of the common sizes, are all sold in this market at nearly the same price, to wit, at about $5 per cwt., Spanish iron being not much used or known here.

Duty on iron of small sizes.

The report of the committee of the Senate alleges that your petitioners complained of the hardship of purchasing small sizes of iron at the high price arising from the duty of 3½ cents per pound on it; which, the committee remark, "if incurred to any considerable extent, must be altogether voluntary, as the iron may be imported in bars of a large size, and converted into those of a lesser size in this country at a very small expense;" and refer to the rolling mills "which have been in operation for several years in the county of Morris, in the State of New Jersey," and elsewhere, where, the committee assert, "common bar iron may be converted into bars and bolts of the smaller size at a small expense." Now, your memorialists must be permitted to say, in replying to this statement of the committee of the Senate, that the hardship they complained of, arising from the duty in question, is not on their part "voluntarily" incurred, and for the reasons which they proceed to give. First.—Iron of the small sizes, paying 3½ cents per pound duty, is still imported and purchased by many of your memorialists, although these small sizes, manufactured in this country, receive a bounty or "protection" equivalent to the duty. This, your memorialists clearly conceive, proves that the statement of the committee of the Senate is not borne out, and is certainly at variance with all their experience upon a point in which they cannot be mistaken; for, notwithstanding the many mills erected for rolling iron of these small sizes," spoken of by the committee as being done "at a small expense," your memorialists still find their advantage in purchasing the imported article of the same description, subject to the heavy duty in question, as well as the other charges of importation. Secondly.—Your memorialists will add that some of them have actually paid the American manufacturers $25 per ton for rolling iron of one inch and under into five-eighths of an inch, and from the same sizes into half an inch, $30 per ton; whilst the former sizes, of five-eighths of an inch, only cost the manufacturer of hardware in Great Britain $23 33 per ton; and the latter sizes, of half an inch, only $27 77. Hence it is, that from our own present absurd duties, that on all sizes of rolled iron above half an inch, the British manufacturer is enabled to import in the United States, in the form of hardware, a ton of iron, at the rate of $28 83, including duty; and that, on all sizes of rolled iron of half an inch, he is also enabled to import into the United States, in the same form, a ton of iron, at the rate of $35 39, including duty; the discriminating duties, in favor of the British manufacturer, being, on all sizes of iron over half an inch, $31 50, and on half inch, $70 77½; the duties on hardware manufactured of the smaller sizes of iron being only one-eleventh of what they are on iron as a raw material, and on hardware made of larger sizes about one-sixth: thus excluding such of your memorialists as are engaged in the manufacture of hardware from any thing like a *fair competition* with the same articles brought by the Bri-

ish importer into our own market! Some of your memorialists, besides, ave been informed by owners of the largest and best rolling mills "in this ountry," that, at the present prices, they are by no means desirous to conert common bar iron into bars and bolts of the smallest sizes, notwithstandig the declaration of the committee of the Senate, that your memorialists' reference of the imported iron of this description "must be altogether oluntary."

Effect of the high duty on the smaller sizes of rolled iron.

The first section of the act of May 19, 1828, provides that bar or bolt on, when manufactured by rolling, and above half an inch diamater, shall, n its importation, be subject to a duty of $37 per ton; and iron of the ame description, but of smaller sizes, subject to a duty of $78 40 per ton. What led the framers of the law, in this section of the act, to give such a deided monopoly to the manufacturers of hardware and ironmongery at Sheffeld and Birmingham, is what your petitioners are not able to state; but hey know and feel that such is the effect of the provision in question. This iew, moreover, can be clearly made manifest from the following statenents of a few of the many articles which can be imported at and under the resent cost of bar iron. By the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury f the 5th of February, 1830, transmitting statements of the commerce and avigation of the United States, &c. &c. printed by order of the House of Representatives, it will be found, at page 88 of that document, that, in the iscal year 1828–'9, there was imported into the United States 65,896 pounds f hammers and sledges for *blacksmiths*, valued at $3,049, equivalent to 4 66⅔ per cwt., which is 33⅓ cents below the cost of bar iron in this market, exclusive of duty, and of which only 2,097 pounds were re-exported; o that 63,799 lbs. of hammers and sledges have been imported, during the ear mentioned, for the use of the American manufacturers of these very arcles. Wheel tire, which your memorialists in their former petition assertd could be imported, and since that time has actually been imported in a inished state, for about $44 17; whilst bar iron, suitable for this purpose, s now selling at about $90 per ton—more than double the price of what it osts when imported in a manufactured state from a foreign country! Frying and dripping pans, both in part and in whole manufactured, are now, nd ever have been imported, duties and all other charges included, at a less rice than the cost of the sheet iron. Tea trays, of large sizes, made of louble rolled sheet iron, with only one coat of paint or japan, can be imported, duties and other charges included, at $83 72 per ton; whilst the iron equired for the same purposes is selling at double the price, namely, at from $160 to $170 per ton. Tea trays of the above descriptions, therefore, can, nd no doubt will, be imported into the United States, to be converted into tove doors, blowers, coal scuttles, &c., as well as an almost infinite number f other articles of foreign manufacture, as a raw material, to be applied not nly to the same, but various other purposes, unless the present exorbitant luties on bar, sheet, hoop, and rod iron, be reduced to a uniform rate with he duties now imposed on the importation of hardware. Again: Wire No. 18 is imported, which costs four pence sterling per lb., or £37 6s. 8d. sterling per ton, at par, equivalent to - - - $165 00
The duty thereon, at 10 cents per pound, is - - 224 00
Making the cost of a ton of wire No. 18, duty included, ——— $389 00

Knitting needles, of the same material, are imported, which cost five pence sterling per pound, or per ton equivalent to - -	$194 00	
The duty thereon, 25 per cent. ad valorem, is - -	52 37	
Making the cost of a ton of knitting needles, duty included,		$246 37

By the above statement, it is then manifest that a protection is given to the manufacturers of knitting needles at Birmingham and Sheffield, by the duty in question, amounting to $142 63 per ton; and granted, too, by the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States, in conformity, as is alleged, with the known wishes and earnest solicitations of masters and owners of American forges and furnaces, and, what is well worthy of note, believed by them calculated to protect American industry! And these observations are equally applicable to wire fenders, sieves, and every other description of manufactures from iron. Again: Hammered nails, that now pay the exorbitant duty of five cents per pound, are nevertheless almost exclusively imported, because the present duty on nail rods is so enormous as to preclude all possibility of competition between the domestic and foreign manufacturer. This last remark the following statement will establish: The cost of 120 lbs. of nail rods, at Birmingham or Sheffield, is less than six shillings and three pence sterling, or, at par, $1 37½; 120 lbs. being required to produce 100 lbs. of nails, that is to say, the cost of the raw material of 100 lbs. of nails, viz. 120 lbs. of nail rods, in England, is - - $1 37½

The cost of 3 bushels of slack, (coal,) at 3 pence per bushel, is -	16½
The present duty is 5 cents per pound, or - - -	5 00
Making the cost of the raw material of 100 lbs. of nails, duty included, to the English manufacturer, - - - -	$6 54
On the other hand, the cost of the raw material of 100 lbs. of nails, viz. 120 lbs. of nail rods, in the United States, is -	6 60
The cost of 3 bushels of coal, at 28 cents per bushel, is - -	84
Add to this the loss arising from difference of facility in working, from its inferior ductility, equivalent to one-tenth of the labor, say - - - - - - -	30
Making the cost of raw material and difference of labor of 100 lbs. of nails, to the American manufacturer, - - -	$7 74

A difference, in point of cost, between English and American raw materials, for the manufacture of 100 lbs. of nails, equivalent to one dollar and twenty cents. This loss to the American nailer is caused by the American iron maker not practically understanding the business. The cost of the iron, as compared with the amount of labor, profit, coal, &c. is as seven to thirty-five, or about one-fifth. At this rate, the duty on nails ought to be one-fifth on the iron, and four-fifths on the nails, to place the nailer on the same footing with the ironmaster; but as we have averaged the cost of the iron at one-third, and the labor and coals at two-thirds, your memorialists will pursue the same calculation. Now, three and a half cents per pound being the duty rods are subjected to, the duty on nails, at the same ratio, should be twelve cents and six mills per pound, which at once appears so extravagant, that no intelligent man, in or out of Congress, could be found its advocate. But reduce the duty on rods, the raw material, to a fair proportion with the duty now imposed on nails, and you at once transfer the making of nails from the British to the American manufacturer, and the importation of nail rods will certainly increase in the same proportion that the importation of

:rease; but your memorialists are further warranted in adding, e increased consumption of American nails, the supply of fo- st necessarily be increased also. During the fiscal year 1828–'9, 226 tons of rods make into nails; the first cost of these 226 orm of rods, is known not to exceed $7,388 88; now if your deduct this latter sum from the whole amount paid to the Bri- turer of the 226 tons in nails, namely, $36,723, it will leave :ts. This last named sum, if the duties were equalized in the pointed out, would give employment to as many, if not more ilers, than it now does to the British. It is known to your from the same inequality in the duties here alluded to, that re actually becoming an article of importation, which heretofore been made by American smiths, and the cost of which, includ- d other charges, will not exceed the present price of bar iron. ıter and other descriptions of casks can be imported, duties ncluded, at $57 per ton, being $21 40 less than the duty on :rial of which they are made. Hence a cooper, by importing dy riveted, and thus saving that part of his manual labor on the ve at least one half the cost of the article, when imported as ' or in its state as a raw material. Thus it appears, whether alists have reference to bar iron paying $37 per ton duty, or oop iron, nail rods, and round or square iron, of half an inch paying $78 40 per ton, or wire paying from six to ten cents ıe result in each particular case will be the same, as has just rated; making it, consequently, always cheaper to import the ptions of iron in a manufactured than in a raw state, and thus nerican artisans of employment, to which they are so well enti- injury to the consumers, to the same extent, on these descrip- and now not in any manner benefitting the masters and owners forges and furnaces. Your memorialists cannot perceive why on of one article of hardware should be considered an evasion : duty on bar iron more than another, as it is equally applicable ription whatever, whether subject to ad valorem or specific du- he committee of the Senate contend that "there are many arti- are upon which there should be an increase of duty, particularly ws, mentioned in the petition," as in opposition to all the above pported as it is by the clearest and best established facts.

portion between the duties on the raw material and the manufactured article.

ıittee on Manufactures in the Senate remark, that "they are of he petitioners, that there should be just a proportion between the ar iron and those upon hardware; but that this proportion can erly attained by increasing the duties upon hardware than by n upon iron, as this, without injuring the manufacturer of iron, : the manufacturer of hardware; but this, it seems, the petitioners wish." Had the committee been well acquainted with the prac- the duties on iron and hardware, in relation to their operation :, and of course that no duty on hardware, short of that on iron, :ct," as it is called, the manufacturer of hardware; and the duty

on iron has already been shown to be from 159 to 282¾ per cent., or an augmentation of from six to eleven times the present rates of duties on hardware, which your memorialists would not only consider impracticable, but altogether unjust, they having no other object in the relief they now pray for than to be enabled to bring their own industry into fair and equal competition with the foreign manufacturer, which the present exorbitant duties on the raw materials they make use of wholly prevent, and which, they trust, must, from the statements already presented, clearly appear. Your memorialists will be excused for once more repeating, that, as long as the duty on the raw material is higher than that on the manufactured article, so long will the foreign manufacturer keep possession of the market. Moreover, if the duty on hardware should be raised above its present rates, so far from benefitting any class of your memorialists, it would only tend to substitute hemp, leather, wood, and other cheap materials, for the iron which is now used. On the other hand, a fall in the prices of iron, consequent upon a reduction of duties, would materially extend its use, and promote its further consumption; and thus, whilst at the same time the business of your memorialists would necessarily be increased, the whole country, in the capacity of consumers, would feel its benefits. And your memorialists will here be permitted further to remark, upon the authority of all experience, that a nation which excels in the production of cheap iron, which can only be brought about by the freest and most unlimited competition, *must excel* in all the useful arts.

The Committeeo ft he Senate state, that " They have received no information to convince them that these articles, to wit, axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, bridle-bits, squares of iron or steel, steelyards, scale beams, socket chisels, vices, and wood screws are not sufficiently protected." Your memorialists, in their former petition, did not, nor do they now, ask for any additional burden to be laid on the consumer of the above articles; but they conceive that the fact, as stated by the committee, furnishes satisfactory proof that the manufacturer of the domestic is not on as favorable a footing in the American market as the manufacturer of the same foreign article. The committee acknowledge a duty of 95 per cent. on raw iron, which your memorialists believe they have already shown to be from 159 to 282¾ per cent.; and at the same time the report of the committee states that they have received no evidence that the articles just enumerated are not sufficiently protected. Now, to your memorialists, nothing can be clearer than that three tons of iron in the form of hardware can be imported into the United States, as far as the duties are in question, at the same cost as one ton of iron in its raw state, according to the very statements furnished by the committee themselves. But, in point of fact, from six to ten tons can be imported, in the state of hardware, for one ton in its raw state. In averaging the duty of $78 40 per ton with that of $37 per ton, supposing the duty on hardware to be 35 per cent., it evidently appears that the views presented by your memorialists could not have been entirely understood by the Committee of the Senate.

Quantity of iron annually imported into the United States.

The committee of the Senate remark, that "There must evidently be a mistake in the statement of the petitioners, that there are annually imported

60,000 tons of hammered bar iron." In reply, your memorialists beg leave to observe, that the committee have not clearly comprehended the views intended to be conveyed by this part of your memorialists' petition. Your memorialists have therefore now taken considerable pains in procuring documents and information from different sources, which enable them to present, as they hope, an entirely satisfactory exhibition of the same fact, at least as far as the subject will admit of elucidation. In the first place, a quantity of iron contained in any given quantity of hardware, paying ad valorem duty, cannot be come at in any other way than by estimating it as forming an aliquot part of the first cost, which your memorialists estimate at one-third. But should it be here urged that this rate is too high, it then is manifest that your memorialists will have underrated their own labor, and consequently would be greater losers. Proceeding, then, on this basis, the following results are obtained, namely—

Imports of hardware subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. - - - - - -	$2,725,430
Imports of hardware paying a duty of from 30 to 40 per cent., say 35 per cent. - - - - - -	440,201
Imports of hardware paying specific duties, - -	180,515
The whole amount of hardware imported during the fiscal year 1828–'9, - - - - - -	$3,346,146

The raw material, iron, contained in the above hardware, amounted to 38,939½ tons, paying the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on the first cost of the iron, which was $23 33 per ton, showing that each ton of iron of this description has actually been introduced into the United States at the rate of $5 50 per ton, or within a small fraction thereof. Hence, the

above 38,939½ tons must have paid, in duties, the sum of -	$214,167 25
The hardware subject to specific duties contained 6,289½ tons, paying, as above stated, 35 per cent. or $8 25 per ton, -	52,072 92
And 2,579 tons, paying a specific duty, say of $7 per ton, -	18,053 00
The whole amount of the duty paid on 47,798 tons in hardware,	$284,293 17

Had the above 47,798 tons been imported in its raw state of bar, sheet, rod, or hoop iron, the duty in that case would have been $1,568,526, estimating the duty at only $37 per ton, leaving out of consideration the duty of 3½ cents, and the first cost of hoop, sheet, and rod iron, and in both cases assuming the lowest duties and the lowest priced iron. At this rate, the discriminating duty in favor of the British manufacturer was actually $1,284,232 83 for the fiscal year 1828–'9. We also imported, during the same period, about 3,000 tons of sheet iron, in the form of tin plates, upon which the iron contained in these plates, tin being free, paid 15 per cent. ad valorem, or $48,648 90. Now, had this iron been imported into the United States in the form of sheet, and had here been tinned, the duty on

the iron in sheets would have been $78 40 per ton, or -	$235,200 00
Whilst in tin plates it only paid the sum of - -	48,648 90
Making a discriminating duty in favor of the British tinner, of	$186,551 10

During the existence of such a discriminating duty, it will be utterly impossible to embark in the tinning of iron in this country, and, it may be added, furnishes, if it were required, additional proof of the absurdity of the present exorbitant duties on the raw material. Of steel and iron wire, there was imported during the year 1828–'9, into the United States, 463,145 lbs., equivalent to 206 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., on which article the same discriminating duty in favor of the British wire workers has also been carefully imposed, which will be seen by reference to the previous calculations in relation to knitting needles. The following is, therefore, a recapitulation of the quantity of iron imported in the shape of hardware, with the duty thereon which it is now subject to, namely—

Hardware subject to the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, in which the iron paid a proportional duty of $5 50 per ton,	38,929½ tons
Hardware paying 35 per cent. duty, the iron paying $8 25 per ton, - - - - - -	6,289½
Hardware paying specific rates of duty, in which the iron pays seven dollars per ton, - - - -	2,579
Tin paying 15 per cent., in which the iron pays $12 50 per ton, - - - - - -	3,000
Wire paying from six to ten cents per lb. - -	206
Sheet, rod, hoop, and other descriptions of iron, paying 3½ cents per lb. - - - - - -	1,157¾
Bar iron, rolled, paying a duty of $37 per ton - -	3,332¼
Making the total of the above descriptions of iron, all manufactured by the process of rolling, - - -	55,514¼
To which add the imported hammering iron, - -	29,486
Making the aggregate quantity of iron imported into the United States during the year 1828–'9, amount to -	84,998¼
Of which amount there has been re-exported, in all forms	3,654¼
Showing the actual home consumption of foreign iron to be	81,344
Now, if to this amount there also be added the quantity produced in the United States, which, according to the estimates of ironmasters examined before the committee of the House of Representatives in 1828, was 30,000 tons, but which an intelligent practical man, who travelled through the United States for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact, as the result of the most careful inquiries, estimates at - - - - - -	35,000

The annual consumption of iron in the United States will be 116,344 tons. Of these 35,000 tons produced in the United States, 10,000 tons only reach the sea-board, and, with the 81,344 tons of imported iron, make the actual quantity passing through the hands of the dealers in iron on the sea-board to be 91,344 tons, and 25,000 tons retained in the interior, there to be used. From this statement it appears, that, of rolled iron, ten-elevenths were imported in the manufactured, and the remaining eleventh in the raw state; that the quantity of rolled iron, in all its various forms, compared with hammered iron, is nearly in the proportion of two to one; that the American

manufactured bar iron which comes to the sea-board, compared with the imported foreign iron in all shapes, is in the proportion of one to nine, or, out of 90,000 tons, only 10,000 tons; and that the American iron, compared with foreign iron imported in the state of hardware, is in the proportion of one to six, or, out of 60,000 tons, only 10,000 tons; which last named quantity, according to the statements of the ironmasters who were examined before a committee of the House of Representatives in 1828, included every description of iron brought from the interior to the sea-board of the United States. Your memorialists unhesitatingly and solemnly affirm that the protection which has been granted by the several acts of Congress to this very inconsiderable quantity of American iron, forming, as has been shown, so small a portion of the general supply, and the greatest proportion of which is owned by some of our richest capitalists, has not only been severely and oppressively burdensome to your memorialists, as artisans and mechanics, the extent and prosperity of whose business are dependent upon the abundant and cheap supply of this important raw material, but also to all the consumers of iron, in its almost innumerable forms, throughout every part of the United States. And your memorialists will add, that the proprietors of American iron ore banks, forges and furnaces, are, by the enactments in question, themselves made to feel the folly of such restrictions, it having already been demonstrated that the effect of these enactments is to cause iron to be imported in various manufactured forms, and thus lessen the demand for this invaluable metal in a raw state, whether American or otherwise.

Relief prayed for.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg leave to say, that, as the statements in their *former* petition were not fully comprehended by the committee of the Senate to whom they were referred, and that as they were and are anxious to make themselves clearly understood, they must be excused for taking up so much time with details which cannot be practically known but to themselves, and which, they believe, fully warrant the relief for which they now earnestly pray, namely:

First. That all the existing duties on pig iron, scraps, boiler plates, and all other iron in loops, slabs, blooms, or any other state less manufactured than bar iron, be abolished or repealed, and the importation of the same be admitted free of duty.

Secondly. That all bar iron, manufactured by hammering, be admitted subject to the duty of April 27, 1816, on its importation, to wit, at the rate of 45 cents per cwt.

Thirdly. That all descriptions of iron manufactured by rolling, including bar, bolt, rod, sheet, and hoop, of every size and quality, be admitted subject to a duty not exceeding that now imposed on the importation of hardware, namely 25 per cent.

Fourthly. That wire of iron or steel, of all sizes and numbers, be admitted subject to the same duty as the manufactures of wire are now on their importation subject to, namely 25 per cent.

Fifthly. That the duty now imposed on rail road iron, when punched in the United States, be remitted, or a drawback of the existing duty be allowed thereon, on all sums exceeding fifty dollars.

And, lastly, that the existing duties on steel be abolished or repealed, and the importation of the same admitted free of duty.

All, then, that your memorialists ask, is, that the existing laws be so modified that the iron which is now imported in the state of hardware can be imported in a cruder state, and thereby give equal advantages to your memorialists with those now enjoyed by the British in the American market.

C.

STRICTURES on the Memorial of "citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, engaged in the manufacture of iron, and of those friendly to the production of it in this country," presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in February, 1831. *By an Iron Merchant and owner of Rolling Mills in Pennsylvania, 24th February,* 1831.

English iron is not *now* sold at the same price as American iron; the retail price of English being from $4 to $4 50 per cwt. and American $5 per cwt. Heretofore, the retail prices of English, Russian, Swedish, and American were all the same.

American iron varies much in quality. The *first quality* of Pennsylvania *bar iron* will compare with any made in the world for toughness and malleability; *but this is not the case with it in general. Much* of the iron made in new Jersey and Pennsylvania is quite as inferior as the English *common*, partaking largely of the worst character of iron, namely, *cold short*. Moreover, this inferior description of iron has much increased, owing to the tariff of 1828, and will further increase, if the present exorbitant rates of duties continue.

The high tariff men do not all of them believe in the statements contained in their memorial, inasmuch as, notwithstanding the duty, they are importing largely from Liverpool iron to use in their rolling mills, and palm it on the public as *American iron!* This has been carried on to a great extent, and makes a *better article* than much of the American iron they have used. Much of the *rolled iron* thrown on the public from the American mills has been so exceedingly brittle *as to be unfit for use.* It is not, therefore, true, in the aggregate, that the public are supplied with a better article from the American mills. A scanty supply has only been given, and *that* at one hundred per cent. higher than as good an article could have been imported for.

The petitioners do not notice Russian and Swedes *bar iron*. The reason is obvious, as nothing can be said against the quality of these kinds of iron. Either of them will compare advantageously with *any* iron made here or elsewhere. For steel, it is superior, and for nails, for making shovels, spades, &c. and for general use. The price of the Swedes iron, common sizes, by the last accounts, was £10 10s. sterling, $44 66. The Russian, of the best stamps, £11 10s. sterling, $51 10. In Pennsylvania, the great iron State, iron of like quality, or best, is $85. In no country in the world, except in France, where the same high tariff protection is given, is iron so high where it is made as in these United States.

The greatest fortunes made in this country in the iron manufacture were made prior to the late war. Single blast furnaces, in New Jersey, have

cleared as high as $20,000 in a year, with a small capital, exclusive of the real estate attached; and this, too, at a time when the duty was only from 5 to 15 per cent. There is not much danger, therefore, of a reduction of the present duties stopping those works advantageously situated.

Actual prices of hoop iron, purchased from Blackwell and M'Farlane of New York, at the times stated, viz:

1823.										
Nov. 6,	33	bundles	1	inch	Am. hoop iron,	20	2	13	at	$112 50 per ton.
Do	30	do	1¼	do	do	21	1	1		do
Dec. 1,	66	do	1	do	do	40	3	16		do
Do	64	do	1¼	do	do	41	2	7		do
Do 9,	9	do	⅞ to 1¼	do	do	5	1	14		do
1824.										
June 26,	67	do	1¼	do	do	41	1	23	at	$115 per ton.
Do	4	do	1⅛	do	do	2	3	21		do
July 3,	22	do	1½	do	do	20	2	0		do
Aug. 12,	29	do	1¾	do	do	20	1	25		do
Do	23	do	1½	do	do	20	2	14		do
Oct. 19,	19	do	1	do	do	20	0	22	at	120 per ton.
Do	36	do	1¼	do	do	31	1	11	at	115 per ton.
Do	22	do	1½	do	do	20	1	27		do
Do 22,	48	do	1¼	do	do	42	0	12		do
Dec. 4,	20	do	1½	do	do	19	3	2		do
Do 18,	57	do	1 & 1⅛	do	do	43	3	18	at	120 per ton.
Do	24	do	1¼	do	do	19	3	9	at	115 per ton.
Do 23,	24	do	1	do	do	19	3	7		do
Do	45	do	1¼	do	do	15	3	17		do
Do 29,	23	do	1¼	do	do	39	2	10		do
1825.										
March 18,	81	do	1¼ & 1½	do	do	72	3	5	at	120 per ton.
April 7,	76	do	do	do	do	62	1	14		do
Do 10,	12	do	1½	do	do	10	2	25		do
Nov. 5,	46	do	1¼	do	do	40	0	2	at	140 per ton.

Bar iron of the best quality, made in Pennsylvania, was from $75 to $80 per ton during the years 1823 and 1824. In the early part of 1825, it advanced to 82½ to 85 dollars per ton. In the same year *speculation* raised the price to from 100 to 110 dollars per ton.

In the early part of the year 1825, the prices of *rolled iron* of from 2¼ to 3 inches, was from 100 to 105 dollars per ton; in 1824, from 95 to 100 dollars per ton; in 1823, from 95 to 100 dollars per ton.

Compare the foregoing prices with the prices given by the tariff men, in their petition, of the same articles in the list. It will, at once, exhibit the unfair and uncandid character of their statements of prices. They have *selected* the highest prices of 1825, when every description of merchandise was increased in price, by extensive speculations both in Europe and in the United States, *from 25 to 50 per cent.* above their usual value! I will refer to the prices of cotton, coffee, &c. &c. during the same period. They thus falsely attribute the gradual reduction from *these* prices to the effect of the tariff; whereas, had they commenced in their statement with the prices of

1823 and 1824, and the early part of 1825, it would have shown a very different appearance.

The prices of iron *here* must *necessarily* depend on the prices in Europe, in as much as a large proportion of the consumption of this country is obtained thence.

It would not, perhaps, be thought invidious to remark, that the principal movers of the manufacturers' memorial are those most deeply interested in furnaces in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; men, generally, who have realized large fortunes from their business, previous to the last increase of the duty on iron; their wealth has given them an influence, when the poor blacksmiths, notwithstanding their numbers, have been unheeded.

Prices of American rolled iron purchased of Henry Thompson, agent for General Ridgley, of Maryland, delivered in Philadelphia, free of expense to purchaser.

1824.	August, ¾, 1, 1⅛, 1½, and 1¾ round, ¾ square, with small proportion of ½ and ⅝ths round, 90 dollars per ton.			
	October 13, square, round, and flat	do.	90	dollars per ton.
	November 20, square and flat	do.	90	do.
	December 17, ¾ round -	-	92 50	do.
	December 31, flat 1½ to 1¾ by ⅜ to ½		90	do.
1825.	February 5, ⅞, 1⅛, 1¼ round iron		90	do.

The above had also been handed for your use, by Mr. Johnson. With the other table, it now includes the prices of every size, enumerated by the iron masters, in their petition, and demonstrates the disingenuousness and fallacy of their quotations of prices.

D.

FRENCH PROHIBITIVE SYSTEM.

Extracts from the Foreign Quarterly Review, No. XII, for Oct. 1830.

First, of the trade in Iron.

The iron masters were the first who presented themselves at the peace, to claim a prohibition of the foreign commodity. They complained of a glut, and begged for protection, until it had ceased; the temporary prohibition, as might have been foreseen, became permanent, and was ultimately erected into a system.

"The duty is of two kinds, that of 15 francs per hundred killogrammes, which was imposed in 1814, and which is levied on irons fabricated with charcoal and the hammer, that is to say on the irons of the north, of Spain, and even of the Netherlands; that of 25 francs, imposed so late as 1822, and which is chargeable on the irons fabricated with coal and the flattener, in other words, almost exclusively on the English irons." *Enquête.*

"The French iron was then (1814) at 60 francs the 100 killogrammes; but as the most accurate calculation had made it clear that the iron masters could

not afford to sell the common iron below 50 francs to get any reasonable profit, it was understood that below that rate foreign irons should not be admitted to compete with ours in our own markets. The northern irons, the only one whose rivalry was at that time taken into consideration, were generally sold in our staples at the medium price of 36 francs; a tax of 15 francs and (with the tenth) of 16 francs 50 cents was added to it, in order that they might not be offered to purchasers below 52 or 53. But a few years afterwards, a rapid depreciation, not hitherto warranted by better conditions in the means of production, having taken place in the prices at home, signalised the invasion of the English irons, which being fabricated with coals and the flattener, were sold in our maritime entrepots at the moderate price of 21 francs; and it was only in 1822, after two years of recrimination and complaint, that it was deemed necessary, both to protect our own charcoal fabrication, and to encourage the incipient efforts in France to fabricate with coal, to apply to this particular species of fabrication a tax of 25 francs, and (with the tenth) of 27 francs 50 cents, which making the cost 48 or 49 francs, a rate very near that which had been fixed for the irons of the north, was considered less as a real aggravation than a rational, and in some degree a necessary application of the principle of the tariff of 1814." *Enquête.*

These exaggerated duties completely answered the purpose for which they were imposed. In 1817, the importation of bar iron alone was 13,789,014 killogrammes, and continued to be a prosperous trade to the importers, in spite of the duty of 15 francs, till 1822. In 1821, the importation was 13,843,724, killogrammes. The increase of the duty on English iron was immediately succeeded by the following decrease of imports.

In 1822,	the importation	was only	-	5,069,171	killogrammes,
1823,	do	do	-	4,521,656	"
1828,	do	do	-	5,794,942	"

The comparative prices of foreign and native iron now are as follows: English ordinary iron *(fer marchand)* could be sold in a French port, duty free, at 207 francs the ton; whilst French iron would cost 461 francs 80 cents; Swedish fine iron, 365 francs; French, 575; English cast, 151 80; French, 220. If the greater value of money in France, and the sort of geometric ratio, in which a rise in prices be felt, be added to this estimate, it will be found that in practice the difference in price is *two-thirds.*

Nothing is more offensive to English eyes than the sight of a door lock or plough in France, as all our countrymen well know. Bishop Heber says, that the latter is not worse amongst the Hindoos. The reason is plain: until the use of iron becomes more general, the skill of the workmen will remain stationary. In 1826, England alone consumed nearly 700,000 tons of cast iron, whilst France, with its large population, consumed only 1,750,000 quintals, or 175,000 tons of every species. We leave the reader to judge how far high price produces inferiority in fabrication.

It was the intention of the French Legislature to favor the iron masters, into whose hands the difference of price created by the tax was intended to fall. These expectations were, at first, fulfilled; the iron masters made large profits, and doubled their production in the first six or seven years after the peace. What was the consequence? Their thrift drew fresh capital into the trade. "Of the 93,850,000 francs of capital sunk," says the Enquête, "about 47 belong to newly erected establishments."

In spite of the tariff of 1822, the trade is not so profitable now as it was before that period. One of the witnesses, an extensive iron master in Champagne, says: "We made some profit when we sold at 450 francs (the 1,040 killogrammes,) and we are now losers in selling at 500, the cause of which is that in 1819 the *banne* of charcoal cost 18 francs 3 cents, while it *now* costs 37 francs 50 cents."

This is indisputably one of the most striking examples on record of the uncertainty of legislation, and of the fallaciousness of the faculty held up to admiration under the name of "common sense." Prohibition appears so simple, and its effects so certain to "plain understandings." With a few words, clamor is appeased, and "*vastes industries*" are created! But they heed not the little ground springs which sap their edifice, and bring its glories about their ears As Mr. Watt said of ninety-nine of the fine inventions of those ingenious gentlemen, the patentees, some little peg or screw is sure to render them useless. They forbid the importation of foreign iron, and dream of creating a second Staffordshire, a rival Birmingham; they make, amidst the complaints of their protégés, the cries of the perishing poor, and the bows of the thankful landlords, whom they never once thought of obliging.

The only persons to whom protection is profitable are the beginners; but their happiness is short, for competition, which flies like an arrow, does not tarry in coming up, and there are very few, even of the beginners, who reap extraordinary advantages. The wider the scope given by the tariff, the more room for neglect, profusion, and hazard. Of regular profits are begotten prudence and thrift; for necessity, and not great gains, is the mother of industry. The money lost in this way is incalculable. The report shows that many of the furnaces have been constructed with such carelessness as to expense, that "the expenses of the first establishment" figure at the rate of 36 francs in the cost price of 1,000 killogrammes of iron, whilst they ought not exceed 20. And by whom have these desperate enterprises, these "mincing speculations," to use the characteristic word, been undertaken? By industrious capitalists and men of character? No: by jobbing companies, with no reputation to lose, and no bankruptcy to fear.

EXTRACTS—Continued.

Foreign Quarterly Review, No. XII, p. 414. *Published in London, in October,* 1830.

VI. And what is the general result of this system, which has now reached its fifteenth year, counting only from the peace? Are the producers and manufacturers thriving? They answer with one voice, *that they are ruined.* Are the consumers contented? Enter the cottage of the French farmer, reckon up all the privations which he has to undergo in his clothing, his food, and his comforts: enter his field, and examine his miserable plough and his clumsy cart; see the bits of ragged leather and cord which supply the place of harness for his horses: *he* at least cannot be content. Does the Government gain? Not a sol. It loses all the duties that the entry of foreign commodities could bear *for the revenue,* whilst it cannot inflict an excise in port upon those made at home, already too dear from the artificial circumstances under which they are produced. Is the general capital of the country augmented by these "vastes industries?" Quite the contrary. It is ne-

cessarily decreased by the amount of the difference in price, which is in fact completely lost. Then who gains? Nobody—at least nobody whose thrift is advantageous to the country.

On the other hand, how much must be set down on the side of loss and obstruction in the way of industry? Look at the state of the trade in manufactured silk, one of the staples of France. The internal consumption has increased, for the improvements in growing and manufacturing the silk, and the fall in price of silk in Italy, have admitted of cheaper production; but for the same reason the exports ought to have had a simultaneous augmentation. Yet, on referring to the tables furnished by the Government, we find the exportation, if any thing, diminished. In 1815 the quantity of silk exported was 1,103,716 killogrammes; in 1828, it was only 1,065,746; in 1826, it had fallen to 761,757. The four years subsequent to 1823, compared with the four preceding years, show a decrease of 150,000 killogrammes in the exportation from Lyons to Germany alone; in 1828 and 1829 the diminution was on a still greater scale. The reason is plain. Exportation can be carried on only on the principle of *give and take*—which appears so profound a mystery to so many good people. The Swiss formerly *took* their silk at Lyons, by *giving* their cheese and herds; but being now deprived of the market for the latter, they manufacture for themselves. The canton of Zurich, which had but three thousand looms in 1815, now possesses 10,000. Basle has a large ribbon manufacture; it is said that the Swiss can undersell the Lionese at least ten per cent, and who can foresee what improvements may suggest themselves to other foreign manufacturing nations? It was mentioned in a former number of this journal, that British silks had been exported to France eighteen months ago, and we read in a French paper, not more than three months ago, that some English silks had been seized at Calais as contraband; and we know, on the authority of Mr. Huskisson, that they were sold at home three years ago as smuggled French fabrics. The Germans bought their velvets in France with their linens; since the prohibition, they take their supply at Creiveldt, in the Grand Duchy, where the Prussians have established an extensive manufactory. It has been asserted that the number of looms at work in Lyons has dwindled from 26,000 to 15,000; there may be some exaggeration in this computation, if compared with the present state of domestic consumption; but it is beyond question that the export trade is declining, which can be distinctly traced to the operation of the prohibitive system.

But the embarrassments in the silk trade, whether we regard the importance of the trade itself, or the extent of the distress amongst those concerned in it, sink into insignificance when we turn our eyes to the wine trade. The quantity of wine annually produced is forty millions of hectolitres, or a thousand millions of gallons, worth £40,000,000 sterling; and its cultivation and manufacture employ upwards of 3,000,000 of persons, or taking into the estimate their families, at least *one-fifth* of the whole French population. The distress of the wine growers is nearly unexampled. The Moseille wines have been sold as low as a sol per bottle; and good claret, under seizure for taxes, at three sols, in Bordeaux. The merchants of Bordeaux, in a petition to the Chambers, which has been the subject of much discussion, maintain that the distress is caused by the privation of a foreign market, which they attribute to the prohibition of foreign iron. The Commission d'Enquête impeach the allegation, by proving from custom-house documents that there is as much wine exported to the iron countries now as

before the revolution. The accuracy of these documents had lately questioned, on the authority of the ledgers of the Bordeaux merchant we think too lightly: custom-house tables are more trustworthy th count books now forty years old. In fact, however, there is error o sides. It cannot be true that the distress in the *general* wine tr caused by obstacles in the way of exporting the wines of Bordeaux; it true that the bad condition of the claret-trade is caused by those cles, or that the want of foreign demand is attributable exclusively prohibition of foreign iron. The distress of the wine growers, not however, of the claret than of the Burgundy and Champaigne gr might be alleviated by a larger foreign demand; but the cause of tl tress lies partly in temporary over-production, and partly in the dimi of domestic consumption, owing to the mischievous employment of so capital under the "encouragement system," disabling purchasers buy largely as before. We are confirmed in this supposition by the ta exportation since 1815, which show no decrease in the external trad that time to the present. In so far as the system has effected the f trade, it has prevented its augmentation; this mistake is practically portant; but it is a momentous error to refer the want of a foreign d to a single and (compared with others) not very important branch existing prohibitions. To ascribe it to the restrictions on the iron tr not only to shut our eyes to the cotton, the sugar, the linen, the to the heaven knows-how-many prohibitions, but amounts to an impli probation of the laws which regulate these latter trades. Which a iron countries? England, Sweden and Russia, for Belgium does n port—and of these three, England alone produces iron in quantitie cient for the purchase of any considerable quantity of wine. But if she purchase them not only with her iron, but with her hardware, her c her muslins, in short, her manufactures, if America could take them change for corn and tobacco, Spain, Brazil, and the nast, for their s and Germany and Swizerland for their linens and their cattle; if the ing nations could purchase them with the various commodities whic have at their disposition, can there be a doubt of the vast extension would ensue in the whole trade in wine? And that in a trade whi mits of no foreign competition, for there is but one Ai, one St. Emili Cote d'Or.

And why is not this plain, this "practical" course adopted? Wh sist in chasing a mere chimera? We can hardly believe that even M quier puts a saving faith in the creed which he upholds, or that M. Criq can be blind to its consequences; it is but charity to impute the severance to the *imbecilitas frontis*, that unwillingness to confess which seems peculiarly inherent in statesmen.

We firmly believe that the present system cannot endure. Each s sive access of over trading, (and the world begins to learn that these a riodical,) will weaken it more and more, so that if it be not demolish the legislature, it will crumble under the influence of commercial cha

* It is, perhaps, needless to say that the preceding article was written two o months before the extraordinary revolution, which had changed the reigning dy France. It is to be hoped that this change will be the harbinger of a more liberal c cial system.

E.

on the number of persons employed in the production and manufacture of iron in the United States.

from a statement furnished by an intelligent gentleman residing
ur northern cities.
tements made before the Committee on Manufactures in 1828,
y of iron produced in the United States was estimated at 30,000
etitioners suppose it to be 35,000 tons. Now, the average price of
the places where it is sold is, probably, about $80 a ton, and as
of a laboring man, in any of the States where iron is produced,
estimated at less than $120 per annum, it will appear that the
ch man would be nearly paid by one ton and a half of iron. Now
italist who embarks in this enterprise must have his profit, and a
profit too, it will not be far from the truth to estimate the whole
f hands employed in producing 35,000 tons of iron at 17,500,
two tons for each laborer, including all who are employed as
wagoners, wood cutters, smelters, forgemen, and in all the other
ns, from taking the ore out of the earth to the delivery of the iron
store of the merchant. From this calculation it will be seen, that
all the hands engaged in the iron business were to be thrown out of
ment by a repeal of the entire duty, *which is neither contemplated*
ired, the number would only bear a proportion to the whole popu-
of the country of one to about *seven hundred*. This, then, is the
of the great evil, so much talked of by the friends of the iron duty.
n any one believe, that if one individual in every seven hundred
be reduced to the necessity of getting his living as the other 699
following some pursuit which will maintain him without taxing his
rs, the injury would be great to the country? We think not. But
w of the subject presents it in a more unfavorable light than a fair
on calls for. The committee are of opinion that no reduction of the
uld break up the production of domestic iron. The richer beds of
ld continue to be worked as in former times, when the duty was
15 per cent., although the owners might not make such large pro-
nd, on the other hand, what incalculable benefits would not result
ring additional employment to artificers, in consequence of a reduc-
he price of iron? Would it be too much to say, that many more
es would find employment by a reduction in the cost of iron, than
ber of laborers that could possibly be deprived of employment by
donment of barren and worn out ore banks?

F.

by John Sarchet on the quantity of iron made in the United
s, (exclusive of cast iron,) and the number of hands employ-
:

Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, in his evidence before the Committee on
tures of the House of Representatives, in 1828, (minutes of evi-

dence, p. 28,) says, that Pennsylvania manufactures 21,800 tons of bar iron, by the fining process; this process being the only one in use in the State. Mr. Jackson, of New Jersey, estimates the quantity made in his section of country at 2,750 tons; (p. 36): and Mr. Keese, of New York, says, that about 3,000 tons are manufactured in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, in the States of New York and Vermont; (p. 24). Both the last named gentlemen said that the blooming process was that by which they made iron in their parts of the country. The aggregate of those three gentlemen, is 27,550 tons of iron made in four States; but, from the best information we have been able to procure, 35,000 tons are made in the United States.

In Mr. Jackson's testimony, (p. 37,) he says, that the number of workmen employed at one fire, is two forgemen, two colliers, two cartmen, one coal-stocker, five wood-choppers, and the services of a blacksmith and carpenter, half the time, equal to one man; in all, thirteen men to each fire; and that these fires were capable of producing thirty five tons each, per annum, if sufficient encouragement was afforded. From which it appears that twelve men are employed at each fire, exclusive of the half of a carpenter and blacksmith: the employment of these two last do not at all depend on the iron business, for reasons that will be given hereafter. And, as Mr. Mitchell tells the committee that the blooming process was more expensive than the refining process, I here adopt twelve men to be employed to make 36 tons of iron per annum, or one man to every 3 tons, of which number two only are mechanics, (if the forgeman's assistant can be called one;) then the whole number of men employed at making 35,000 tons of iron, in the United States, is 11,666; this includes what is called laboring men, as well as mechanics, or such men as do not serve an apprenticeship to any trade, and only 1,944 of such as can be said to require mechanical knowledge. Now, let us take into consideration what number of blacksmiths and others require mechanical knowledge, and, therefore, must spend their youth in serving an apprenticeship.

In our petition of last year, we state, that one iron drawer only (taking into consideration the puddling and rolling, as well as the forge process,) could supply fifty hardware manufacturers, where all articles of cutlery, and needles, are made; and, on an average, in this country, where those things are not much manufactured, we allowed thirty-four to one, which I believe not to be overrated. But in this calculation I will suppose that twenty-five hardware manufacturers are kept at work by one iron drawer; then the number of smiths, of all descriptions, annually employed to remanufacture the iron made in the United States, viz. 35,000 tons, is 47,500; to these, coal burners, and coal miners, and carriers must be added. And, further, the number of smiths employed to remanufacture the foreign iron imported in a raw state, viz. 34,000 tons, rating as above the number, will be 46,143: so that at this time there is 93,643 smiths employed at remanufacturing iron in the United States, or in the proportion of more than eight to one, exclusive of colliers and carriers of the blacksmiths. Take the capital employed into consideration, and it will be found that it rates at least in the same ratio, that is, more than eight to one. But as the smiths are scattered all over the country, and their establishments generally small, their capital is not much seen.

There is also employed in Great Britain men to manufacture 47,000 tons of hardware for our market, of which we shall suppose that we are only prepared to manufacture 35,000 tons; leaving 12,000 tons for fine articles,

such as needles, cutlery, &c. &c., then 47,500 smiths are employed, clothed, and fed, in Great Britain, that may and would be employed in this country, if the law on iron was modified as prayed for in our petition: and the farmers of the United States would be employed to feed them, besides those employed by them, as tailors, weavers, and colliers, and shallop-men to carry their coal, &c. &c. This is allowing each fire to work up 313½lbs. of iron per week, or 52lbs. per day for one fireman and a helper, which is far more than is worked up by two men, on the average, as only two-fifths of the iron manufactured in the United States comes to seaboard. Supposing, then, that, by admitting iron on the footing set forth in our petition, it would entirely supersede the demand for those 10,000 tons, it would follow that 4,666 men would be thrown out of employment, and that 47,500 would gain employment: the gain would be employment for 42,854, which, again, give employment to perhaps 10,000 more.

Recapitulation first.—All the hands employed at making iron in the United States, agreeably to the estimate of Mr. Jackson, including every one except the blacksmith and the carpenter, is 11,666; of which, 6,000 are out of competition.

Blacksmiths now employed, - - -	93,643	
Blacksmiths that would be employed, if the duty on iron was modified, - - - -	46,143	
	139,786	
To which add farmers to supply the 46,143 now located in Great Britain, with colliers, and the other trades to supply them, say 1 in 10, -	14,000	
		153,786
Against, - - - - - - -	-	11,666
Excess of smiths over iron drawers and their assistants, -		142,120

Of the iron drawers, or such as have learned the business of drawing iron, there are only 1,944; whilst of blacksmiths, that must serve an apprenticeship, there are 139,786 that may be employed, if the duty was modified. Under present circumstances, were a war to break out, it would not only find us without iron, but without smiths also.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

That public lands may be sold in forty acre tracts, and that quarter sections may be divided by east and west as well as by north and south lines.

February 28, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri,

Respectfully sheweth:

That in many parts of the said State the country is so hilly and broken and in others water and timber so scarce, that but very small tracts or parcels of lands suitable for farming can be procured in one body; consequently it frequently happens that persons wishing to settle in such places cannot get even a small farm under the existing laws of the United States without entering a considerable portion of land of no value. This prevents the purchase and settlement of all such portions of this State. By an act of Congress, heretofore passed, it became lawful to enter the east and west halves of quarter sections, which, for a time, was of great advantage to the settlement and improvement of this country, as well as to the General Government, by the increased sale of public lands; but the advantages which could be derived from that act have already been obtained, as entries have generally been made of the east and west halves of quarter sections, where they were considered suitable for farming. Your memorialists respectfully represent, that an act of Congress authorizing the entry of the north or south half of any quarter section, or forty acres in any corner thereof, would be of great advantage to this State and to the General Government, as many small tracts of land would be entered which otherwise will remain unsold; in all cases giving to the actual settler the preference. It would have a tendency to make the sales of the public lands less scattering, and the settlements, as far as they progressed, more dense. It would cause the sale of much public land now considered refuse and unfit for cultivation; it would give a permanent home and interest in the country to many

poor families, who would otherwise remain dependent tenants, or be compelled to remove beyond the limits of the United States. Without the above or similar provisions large districts of country, in many parts of this State, would remain in the condition of a wilderness. All which is respectfully submitted to the wisdom, justice, and liberality of Congress.

JOHN THORNTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL DUNKLIN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, *December* 31, 1830.

JOHN MILLER.

The above is a correct copy of the original roll now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, February 7, 1831.

[L. S.]

JOHN C. EDWARDS,
Secretary of State, State of Missouri.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

That the French and Spanish land claims may be speedily and equitably decided.

FEBRUARY 28, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of Missouri, respectfully represents, that the unconfirmed claims to lands in this State, under grants from the Spanish and French Governments, continue to be subjects of great interest to many individuals, and to the State itself. It is now near twenty-eight years since the adoption of the treaty with France, by which these claimants conceive they were guarantied in their rights to these lands; and yet, to this hour, claims to an immense amount remain undecided. How does a course of conduct so strangely dilatory comport with those principles of prompt and immutable justice upon which the republic professes to base its policy towards all the world? It is certainly not competent for the Legislature of Missouri to undertake to decide upon the validity of these land claims; but surely it is right to ask that they may be speedily and finally adjudicated. If the individual claimants have any just right, they ought to be confirmed in them; if they have none, the pretence of claim ought to be silenced, and the land brought into market, for the benefit of the United States, the State of Missouri, and the neighborhoods in which they lie. The unconfirmed claims in this State, which are reserved from sale, amount to millions of acres; they lie scattered over the State in unequal proportions, some counties having none in them, whilst others are greatly overspread by them; they generally lie in large bodies, and frequently embrace the best land in the county. The evil which they cause to our citizens, and to the State, by preventing continuous settlements, and the erection of mills, &c. upon their streams, by withholding land from cultivation, by interruptions in the roads, by not being subject to taxation, and in a variety of other ways, is too manifest to need recapitulation. In selecting a tribunal for the adjudication of these claims, your memorialist would object to the ordinary courts of law, because their expensive, tedious, and technical modes of proceeding are unsuited to the nature of these claims, and to the rights of the claimants; for it might be the case that the major part of the claims should have a good foundation in equity, and yet could not be sustained in a court of law and it is quite certain that proceedings had in courts of law, would

superadd to the pecuniary burdens of which these claimants already com-
plain, and would cause much further delay. It is, therefore, most respect-
fully recommended that a board of land commissioners may be again creat
endowed with equity powers sufficient for the purpose of doing full a
final justice between the Government and the claimants; and that it shall
provided, that this tribunal shall adopt as its rule of action, to confir
every claim, which the Government of either Spain or France would have
confirmed, had no transfer of the territory been made.

JOHN THORNTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL DUNKLIN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, *January* 15, 1831.

JOHN MILLER.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the original roll now on file in my office.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. S.] seal of my office. Done at the city of Jefferson the 7th day of
February, 1831.

JOHN C. EDWARDS,
Secretary of State, State of Missouri.

MEMORIAL

FROM THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

hat the Western road, commonly called the Cumberland road, may cross the Mississippi at St. Louis.

FEBRUARY 28, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

o the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, of the General Assembly of Missouri, has had ommunicated to them by the Governor of this State a paper purporting to be a memorial from the State of Illinois to your honorable body, raying that the Cumberland road may be so located as to cross the Mississippi river at Alton, in that State, instead of St. Louis, in this State. The tate of Missouri will not deny that it is both the right and the duty of the tate of Illinois (with which State she is disposed to cultivate the most riendly relations) to be specially mindful of the interests of her own citiens; but this step, on the part of a sister State, forcibly reminds Missouri f her obligations to assert the rights of her own citizens which are involved n the question at issue. It would, perhaps, be out of both time and place, pon this occasion, to go into a detail of the facts and arguments involved n this controversy; were it otherwise, it is presumed that it would be an asy task to refute the arguments in the memorial from Illinois, which vould impose it as a duty upon the Government of the United States to end the mighty energies of the nation for the purpose of pulling down one own, and building up another upon its ruins, or of aiding one to the detriment f another, instead of continuing to pursue that impartial course of even randed justice which has heretofore been the rule of its actions. The governing maxim in managing the affairs of this republic, in all its departments and details, from the petty concerns of a village corporation up to the greatest concerns of the nation itself, has ever been, that the Government should not take cognizance of the affairs or interests of any man or set of men, or of the interests of one place in preference to the interests of another place, otherwise or further than was necessary in pursuing measures intended for the general good. Missouri is not fearful that the Government of the Union is now about to abandon maxims so long established, and so republican and salutary in their effects; and she, therefore, contents herself upon this occasion in merely signifying her unqualified dissent to the proposition of Illinois, as subversive of the rights of her citizens to a great extent, and as a sacrifice not demanded by the general good of the pub-

lic. But, before the subject is dismissed, your memorialist would to the operation of the proposition of Illinois in a single particular, of itself, will demonstrate the unfitness of the proposition. Suppo road to be completed upon the route indicated by the memorial fro nois, would not one of the ends of its creation be defeated? Would great western mail stage, which now runs three times a week, (wh roads are passable,) and which will soon run daily, be obliged to ab the road, made in part for its accommodation, at some point betwee dalia and Alton, and plunge into the deep and frequently impassable of the country leading on to St. Louis, the place of its destination, the great national highway for the accommodation of a mail, which, probability, would be carried upon the back of a horse? Most ass this would be the case; and the mail stages would continue to suffer terruptions which now obstruct their running during nearly half the

JOHN THORNTON,
Speaker of the House of Representati
DANIEL DUNKLIN,
President of the Sen

Approved, *January* 19, 1831.
JOHN MILLER.

I certify that the foregoing memorial is a correct copy of the origin now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed th [L. S.] of my office. Done at the city of Jefferson, the 4th February, 1831.

JOHN C. EDWARDS,
Secretary of State, State of Missou

MEMORIAL

OF

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

That the N. and N. W. boundary may be enlarged, and a mounted force granted for the protection of the frontier of the State, and its trade with Mexico and the Indians.

FEBRUARY 28, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America:

The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWS:

That many inconveniencies have already arisen, and others are expected to arise, from the improvident manner in which certain parts of the boundaries of this State have been designated. When this State Government was formed, the whole country on the west and north was one continued wilderness, inhabited by none but savages, and but little known to the people or to the Government of the United States. Its geography was unwritten; and none of our citizens possessed an accurate knowledge of its localities, except a few adventurous hunters and Indian traders. The western boundary of the State, as indicated by the act of Congress of the 6th March, 1820, and adopted by the Constitution of Missouri, is a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river, and extends from the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north, "to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines." The part of this line which lies north of the Missouri river has never been surveyed and established, and consequently its precise position and extent are unknown. It is believed, however, that it extends about one hundred miles north from the Missouri river, and almost parallel with the course of the stream, so as to leave between the line and the river a narrow strip of land, varying in breadth from fifteen to thirty miles. This small strip of land was acquired by the United States from the Kansas Indians, by the treaty of the 3d of June, 1825, and is now unappropriated, and at the free disposal of the General Government.

Aware that it has been and now is the policy of the Government to remove the Indians yet remaining in the United States to the country west of the Missouri and Arkansas, we cannot suppress the expression of our fears of the many and great calamities which may be brought upon this

State by crowding our frontiers, already surrounded by restless hordes of native savages, with a mixed multitude of foreign Indians, amounting, as we are informed, to about one hundred thousand. The greater part of the country west of this State is destitute of wood, and poorly supplied with water. The buffalo have disappeared before the white man, and have fled from the sound of the rifle; and such is the growing scarcity of game, that even the aboriginal tribes of that region are annually thinned by famine. The Government cannot be ignorant of their wretched condition, for the melancholy truth is forced upon the attention of the nation by the public officers stationed on this frontier. The superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, more than three years ago, in an official letter addressed to the Secretary of War, disclosed a degree of suffering and misery among our Indian neighbors inconceivable to those who are ignorant of their improvident habits and precarious mode of life. He declares "that the living child is often buried with the dead mother, because no one can spare it as much food as would sustain it through its helpless infancy."

If such be the deplorable condition of the native tribes, what horrors may we not anticipate when the frontier shall be surcharged with the jarring nations from the interior of the States? Without a system of judicious legislation. and the constant interposition of the strong arm of the Government, war will be the inevitable result. Already the official reports of the War Department manifested the inability of the Executive to preserve the peace of the frontier without the intervention of Congress; and the necessity will soon become apparent, to create a force, more active and efficient than the ordinary material of the army, to protect the whites from the Indians, and the Indians from each other.

If the Indian tribes alone were to suffer by this policy, we should leave them in their misery to the wisdom and humanity of Congress. But we, too, are involved in the evils of their lot. Our frontier inhabitants must suffer by their famine, and will be forced to participate in their wars. If divided from us by an ideal line only, those who are beaten in war, or are suffering with hunger, will fall back upon our settlements for safety and food. If these be denied them, or inadequately granted, the nation is at once in a state of war, for the vanquished will flee from death; and it is idle to talk about the principles of law and the rights of property to starving men with arms in their hands. When our affairs shall arrive at this crisis, we must destroy them, or fall by their hands. All experience proves that men of such opposite habits and conditions cannot live in contact with each other in harmony and peace. Their discordant habits will conflict and irritate; the mingling of their horses and cattle in a common pasture will produce continued quarrels; and the imprudence and the crimes of individuals will provoke the vengeance of communities already viewing each other with mutual fear and hatred. This picture, it is believed, will not be considered overcharged; but if the Government, in its wisdom to get rid of the great difficulty, connected with the existence of Indian tribes within the boundaries of sovereign States, should think proper to place them on our borders, we call upon the General Government to adopt a system of defence for us commensurate with the dangers.

These considerations seem to us sufficiently obvious to impress upon the public mind the necessity of interposing, whenever it is possible, some visible boundary and natural barrier between the Indians and the whites. The

ssouri river, bending, as it does, beyond our northern line, will afford that
rier against all the Indians on the southwest side of that river, by ex-
ling the northern boundary of this State in a straight line westward, until
rikes the Missouri, so as to include within this State the small district
ountry between that line and the river, which we suppose is not more
sufficient to make two, or at most three respectable counties.
side from considerations connected with the peace and safety of the
tier, there are other and all sufficient reasons for this addition to the
e. Our western line, as it is now supposed to run from the mouth of the
sas, north, is about one hundred miles long, and the country is settled, and
pidly settling, to its utmost verge. The Missouri is the only great high-
of this region, and the only means of conveying its productions to mar
Without this addition, those who may settle near the northwest
ner of the State will have a hundred miles of land carriage to the near-
point of their only great road to market, or will be compelled, in order to
h the nearest point of navigation, to pass for twenty or thirty miles
ugh a savage and perhaps a hostile country. A view of the map will prove
position.
he district of country in question is represented to be as rich, as beauti-
as well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, as any in the west,
to abound in creeks and rivulets which afford excellent sites for all the
s and machinery which the densest population and the highest culture
require. While we consider that the incorporation of this slip of coun-
with Missouri would produce a considerable addition to the revenue of
General Government from the sale of the public lands therein, and is ne-
ary to the commerce of a large portion of the State, and to the peace and
ty of the frontier, we do not hesitate to declare, that it is, in our opinion,
nvenient and unsuitable for the Indians. Its contact with the white settle-
ts, with no barrier between, and its proximity to the Delaware Indians,
are located by the Government on the opposite side of the river, forbid
hope of their subsistence by the chase; and the history of our country
ds no example of a savage community forsaking, at once, their heredi-
habits and settled prejudices, to practice the arts and enjoy the comforts
vilized life.
every view, then, we consider it expedient that the district of country
estion should be annexed to and incorporated with the State of Mis-
; and to that end we respectfully ask the consent of Congress.
our memorialists further represent that the northern boundary of this State,
dicated by the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, and adopt-
our Constitution, is the parallel of latitude which passes through the
s of the river Des Moines, extending on that line from the northwest
er of the State "to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the
river Des Moines; thence, down along the middle of the main channel
said river Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties in-
e Mississippi river." This line is vague and indefinite. The country
e Des Moines is still unsettled, and comparatively unknown, although
ood of migration, now pouring into this State, is rapidly tending to that
r. We are not informed of the exact local position of the "rapids of
ver Des Moines," nor whether those rapids are occasioned by a single
ction of the stream, so as to indicate the precise position of the line,
produced by a succession of shoals, extending like the rapids of the Mis-

sissippi, for many miles. And if, on examination, it should be found that the course of the Des Moines, like that of the Mississippi, is disturbed by different rapids, with long intervals of a smooth current between them, it may well be doubted which of the rapids shall indicate our northern boundary. And we consider it highly important that the line in question should be definitely settled and distinctly known before the white settlements, now rapidly spreading, shall reach the borders, and before the possibility of a conflict with the Indian tribes, which we have reason to apprehend, may be removed to that frontier. And to that end we respectfully request that Congress will take such measures as to their own wisdom and justice shall seem most proper.

Your memorialists further represent, that the small tract of country lying immediately in the fork of the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, and extending to the northern boundary of this State, when produced in a right line through the Des Moines to the Mississippi, has been ceded to the United States by the Sac and Fox Indians, by treaty of the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and is now held by the United States for the use and benefit of the half-blood descendants of those tribes. It has ceased to be Indian land, and is held by the nation for the use of individuals only, some of whom have been reared among us, and are as civilized and as well instructed as any of our citizens. The tract is small, being an acute angle between the rivers, and extending, according to common belief, about thirty miles from south to north. Considered in reference to its area only, it is of little moment either to this State, or to the nation; but there are many considerations which give to it importance and value. It is a wedge in a corner of the State, disfiguring the form, and destroying the compactness, of our territory. The title is vested in the United States, and the usufruct belongs to a class of individuals, who are incapable of establishing a separate Government for themselves, and can never be acknowledged as a state or nation. It borders upon the Mississippi for the greater part, perhaps the whole extent of the lower rapids of that river, and thus embraces a spot, which, in future times, will be of immense importance to the commerce and intercourse of the whole western valley. Your memorialists anticipate the day when the obstructions to navigation will be overcome by a canal around those rapids; when the inexhaustible power of that mighty stream to almost every variety of manufacturing machinery, and when a commercial city, will spring up in that wilderness, to serve as the great entrepot of the Upper and Lower Mississippi.

With these views of the present condition and future importance of that little section of country, and seeing the impossibility of conveniently attaching it now, or hereafter, to any other State, your memorialists consider it highly desirable, and indeed necessary, that it should be annexed to, and form a part of, the State of Missouri: and, to the accomplishment of that desirable end, we respectfully request the assent of Congress.

JOHN THORNTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL DUNKLIN,
President of the Senate.

January 13. Returned with the objections of the Governor. January 17. Passed; the Governor's objections notwithstanding.

J. H. BIRCH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives; the objection of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I certify that the memorial contained in the five preceding pages is a correct copy of the original roll, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office. Done at the city of Jefferson, the 4th day of February, 1831.

[L. S.] JOHN C. EDWARDS,
Secretary of State, State of Missouri.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate, relative to the application of the appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

FEBRUARY 28, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

WASHINGTON, *26th February*, 1831.

To the Senate of the United States:

The enclosed report of the Secretary of War is herewith enclosed in answer to the resolution of the Senate of yesterday's date.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
February 26, 1831.

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, requesting the President of the United States "to inform the Senate whether the appropriations of money heretofore made for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, commencing at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, have been faithfully and beneficially applied to those objects; whether the obstructions to the passage of steamboats and other craft on said rivers have been removed, and, if so, at what places, to what extent, and what sum has been expended on such works of improvements, respectively; and, also, whether the superintendent employed to expend said appropriation for the purposes aforesaid has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Department from which he received his appointment," has the honor to enclose a report from General Gratiot, in answer to said resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. EATON.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 26, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject of a resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate, and referred to this Department, calling on the President for information relative to the measures taken for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

A *full* answer to the inquiries "at what places and to what extent" the obstructions to the navigation have been removed, would require a detailed abstract of the several reports of operations since the commencement of the ..; but as this would probably consume too much time to admit of the information being furnished during the present session of the Senate, I annex copies of the last annual report of the superintendent, and of an inspection report made by an officer of engineers last summer. From these and other means of information possessed by this Department, I do not hesitate to say that the funds appropriated for these improvements have been faithfully and beneficially applied since the business was placed in the hands of the present superintendent, under whose direction all the work on the Mississippi, and on the Ohio below Louisville, has been executed. The Grand Chain, which formed the principal obstruction to the navigation of that part of the Ohio referred to in the resolution of the Senate, has been cut through, and a straight channel opened, of sufficient width to afford a safe navigation, carefully marked out by buoys. On the Mississippi also, between St. Louis and the mouth of bayou Sarah, (near point Coupée,) the obstructions to the passage of steamboats and other craft have been very much diminished, as is evinced by the smaller number of accidents from snags, and the reduced rate of insurance effected on river craft; the causes of the formation of such obstructions have also been, in many places, removed, by cutting off the timber on or near the banks of the river. The Department has reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the superintendent has discharged his duties.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers there have been appropriated $255,000, of which the sum of $215,313 94 had been expended up to the first day of the present year.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
C. GRATIOT, *Brig. Gen.*

To the Hon. J. H. EATON, *Sec. of War.*

Annual Report of the work done in the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1830.

GRAND CHAIN, OHIO RIVER, 15*th October*, 1830.

From the 30th of September, 1829, to the 1st of March, 1830, the United States' steamboat Helepolis removed from the main channel of the Mississippi river 1,307 dangerous snags or trees, a large proportion of which were taken up at the most dangerous places in the river, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the mouth of bayou Sarah, a distance of about 850 miles. In the same period of time above stated, the crew of that boat also cut timber from the points that were near the falling in banks, to the number of 420 trees, and many logs that had fallen in. On the banks and shore, trees

and logs were cut at different times, when the water was too high to find snags, and while delayed waiting for a main shaft of the engine, which was broken.

From the 1st of March to the 1st of July, the Helepolis was not worked. She went up to Louisville, repaired her engine, machinery, boats, &c., and returned to the mouth of the Ohio. From the 1st July to the 15th September, she removed from the main channel of the Mississippi, between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, 559 snags, taken from the most dangerous places in that part of the river. From the 15th to the 30th of September, that boat worked from the mouth of the Ohio down to island No. 10, 65 miles distance, the water being extremely low: she removed every description of snags in that distance, to the number of 227, making in all 2,093 snags, all of which have been taken out by the roots, or broken off below the surface of the bottom of the river.

On the 10th of October, last year, three machine boats commenced work in the channel of the Mississippi river, and were worked until the 29th of November, at which time the water had risen too high for them to operate: they removed in that time 378 snags. On the 1st of October, 196 men, four parties, commanded by Capts. Richards, Smith, Price, and Morrison, commenced work on the sand bars, shores, and island chutes, and worked about two months and ten days, when the water rose so high as to stop that work. Those men were employed in cutting snags from off the sand bars and out of the chutes that are dry at low water, and felling timber situated on the banks that cave in at high water. Capt. Smith worked on the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Ohio river up to Herculaneum, a distance of 150 miles, exclusively on the bars and in the chutes, cutting all the snags that were dry. But the stage of water being higher than usual at that season of the year, the snags could not be cut as low on the bars, &c. as was expected, (those snags on the low flat bars, being in the water, were left standing.) Richards, Price, and Morrison worked below the mouth of the Ohio, and proceeded down as low as lake Washington, 500 miles. Some experiments were made at different places on the river, by cutting the timber off the shores from 100 to 200 feet back from the bank, that fall in most extensively at high water. They had the effect anticipated: the shores were left free from snags and logs at low water, and the falling of the banks at those points was not so extensive as it usually had been.

The navigation of the Mississippi river was evidently greatly improved last year; for example, in the year 1828, the losses by snags in that river were not less than one hundred thousand dollars, sixty-eight thousand of which was paid by the insurance offices in Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans: in 1829, the losses were about seventy thousand dollars; forty-eight thousand were paid by the offices above mentioned. In the year 1830, there has not been but one flat boat lost on a snag in that river that has come within my knowledge, and not a solitary loss by snags of any other description of boats.

Preparations were made last year for removing the rocks from the channel of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, by building boats, preparing tools, materials, &c., and transporting men to that point for executing the work; but, in consequence of the high stage of water, the work could not be commenced: the men that were brought down were employed from 1½ to 2 months in building houses for quartering the laborers, blacksmith shops, powder magazine, making buoys to be placed in the channel, canoes for the blasters and drillers in the execution of the work.

Capt. John K. Dillingham, with three men, was retained to keep the boats and property safe, until the 1st of July last: at that time some men were employed to make the necessary preparations for commencing the work. On the 31st of that month, the water was sufficiently low to commence operations on the rocks: since that time, the work has been driven as fast as circumstances would admit. There have been blasted and removed from the channel 225 boatloads of rocks, averaging 15 tons each, amounting to 3,375 tons. One rock, which stood immediately below the lower end of the channel through the Chain, at the distance of about ¼ of a mile, not included in the above tonnage, the water being 16 feet deep around it, the broken rocks were thrown off, and sunk sufficiently low to be entirely out of reach of any at that can pass at any stage of water. That rock projected 4½ feet above water at its lowest stage: it has been blasted, and taken off eight feet, to 3½ feet below the present extreme low water, which is 19 inches below deepest channels over the bars in the river from Louisville to this place. That rock, at its upper surface, when finished, measured in length 42 feet, and 19 feet in width. All the dangerous rocks in the channel, for the whole extent of the Chain, have been removed. That important work will be completed at farthest by the 10th November next.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE,
Superintendent, &c.

Brig. General C. Gratiot,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

Louisville, *November* 13, 1830.

Sir: I am gratified to inform the Department that I have completed the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, to the full extent of the law of Congress authorizing that improvement. In some particulars I have exceeded the letter of that law, and my instructions from the Department. The letter from the Department, dated 9th April, 1829, instructed me to open a channel of 400 feet in width. When executing the work, I found that a channel of that width would not remove the rocks which were the most dangerous to the navigation at a middle stage of water, and were situated on the sand bar, and dry at extreme low water, covering a space of about one acre, and rising from ten to twelve feet above the surface of the sand bar. To make the improvement complete, I deemed it necessary to remove that reef of rocks. There was also a reef running from the above named rocks on the bar, quite across the channel, to the main and lower reef of rocks, many of which projected above the surface of the water when low, and none of them more than one foot below the water; all of which have been removed; by which means a channel has been opened from the main reef of rocks to the sand bar on the Kentucky shore, of about 1,200 feet in width. I thought it most advisable to pursue the same plan throughout the chain. I have therefore caused all the rocks from the channel to the Kentucky shore to be taken out, and by that means the improvement has been made complete. The rocks that were taken out of the chan-

and have been placed into several deep channels, which passed through the rocks next to the Illinois shore, where at least one-half of the water which flowed down the river at its lowest stage passed; by which means the quantity of water flowing down the channel did not afford more than 22 inches of water over the sand which drifted into it. For the purpose of removing that impediment, I ventured an experiment, by completely filling up the passes through the rocks, so as to form a dam of rocks from the Illinois shore to the outer point of the lower reef, and turn the whole force of water down the channel. After having thrown in the rocks taken from the channel near the lower reef, I had a sufficient quantity of rock boated from the reef and shore to complete the dam, which now extends from the Illinois shore to the outermost point of the lower reef of rocks in the chain, a distance of 557 yards, and above the water when within one foot of its lowest stage. The experiment has had the contemplated effect: the sand bar in the main channel, which previously afforded not more than 22 inches water, has been washed away, opening a channel of 4 feet depth, 1,200 feet in width, free from obstructions, and easy to be seen by all descriptions of craft that navigate the river. It is also straight and smooth. To mark the channel in a higher stage of water, I have placed 5 buoys in a line with the rocks, in such a manner that every boat passing, that keeps between the buoys and the Kentucky shore, cannot come in contact with the rocks remaining along the Illinois shore. The buoys are made of poplar trees, sixteen feet long, three feet in diameter in the middle, tapered to a point at each end, the upper end covered with straps of iron, so as to prevent them from being cut by the drifting ice. They are permanently fastened to rocks in the bottom of the river by bolts and chains 60 feet in length.

At the Little Chain, fifteen miles above the Grand Chain, there were several large rocks in the channel, one of which I deemed necessary to remove, and which has been done. On two others that were a little below the surface of the water, I have buoys of the same size and construction as those at the Grand Chain. After completing the work at the Chain, I had all the property at that place belonging to the United States carefully stored. The three old machine boats, which were built in 1827 for removing snags, &c. from the channel in the Mississippi river, and worked this year on the Grand Chain, are rotten and unfit for further service, excepting the machinery belonging to them. That has been taken off, and stored with the other property. The two machine boats built last year for the removal of rocks at the Grand Chain, together with the scows, have been laid up at the Grand Chain for safe keeping. in the care of a trusty man. Those boats will be serviceable next year, should the Government continue the improvement of the river. The machinery which has been taken from the old machine boats will be serviceable to put on new boats for the same service, as will all the tools, &c. remaining on hand. The provisions remaining on hand I have sent to the different parties of men employed on the Mississippi. That I deemed the best disposition that could made of them. In a few days you will be furnished with an inventory of them, accompanying the accounts for the completion of the work done at the Grand Chain, and between the Louisville and Portland canal and the mouth of Falling run, which work has also been completed.

The experiment made by the construction of the dam at the Grand Chain proves clearly that all the bars in the Ohio river, from the falls to its mouth, may be improved in the same manner. A portion of those dams may be formed by placing the logs which lie on the bottom of the river on the

bars at the proper point for constructing such dams. At many places there will be nearly a sufficient quantity of logs found in the channel to build such dams as would be required. By disposing of the logs in that manner, they will be effectually placed out of the reach of boats navigating the river, and answer a double purpose, as much labor will be saved in getting them effectually out of the way. The logs and trees which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river are of a different description to those of the Mississippi. In the Ohio, the logs lie on the bottom of the river, are of heavy timber, and will not float; consequently, when they are taken from the channel, they must be disposed of by some means, to prevent their getting in the way again. The river is not of sufficient depth to sink them where they will be out of reach of boats; and, if placed in deep water, it is found they are liable to roll in high water, and lodge again on shoals. That fact has been tested by Messrs. John Bruce and William Courtney's operations on the Ohio river. I know of no plan so economical as to place them in dams on the bars, where, by the addition of a sufficient quantity of rock to complete that work, they will be held firmly to the spot where they are placed: otherwise they must either be taken up the banks of the river above high water mark, or cut or split to pieces in such a manner as to pile them on shore, where they will dry and burn. The latter plan was pursued with the logs removed from the bed of the river this year, between the Louisville and Portland canal and the mouth of Falling run, where many hundred cords were found and disposed of at great labor. The depth of water over the sand bars in the Ohio river at low water, in its present situation, is not more than 22 inches; many of them have been as shoal as 20 inches during the last 3 months. By constructing dams, as above described, there can be no doubt but the depth of water may be doubled, and perhaps 4 feet may be had at the lowest stage of the river. The immense advantage arising from such an improvement needs no explanation. I am not able to inform the Department what number of dams would be required, or to estimate the expense of their construction correctly. My present impression is, that sixty-one dams will be required in the whole extent of the river from Louisville to the Mississippi. The expense of their construction, if carried on at the same time that the obstructions are removed from the channel, will not exceed an average of more than $1,200 each, in addition to the removal of the obstructions that must be removed, to make the river a safe navigation in its present situation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE, *Superintendent, &c.*

To Brig. Gen. C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer, Washington,

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that the statement in the foregoing letter, in relation to the improvement of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, made by Capt. Henry M. Shreve, the Superintendent under the Engineer Department, is strictly correct. We have been employed by him as officers to assist in the execution of that work, and are particularly acquainted with all the facts stated, and know them to be true.

JOHN K. DILLINGHAM.
MADISON EVANS.
WILLIAM L. EVANS.
McDOWELL PUNTNEY.

LOUISVILLE, 18*th November*, 1830.

SIR: Enclosed I transmit to the Department Captain John Sowers's report of work done from the 15th of September to the 30th of October, inclusive, showing each day's work in detail. That the Department may form a correct idea of the extent of the work done, and yet necessary to be executed, I beg leave to inform you, that, in that part of the Mississippi river where those 647 snags have been taken out, a distance of 96 miles was worked over last year by the same boat, in such manner as to be entirely free from every description of snags, when the river was ten feet above extreme low water, or in such stage that the medium size steamboats can navigate the Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers. The river being, at the time when the work shown in Capt. Sowers's report was done, about five feet lower than at any time within the last four years. The snags that lie near the bottom, and are so fixed as not to rise and fall with the different stages of the water, are, at the present extreme low stage of the river, exposed to view, either above the water, or by the breakers of them near its surface.

The men employed this year to work on the sand bars, island chutes, and shores, are making good progress; and, from present prospects, will be able to work to advantage as late as the 1st of January next. I shall, however, be governed by circumstances, as relates to that part of the work. The steamboat will work until the first of March.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE,
Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

LIST of the number of snags removed from the 15th of September to the 30th October, inclusive, between the mouth of the Ohio and the head of Prairie bend, distance 96 miles.

Date.			No. of Snags.
1830, Sept.	15,	Removed,	14
	16,	do	18
	17,	do	30
	18,	do	10
	19,	Sunday, at Puntney's wood yard.	
	20,	Removed,	6
	21,	do	2
	22,	do	9
	23,	do	18
	24,	do	16
	25,	do	25
		Total, from mouth of Ohio to island No. 2,	148

LIST—Continued.

Date.		No. of
1830, Sept. 26,	Sunday, at Puntney's wood yard.	
27,	Removed, - - - - -	[illegible]
28,	do - - - - -	[illegible]
29,	do - - - - -	[illegible]
30,	Sounded Wolf island, 5½ to right, and 6 feet to left.	
Oct. 1,	Removed, - - - - -	[illegible]
2,	do - - - - -	8
3,	Sunday, at Wills's point.	
4,	Removed, - - - - -	17
5,	do - - - - -	10
6,	do - - - - -	17
7,	do - - - - -	21
8,	do - - - - -	11
9,	do - - - - -	26
10,	Sunday, at Donaldson's wood yard.	
11,	Removed, - - - - -	22
	Total, from head of No. 2 to the head of No. 10,	— [illegible]
12,	Removed the island chute of No. 10, - -	
13,	do - - - - -	12
14,	do - - - - -	15
15,	do - - - - -	21
16,	do - - - - -	12
17,	Sunday, 3 miles above N. Madrid—seven earthquakes.	
18,	Removed, - - - - -	19
19,	do - - - - -	19
	Total from No. 10 to N. Madrid, - -	— [illegible]
20,	Removed, - - - - -	20
21,	do - - - - -	24
22,	do - - - - -	22
23,	do - - - - -	6
24,	Sunday, at Labesier's wood yard.	
25,	Removed, - - - - -	16
26,	do - - - - -	33
27,	do - - - - -	20
28,	do - - - - -	7
	Total from N. Madrid to island 14, - -	— 1[illegible]
29,	Removed, - - - - -	12
30,	do - - - - -	7
	Total number of snags removed to the 30th October,	6[illegible]

Correct statement. JOHN SOWERS,

Ass. Sup. improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Master of the U. S. steamboat Helepolis.

31st October, 1830.

Inspection Report on the operations under the superintendence of Captain Henry M. Shreve, for improving the navigation of the Mississippi river, and of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, 1830, *by Captain R. Delafield, under orders from the War Department.*

The difficulties in the navigation of the Mississippi consist in the numerous snags that are found in the track of steamboats and flatboats, on the whole length of the river, and so numerous that no pilot can possibly bear in mind their location. To remove them, the present superintendent has contrived and put in operation a steamboat, provided with the necessary machinery, worked by the engine of the boat, which answers the purpose admirably well. This boat commenced its operation in August, 1829, and worked eight months, during which period she worked between the mouth of the Ohio and bayou Sarah, a distance of 823 miles, removing from the most dangerous points about 1,548 snags, all of which endangered both the ascending and descending trade; and was particularly beneficial in removing the dangerous snags thrown in the bed of the river by the earthquakes during the winter of 1811 and '12, at Plum point—a position that could not be passed without daylight, and which at present is as safe as any part of the river. Also at three other dangerous points, viz: at islands Nos. 62 and 63, at point Chicot, and at the mouth of St. Francis river; at all of which places it was extremely hazardous to navigate during the night; and where boats would come to until daylight, now they are equally safe with other parts of the river. Heretofore flatboats did not make it a practice to run at night until they had reached Natchez; at present, they run night and day, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans.

The boat is at present operating on the Mississippi, about six miles above Cape Girardeau, having this season removed the most dangerous snags between this point and the mouth of the Ohio. It is the intention of the superintendent to continue on this part of the river about three weeks longer, when the fall of the river will make it necessary to go below the mouth of the Ohio, where it will be in the most favorable state for working advantageously, as the water will by that time have subsided to its lowest level. He is now organizing a force of two hundred laborers, to be despatched in flatboats, provided with axes, for removing all the snags on the sand bars above low water mark, and which are dangerous during the high stage of the floods. This force will also remove the standing timber from those falling in banks which furnish most of the trees that afterwards float off, and, lodging on some sand bar below, form the dangerous snags. It is his intention to send one party above, and another below the mouth of the Ohio, to perform the work. These parties, and the continued operation of the snag-boat, will, by the end of the season, produce the most favorable and valuable results to the navigation of the river.

The boat is commanded by a man from whom the Department may calculate upon good management, promptness, and expedition: his mates and crew are also to be relied upon for their fidelity; and, with the ability of the superintendent, the Department need be under no apprehensions of this work's going on in any other than the most advantageous manner. To give a proper idea of the boat machinery and the manœuvre, I accompany this report with several sketches. It will be perceived that two methods are necessary for removing the snags. The first, as shown in fig. 1, is when the tree is firmly planted; it is removed by breaking off at the point *d*, and in some

instances even twelve feet below it, as at *b*—a case similar [illegible] red during my stay on board the boat. When the tree is not [illegible] it in the position *c*, sufficiently loosened from its bed [illegible] chinery calculated for this purpose to take it on deck, where [illegible] and dropped in deep water, and the tree cut into parts [illegible] board. This manœuvre will be understood by inspecting the [illegible] accompanying this.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are side and end views and plan of the boats [illegible] gether at the bows by the strong timbers forming the snag-beam [illegible] being put in motion by the full power of the engine, is directed [illegible] ner as to receive the end of the snag on *top* of the beam, when [illegible] momentum of the whole moving mass, together with the [illegible] of the engine, the snag either is broken off at *d* or *b*, or is loosened [illegible] bed and thrown in the position *c*—in which case it becomes necessary [illegible] raise it on deck—to accomplish which, it is brought *under* the [illegible] and between the two boats, in the space *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, when the chain [illegible] windlass (fig. 4, *a*) is passed round it. This windlass is worked [illegible] fall *b*, passing through the leading block *c*, to a barrel of 16 [illegible] meter on the main shaft of the engine, at *d*. When the log is [illegible] meet the shaft of the windlass, it is secured for the moment to the [illegible] *e* by a chain on deck, when the windlass is overhauled by the [illegible] *f*, which is also worked by a barrel on the main shaft; at the same time [illegible] chain, as it slacks, is hauled out in the position represented in fig. [illegible] line attached to the ring *o*, passing forward to a leading block *p*, and [illegible] back to a barrel on the main shaft of the engine.

As the log or snag rises and becomes counterpoised, it falls back on the rollers *r*, *r*, of figs. 1 and 2, between the strong timber frame on each side of the rollers, which secures other parts of the boat from injury; when in this position, the root is cut off, and drops through the space *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, in the river; the trunk of the tree is then cut in two pieces, one-half of which is launched by a tackle purchase into the river, through *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, and the other half, by another tackle purchase, is launched astern over the inclined plane *s*, fig. 2. The falls of both these purchases are led to the main shaft of the engine. The whole manœuvre being performed by the power of the engine, with the single exception of sawing, which is done with circular cut saws, worked by hand. A great saving in time would be effected by working these saws with the engine, a plan for which I suggested to Capt. Shreve, by means of a band passing round the fly-wheels. He proposes making this improvement—the only one I could discover in any way requisite for facilitating this splendid piece of mechanism, the power of which is such as to raise the largest and most firmly planted snag in the river. One of the largest raised contained 1,600 cubic feet of timber, after separating the root from it, which could not altogether have weighed less than 60 tons.

In 1829, it raised a tree 160 feet in length, and 3½ feet diameter, and another that was planted 20 feet in the bed of the river. The greatest number of snags removed in a day is 47: the number removed on the 5th August, at the time of making this inspection, was 17, and the day previous 37. Her crew consists of a captain, 2 mates, 2 hands for working the engine, 2 pilots, 1 carpenter, 2 smiths, 8 firemen, 20 laborers, deck hands, &c., 2 cooks, and 1 steward—in all 40 hands; and consumes about half a cord of wood per hour, the whole daily expense being about $83 81.

[illegible]penditures, account current, &c. were forwarded by the superinten-
[illegible] work up to the 30th June, 1830, when there remained a balance
[illegible] $8,161 59. Since when, there has been expended,

[illegible] - - - - - - - -	$336 75
[illegible] for blocks, &c. - - - - - -	69 30
[illegible] Waverly, freight - - - - - -	8 24
[illegible]ts to laborers in part for services rendered, per receipt - - - - - - - -	215 12
	$629 41

[illegible]ucted from the balance on hand on the 30th June, leaves an avail-
[illegible] the present quarter of $7, 531 68, to which has to be added the
[illegible]ing on hand from the Grand Chain, of - $6,781 89
[illegible] - - - - - - - 7,531 68
[illegible]ount in the hands of the superintendent - $14,313 57

[illegible]xception of $2,500 placed by him in the hands of a merchant in
[illegible] for the purpose of purchasing provisions; the reasons for doing
[illegible]nderstood the superintendent to say, had been explained to the
[illegible]nt, and obtained its sanction.

[illegible]nce remaining on hand will suffice for all purposes until the end
[illegible]on, when, and not till then, do the laborers and all others employ-
[illegible] their wages; this being a condition subscribed to before entering
[illegible]ce.

[illegible]hich is respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Captain of Engineers.

[illegible], CHARLES GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer.

[illegible] *Report, containing "information with regard to the progress*
[illegible]*nduct of operations for the improvement of the navigation of*
[illegible]*a and Mississippi rivers," under the superintendence of H. M.*

[illegible] GRAND CHAIN, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER,
August 4, 1830.

[illegible]erations at this place commenced on the 31st of July, when, for the
[illegible] during the season, could any thing be done, on account of the floods
[illegible]hio, and the back water from the Mississippi, which latter river in-
[illegible] the depth of water at the Grand Chain, by preventing the free dis-
[illegible] of the Ohio, whenever the Mississippi is highest. A very perfect or-
[illegible]ion exists, to father the work with rapidity, whenever the depth of
[illegible] justify an increased force being employed. The superintendent
[illegible] and the services of one hundred men in three days' notice, all resid-
[illegible] adjacent country, and anxious to be employed. The necessary
[illegible], scows, machinery, temporary quarters, (huts,) and part of the
[illegible] for such an increased force, are at hand, and, from the present ap-
[illegible] of the river, will be called into operation during the coming week.

The result of the few days' work done at this point prom
The force consisted of seventeen men, who have blasted
rock under water, and removed three lighter loads (say thirty
pieces and fragments from the channel, to a point on the shoal wh
be of no inconvenience to the navigation. The power of the
accompanying sketches) is such, that a mass of rock measuring
was removed with facility, and deposited out of the channel. Th
rock on which their labor has been bestowed to consist of detache
resting on the sand bed of the river, and, without difficulty
in removing such as they have blasted, leaving no trace of the
The most favorable results may be looked for, should the water
continue at the present stage of four feet in the channel. The
nature to yield readily to the blast of gunpowder, being indurat
surface, and quite soft within: wedges and sledge hammers are
breaking up such masses as are too large to handle, and which
a loss of time to remove with the machines. There are five ma
raising large masses of rock, and eight scows for removing the st
shoals; at present, one only is in operation; the other four will fo
put in operation, should the river continue at a stand, and no indic
rise of water, when the present force of an overseer and seventee
will be increased to one hundred.

Buoys have been prepared to mark out the channel, when impro
preparatory arrangements, so far as I can discover, are well mature
chinery well calculated for its intended purposes, and the subordin
employed by the superintendents, trusty, and attentive to the wo
these circumstances, nothing, other than a rise of water, can prev
dangerous obstructions to the navigation of the river being entirely
The rocks now removing are marked *a* on the accompanying pla
(fig. 1) part of the river to be improved, being a cluster directly in
tre of the navigable channel, and which have heretofore caused hea
The plan adopted by the superintendent for improving this pass
ver, is to blast all the rocks in the channel, between (fig. 1) the d
b, *c*, *d*, *e*, and deposite the fragments to the right and left, on the s
reef—first removing those most dangerous to the navigation, as at *a*
then proceeding to the points *m* and *n*, which will materially inc
width of the present navigable channel. To effect this object, th
first bored in the usual manner: being under water adds nothing to
culty. The charge of powder is placed (fig. 2) in a tin canister of t
ter of the drill, to which is attached a tin tube long enough to reac
face of the water, and some little above, for priming, when the ra
done in the usual way, (see fig. 2.) After the rock is sufficiently
the double scows, with their machinery, are brought over (fig. 3
rock, and the large masses hoisted on deck, from whence they ar
up and transferred to the lighters, conveyed and deposited on th
(See figs. 3 and 4.)

The amount of expenditures to the 31st of March of this year, was - - - - - - - - - $

Since when, the sum of $665 has been expended for services, a boat, and provisions, up to this date - - - -

This sum was deposited in the hands of merchants at Louisville, to purchase provisions - - - - - -

$1

1st March, per accounts rendered		$2,446 89
Treasury Department since		5,000 00
		7,446 89
been expended the	$665 00	
deducted for purchasing subsistence stores	2,500 00	
		3,165 00
available sum		4,281 89

office for all purposes until the end of the season, when, and only moneys due the laborers, it being a part of their contract pay at the expiration of their terms of service.

ures on the snag-boat since the date of the last settlement of ac- is $629 41½.

that business shall next engage my attention.

Respectfully,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Capt. of Engineers.

CHARLES GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 3, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAYTON made the following

REPORT:

*nmittee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution of the 15th De-
r last, "to examine and report the present condition of the Post
Department; in what manner the laws regulating the Depart-
are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of clerks,
he duties assigned to each; the number of agents, where and how
yed; the compensation of contractors; and, generally, the entire
gement of the Department; and whether further, and what legal
ions are necessary to secure the proper administration of its af-
" respectfully report:*

the papers herewith submitted contain the information which they
lected in obedience to the resolution, and which is now laid before
ite without remark or comment. These papers are marked and de-
as follows, viz:
e Postmaster General's letter to the committee, dated February 26,
d delivered to the chairman on the 1st of March, at 10 o'clock P. M.
er is in reply to the letter of the committee of the 24th December
is marked No. 1.
ber marked A, No. 2, in reference to the incidental expenses of the
ent.
ber marked K, No. 3.
ber marked L, No. 4.
ber marked M, No. 5, respecting defaulters.
ber marked N, No. 6, stating the cases in which the lowest bids for
the mail were not accepted.
er marked I, No. 7, containing an inventory of property in the iron

ber marked No. 8, B, being two letters of the Postmaster General,
uary 31, 1831.
er marked C, containing a letter of the Postmaster General, of
of February 22, covering C. K. Gardner's letter of the 21st Feb-

per marked D, being a letter of the Postmaster General, dated Feb-
1831, received on the 24th.
per marked E, containing the letters of the Hon. John McLean to
ittee.
per marked F, being a letter from the Postmaster General, dated
1831, covering copies of certain letters of John McLean and
Bradley.

13. Paper marked G, Judge Test's letter to the committee.

14. Paper marked H, letter of the Hon. George M. Bibb.

15. Paper marked I, No. 15, containing depositions of Mr. C. K. Ga Mr. O. B. Brown, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Suter, and Mr. Dundas.

16. Paper marked J, No. 16, containing the interrogatories and lett the committee.

17. Paper marked K, No. 17, containing the journal of the committe the deposition of Abraham Bradley, unfinished for want of time.

The committee have received abstracts E, F, G, and H, referred to Postmaster General's letter of the date of the 26th February, being *an in part* to interrogatories respecting the causes of the increased expen of the last year, which, the Postmaster General, in that letter, allege "incomplete for want of time," and which have been, at his reque turned to him, "that they may be completed during the recess."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Chairm*

No. 1.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

26th February, 18

SIR: In answer to the resolutions of the select committee of whic are chairman, requiring information from this Department in nine div of subjects, I have the honor to communicate as follows:

First. A statement of the whole incidental expenses of the Depart "giving the various items of such expenses," from July 1, 1826, to J 1827, marked A; a statement of the incidental expenses of the Depart "giving the various items of such expenses," from July 1, 1827, to J 1828, marked B; also, a like statement from July 1, 1828, to July 1, marked C; and a like statement, from July 1, 1829, to July 1, marked D.

Second. A "distinct" statement, so far as the force within the po the Department has been able to complete it, of the various items whic caused the increase of expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1830, b those of the year preceding, amounting to the sum of one hundred an thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-eight cents. resolution of the committee, "desiring to know distinctly what are t provements in mail facilities, or other causes which have occasioned t creased expenditure," requires the various items in all the expendit

for the last year, commencing the 1st of July, 1829, (marked F for portation,) in order to enable an experienced clerk to proceed with the arative statement, by collating the two accounts, item by item, and g and recording the causes of difference as well as the amounts, to it the true result, (marked G and H.) These have not been com- d, from the absolute insufficiency of the time. As the statements may after be completed by the principal pay clerk during the recess of Con- , the committee is requested to return these papers, when they dis- e with them, to the Department. In answer to the desire of the com- ee "to ascertain how much the amount of revenue has been augmented" the improvements and increase of facilities in mail transportation, it ld be stated that the increase of revenue is not produced immediately the addition of mail facilities, but that such improvements are the s of a gradual increase of revenue in future years. The increase of re- s, according to the last report, for the year commencing the 1st of , 1829, above the receipts of the year preceding, was $143,164 68. increase of receipts may have been partly occasioned by greater strict- in enforcing the rules of accountability and the post office laws; but chiefly to be attributed to the extension of mail accommodations in ding years, together with the regular growth of correspondence with opulation of the country.

e augmentation of the revenue has been immediately perceptible, how- in the post offices at *New Orleans* and *Mobile*, derived from the ovement in the mail accommodation between those places, exclusively e general advantage received from that improvement in post office ue at all the cities in the Atlantic States having intercourse with New ns. The total receipts of postages at these two offices for two years, nencing with 1829, the new contract having gone into operation in mber, 1829, are as follows:

	1829.	1830.	Increase.
Orleans, from 1st Jan. to 1st April,	$7,364 97	10,642 58	3,277 61
1st April to 1st July,	8,438 00	10,298 79	1,860 79
1st July to 1st October,	7,416 82	8,409 31	992 49
1st Oct. to 31st Dec'r,	8,514 12	9,141 96	627 84
se of postages for this office in 1830 over 1829,			$6,758 73
le, from 1st January to 1st April,	$2,416 27	2,767 82	351 55
1st April to 1st July,	1,926 54	2,436 77	510 23
1st July to 1st October,	1,425 88	1,632 26	206 38
1st October to 31st Dec'r,	1,875 68	2,177 48	301 80
rease of postages at this office in 1830 over 1829,			$1,369 96

e expenditures of the year commencing the 1st of July, 1828, exceed- ose of the preceding year by $158,238 77, although the increase of pts for that year, above those of the former, was but $108,540 47. expenditures of the year commencing the 1st of July, 1829, exceeded of the preceding year but $150,575 38, while the increase of receipts n that year, above the former, was $143,164 68. It will thus be ob- d, on comparing the increase of these two years with each other, that dvantage is in favor of the latter year, commencing the 1st July, 1829,

by $34,624 21; and yet the excess of expenditure is less than that of the year commencing the 1st July, 1828, by $7,663 39. Or, to present the comparison in a more obvious point of view, the excess of expenditure in the year commencing the 1st July, 1828, beyond that of its preceding year, exceeds the increase of receipts of the same year by $49,698 30; whereas, the excess of expenditure in the last year, commencing the 1st July, 1829, beyond that of the preceding year, exceeds the increase of receipts but by $7,410 70; and yet no complaint nor imputation is founded on, or ought to apply to, the management of the finances of the Department within the former year.

Of the *third* resolution, the first requirement, of the balances due to the Department on the 1st of October last, cannot, during the present quarter, be furnished. The proceeds of postage of particular offices can be ascertained from the returns, but the entire amount of the receipts and expenditures of the Department cannot be posted and abstracted from the legers into the "general account," to show "the state of the funds of the Department," until about two quarters transpire; nor so soon in this instance, as the bookkeepers have been employed, for about three months of the last quarter and this, in making balance sheets, to answer a resolution of the last session of the Senate.

To the second requirement of this resolution, of "the state of the funds and the pecuniary responsibilities of the Department" when I came into office, and "the means of payment," the answer is, that, on the 1st of April, 1829, the balance on the books, of what was due to the Department, amounted to $573,530 36, which consisted as follows:

Of cash deposited in bank (prior to the 1st October, 1826) estimated to be lost - - - - -	$2,445 33
Uncurrent and counterfeit money found to have been on hand,	4,728 12
Amount passed to account of bad debts, - -	51,315 13
Amount due by late postmasters and others, estimated to be bad - - - - - - -	255,209 37
Amount due by postmasters, &c., estimated as available -	126,250 61
Cash on hand - - - - - - -	133,581 80
Making the above aggregate - - -	$573,530 36

The certified exhibit of the moneys, good and bad, found in the iron chest, left by the late senior Assistant, is transcribed in the paper marked I, annexed.

The pecuniary responsibilities of the Department, when I came into office, were those incurred by the pre-existing contracts; and the means of payment were the available debts and cash on hand, (amounting together to $259,832 41,) and the current revenue of the Department, to be derived exclusively from postages.

Fourth. The number of clerks employed by the Department, and their salaries per annum, up to the 1st January last, are as follows:

Obad. B. Brown,	chief clerk,	$1,700	John McLeod,	clerk -	$1,200
Thomas B. Dyer,	clerk, -	1,400	William G. Eliot,	" -	1,200
Joseph W. Hand,	" -	1,400	Michael T. Simpson,	" -	1,200
John Suter,	" -	1,400	Nicholas Tastet,	" -	1,100

unders,	clerk,	$1,100
Dement,	"	1,100
D. Jackson,	"	1,100
Nelson,	"	1,100
Arbuckle,	"	1,000
. Caldwell,	"	1,000
Haskell,	"	1,000
Fitzhugh,	"	1,000
C. Ellison,	"	1,000
Deming,	"	1,000
Lipscomb,	"	1,000
B. Addison,	"	1,000
Ross,	"	1,000
Coones,	"	1,000
Simpson,	"	1,000
D. Hanson,	"	1,000
D. Addison,	"	1,000
. Overton,	"	1,000
Gwin,	"	1,000
Temple,	"	1,000
L. Douglass,	"	1,000
Breathitt,	"	1,000
G. Blackford,	"	800
Whitwell,	"	800
Boone,	"	800
Joseph Sherrill,	clerk,	$800
Edmund F. Brown,	"	800
John G. Johnson,	"	800
William French,	"	800
John H. Waggaman,	"	800

Extra and temporary clerks.

James H. Doughty,	800
James Coolidge,	800
Charles S. Williams,	800
John Taylor,	800
Richard Emmons,	800
Estwick Evans,	800
J. J. Lehmanowsky,	800
John P. Denney,	800
John Marron,	800
C. H. W. Wharton,	800
William G. Eliot, jr.,	600
Alex. H. Fitzhugh,	600
Edmund Burke,	600
Thomas A. Scott,	600
Livy McLean Blair,	600
William H. Dundas,	800

he 38 clerks preceding, who occupy permanent places, the laws of
s have provided as follows:

1	chief clerk at	$1,700	
3	clerks	1,400	each
5	"	1,200	"
23	"	1,000	"
6	"	800	"
, 38			

l be perceived that five of those receive at the rate of $1,100, and
receive but $800 salaries, of the number for whom $1,000 each is
d. This division of legal salaries commenced in 1819. The sum of
iation is not exceeded; and when two salaries of $1,200 and $1,000
ded equally between two clerks who are considered of equal merit,
estimated by the agent of salaries as receiving the higher and lower
in alternate quarters; which, in the result, conforms to the law.
ther cases of two at $800, (which are of but temporary occurrence,)
m a provision is made of $1,000, the surplus assists to make up one
600 salaries, and an additional $100 to a $1,000 salary.
salaries of the permanent clerks are paid by authority of acts of
s out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as
n done since the establishment of the General Post Office. The
of the extra clerks are paid out of the funds of the Department, un-
vision is made by Congress for the extra clerk hire: the last appro-

The duties of all these clerks are exhibited in the printed stat marked L.

Fifth. For the first inquiry in this resolution, I beg leave to re committee to the answer made by me to the Senate in fulfilment of i lution of the last session. To the remainder of the inquiry, I answe the contract for carrying the mail between Washington city and Bal was made with Richard C. Stockton, dated October 19th, 1827, t mence January 1st, 1828, and to continue in force until the 31st Dec 1831, at $1,800 per annum.

Under this contract, he was never required to perform the trip fro city to the other in less than five hours; and when the bad state of th in the winter delayed the arrival of the mail at Washington from the or at Baltimore from the north, which frequently happened, it was c ed by special express between these two cities at the expense of the D ment, or the breaking of the connexion occasioned an entire failu tween the north and the south. To prevent these failures, an arrang was made with the contractor to carry the mail in carriages with not than two passengers; to expedite so as never to exceed four and a hal from one city to the other, and never to arrive in Baltimore at a late than 12, noon, nor in Washington at a later hour than 10 A. M., th should require them to perform the trip in four hours; and that still expedition than four hours should be given to it, when necessary t the connexion at either end of the route. This arrangement took ef the first of December, 1829.

It was also found necessary, from the depredations which had bee cessfully made upon the mail in some instances, and attempted in by robbers, to cause it to be accompanied by armed guards. The e of the guards, including their passages, it was found, would amount wards of $1,700 a year. It was therefore stipulated, that for the inc expedition and certainty of arrivals, so as to keep up the connexion agr to the above arrangement, and also for furnishing and transporting the

ncrease of time allowed, his compensation is reduced to $2,800 a year. 'he compensation, therefore, for transporting the mail between this place nd Baltimore, from the 30th April, 1830, to the present time, is at the rate f $2,800 a year.

The contract first mentioned was made by my predecessor, the last menioned by myself.

Sixth. The postmasters who have been defaulters to the Government ince I came into office, the times when declared, the sum due from each, nd against whom suits have been instituted, are set forth in the statement narked M. There are occasional delinquencies in the payment of drafts of the Department, sometimes without fault in the postmasters, sometimes from a misunderstanding with the contractors, and sometimes from a misunlerstanding on their part of the state of their accounts, which, on investigaion, are speedily settled, and therefore excused: so there are frequent deinquencies in the making of deposites within the time prescribed by the regulations, and also in transmitting their quarterly accounts; but being subsequently made and rendered, the delinquency ceases. These cases, though there may be some existing at the present time unarranged, were not presumed to be comprehended within the call of the committee, as they are not considered absolute defaulters till the last requisitions of the Department are disregarded.

To the *seventh* inquiry, the answer is made in the statement marked N; and the reasons assigned in that statement for the acceptances given furnish an illustration of the practice of the Department in similar cases heretofore, which practice has obtained in the Department from the period of its earliest records.

Eighth. "The system of receipts and disbursements of money" which prevailed when I entered the Department, was, that the senior Assistant received and disbursed all its funds. The moneys paid, in notes or specie, into the Department at Washington, were paid to him; and the payments in bank throughout the Union were subject to his entire control.

The Postmaster General was responsible by law for these moneys, but the senior Assistant controlled their application at his own will. The latter, too, kept his own account of the moneys drawn by his checks from the banks, or paid out of the chest in his office, without the intervention of a clerk; and of the moneys found in his chest, no account could ever be discovered in the Department. Thus, it will be perceived, money to a large amount could be abstracted from the funds of the Department, without the knowledge of the head, and without the fear of detection. There was no check upon any such transactions.

The system now adopted is, that all moneys shall be paid to the Department by certificates of deposite in banks; and that no money can be drawn from these deposites, not even by the head of the Department, but by the signatures of two officers of the Department, each acting independently of the other; that every such payment shall be recorded in the separate books of these officers; and that no drafts, even on postmasters, shall be made, without the investigation and signature of two officers. The moneys appropriated for the salaries of the officers and clerks are not mingled, as heretofore, with the funds of the Department, and so made liable to be overdrawn, but those moneys are especially assigned to the care and disbursement of a distinct officer, and the salaries being settled monthly and quarterly, are never entered in the books of the Department, his account being kept in a separate book. *More strict regulations* are enforced, requiring the payment

at regular periods of the funds of the larger offices, and of all whose postmasters are instructed to deposite. It is believed that the moneys of this Department are now applied faithfully, and preserved securely.

Ninth, and lastly. There have been special agents employed by the Department, for particular services and for short periods, none of whom have been in service since the date of the resolution, nor for some time previous.

The general agent of the Department is Preston S. Loughborough, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars. His duties, when employed at the seat of Government, are described in the printed statement marked L; and when employed at a distance, they are, the investigation of mail robberies, losses, and depredations by postmasters, and the examination of mail routes and post offices, and the conduct of contractors and postmasters.

There are also three persons employed in the Department for opening dead letters, (who are paid under the denomination of agents,) to wit: Charles Bell, Remigius Burch, and John Davis, who are each paid $400 per annum, and James Tate, who acts as assistant messenger, and also as clerk, at $300 per annum.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman of Select Committee U. S. Senate, &c. &c. &c.

A, No. 2.

INCIDENTAL expenses of the Post Office Department, from 1st day of July, 1826, to the 1st day of July, 1830.

	[A.] *1st July to 1st October*, 1826.	
To cash paid John Brown,	For carrying express in 1825,	$2 00
Wm. Cooper,	Printing,	301 45
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	190 90
Do.	Do.	111 60
E. J. Hale,	Advertising,	95 70
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	30 48
A. Way,	Paper,	1,275 00
Charles Dean,	Twine,	35 86
C. Dean,	Transportation of twine,	1 06
John D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	147 70
John Davis,	As agent, (special,)	85 25
Wm. Young,	For saddlery,	30 70
Cash,	Do.	10
Com. Craig,	Mail bags,	1,000 00
True and Green,	Furnishing blanks, wrapping paper, and twine to various offices,	2,674 56
Daniel Lombard,	Pursuing mail robbers, attorney's fees, payment of witnesses, &c.,	66 86
True and Green,	Furnishing blanks, wrapping paper, and twine for various offices,	170 00
Wm. Young,	Mail portmanteaux,	19 25
J. Clark,	Bringing mail bags from Baltimore,	1 12
D. F. Algood,	Attending the prosecution of W. F. Watson, charged with robbing the mail,	13 25

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid A. Dupuy, - -	For advertising, - - - - - -	$7 00
		6,259 84
	1st October, 1826, *to 1st January*, 1827.	
M. T. Simpson, - -	Examining post road, - - - -	$114 75
Wm. Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - -	18 48
W. Cooper, jr. - -	Printing blanks, &c., - - - -	377 50
Sellers and Pennock, -	Portmanteaux, - - - -	2,940 00
Edwin Porter, - -	Expenses as agent, (special,) - - -	67 50
Way and Gideon, - -	Printing circulars, &c., - - -	24 00
Wm. J. Stone, - -	Furnishing stamps, &c., - - -	75 33
J. Howard, (Te.) - -	Advertising, - - - - -	20 00
J. Downer, - -	Mail bags, - - - - -	20 00
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	193 80
Wm. Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - -	36 00
Do. - - -	Do. - - - - -	80 44
John D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	95 80
Susan Burrows, - -	Making bags, - - - - -	3 75
Peter Isler, - -	Advertising, - - - - -	101 20
Wm. Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - -	55 00
J. D. Boteler, - -	Furnishing mail locks and keys, - -	100 00
True and Green, - -	Printing, wrapping paper, &c., - -	1,768 40
Wm. Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - -	88 30
John Wise, - -	Furnishing and repairing mail bags, - -	37 62
Julius Guiteau, - -	Prosecuting Otis Furman and Putnam, for plundering the mail in 1825, - - -	272 45

John Guiteau,	His expenses in pursuit of Cox, who had plundered the mail,	700 00	
Wm. Cooper,	Printing blanks, &c.,	150 00	
Morgan, Lodge, and Fisher,	Blanks and paper,	331 50	
Solomon Van Rennselaer,	Inspecting post offices in New York,	336 00	
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	34 66	
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	148 20	
Gales and Seaton,	Advertising,	54 12	
Wm. Hogan,	Carrying Charles Doolittle from Hogansburgh to Bennington, Vt., charged with a breach of the post office laws,	20 00	
M. T. Simpson,	Services as agent,	250 00	
		8,515 00	
	Deduct cash received of M. T. Simpson,	550 00	
			$7,965 00
	1st January to 1st April, 1827.		
Way and Gideon,	For printing and binding, &c.	138 00	
Wm. Cooper,	Printing,	758 60	
Charles Dean,	Twine,	16 00	
Wm. J. Stone,	Post office stamps,	128 49	
A. Dyer,	As agent, at $20 per month, from the 20th December to 14th April,	77 07	
Charles Dean,	For twine,	26 12	
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	33 24	
John D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	177 50	
Wm. Young,	Mail bags,	30 47	
G. Gaither,	Blank stamps,	37 50	
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	157 85	
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	15 56	

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid True and Green, - -	For printing, blanks, wrapping paper, and twine, -	$1,837 35	
R. P. Anderson, - -	Printing, - - - - - -	54 00	
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	142 40	
Aug. Oury, - -	Expenses and time employed in detecting and prosecuting Abm. Fetkill and Seth Ward, jr., mail robbers, - - - -	250 00	
Wm. Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - -	16 88	
Camak and Ragland, -	Advertising, - - - - -	137 75	
J. Webster, - -	Bill of costs, suits versus Red and Tenzeny, -	13 19	
John Conard, - -	As marshal, (for fees,) - - - -	263 31	
Henry P. George, - -	For bills of costs, - - - - -	62 54	
Andrew McClure, - -	Do. - - - - -	39 76	
E. Shipley, - -	Do. - - - - -	74 48	
Do. - - -	Recording a mortgage, - - -	72	
		4,488 78	
	Deduct overcharge paid Mr. McLeod Jan. 30, 1826,	44	
			$4,488 34
	1st April to 1st July, 1827.		
Wm. Cooper, - -	For printing, - - - - - -	361 00	
Gales and Seaton, - -	Do. - - - - -	2,761 25	
M. T. Simpson, - -	Travelling expenses, as agent, in June, July, and part of August, 1827, - - -	306 50	
Do. - -	Postage of letters on business of the Department,	2 12	
Theodorus Bailey, - -	This sum expended by him for the pursuit of James Hall, supposed to have robbed the mail, and the employing J. B. Mower in		

	investigating mail robbery between New York city and Hartford,	249 00
Way and Gideon,	Printing,	24 00
Sellers and Pennock,	Furnishing and repairing mail bags,	1,649 85
Wm. Craig,	Cotton bags,	666 50
John D. Boteler,	Mail locks,	182 25
Way and Gideon,	Printing,	52 50
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	28 71
J. M. Coleman,	Services as agent, (special,)	68 00
Geo. Collings,	Aid in prosecuting Strother Johnson,	75 00
John D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	159 40
W. R. Thompson,	Fees as sheriff on prosecution of Cox,	69 50
Wm. J. Stone,	Stamps,	189 63
True and Green,	Printing, paper, &c.,	1,906 55
M. T. Simpson,	Travelling expenses, as agent, from January to April, 1827,	229 09
Morgan, Lodge, and Fisher,	Printing, blanks, &c.,	334 87
J. D. Boteler,	Mail locks,	247 59
M. T. Simpson,	Travelling expenses as agent, to Upper Marlborough and Baltimore,	34 00
E. P. Langdon,	Searching post offices for lost letter,	29 50
Pleasants and Smith,	Advertising,	47 25
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	26 97
Peter Force,	Printing, from August, '25, to April, '27,	566 25
R. Tillotson,	Bills of cost,	109 61
A. R. Thornton,	Do.	68 50
R. and G. Collings,	Attorneys for attending the examination of Cha's Thoroman, charged with thefts upon the mail,	75 00
Wm. A. McLane,	Costs in suit against Erastus Granger,	148 17
		10,668 47

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

	[B.] 1st *July to* 1st *October*, 1827.	
To cash paid Theodorus Bailey, -	For this sum paid by him for printing, blanks, and paper, - - - - -	$418 75
Do. - -	This sum paid by him for wrapping paper, -	90 00
Do. - -	This sum paid by him to Benj. J. Hays's services in pursuit of James Hall, - - -	50 00
Do. - -	This sum paid by him for twine, - -	37 46
Andrew Way, - -	Paper, - - - - -	2,529 50
Wm. Cooper, - -	Printing, &c., - - - -	454 70
H. Bradley, - -	100 maps of the United States, - -	600 00
Way and Gideon, - -	Blanks, - - - - -	148 00
R. Mills, - - -	As agent for making reports, &c., - - -	6 50
Camron, Morris, & Co., -	For advertising, - - - - -	194 00
H. H. Snow, - -	Reward for finding mail, - - - -	28 00
Isaac Tomkins, - -	For pursuing Joshua Hall into Canada, - -	49 42
Wm. Young, - -	Saddlery, - - - - -	22 58
Ritchie and Gooche, -	Advertising, - - - - -	33 25
R. Blackman, - -	Do. - - - - -	75 00
M. Woodruff, - -	Examining locations for post offices, - -	12 00
Andrew Way, - -	Paper, - - - - -	1,498 50
Theodorus Bailey, -	This sum paid by him for twine, - -	70 62
Do. - -	This sum paid by him for stamps, - -	74 14
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	231 45
Robert Mills, - -	As agent for the Department, - - -	6 50
Aaron Hill, - -	For advertising, - - - - -	23 33

Orlando Saltmarsh,	Pursuing Hall, charged with mail robbery,	50 79	
Wm. Young,	Portmanteaux,	35 70	
Charles Dean,	Twine,	27 00	
True and Green,	Printing,	1,305 28	
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	164 00	
Brice and Howard,	Taking depositions,	40 00	
C. Lyon,	Pair of saddlebags,	7 00	
W. Woodruff,	Advertising,	103 50	
Thorris's order,	Portmanteaux,	38 25	
Charles Dean,	Twine,	189 75	
L. H. Redfield,	Advertising,	30 00	
Wm. Young,	Repairing portmanteaux and bags,	75 00	
C. S. V. Jones,	Apprehending Charles Kutts for attempting mail robbery,	20 00	
W. J. Stone,	Stamps,	91 35	
J. Howard,	Advertising,	20 00	
M. T. Simpson,	Expenses on suit of Ward C. Butler against him, as agent, and examining mail routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, &c.,	430 62	
John Vawter,	Mail bags,	29 00	
John McRae,	Apprehending H. McKenney and Edward Skipper, mail robbers, in 1825,	248 60	
J. D. Murrell,	Prosecuting Seth Ward for stealing from the mail,	160 49	
		9,711 03	
	Deduct this sum to credit of bills of costs,	11 88	
			$9,699 15

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

	1st October, 1827, *to 1st January*, 1828.	
To cash paid Thomas Cooper, - -	For printing, - - - - - -	$403 90
Way and Gideon, - -	Do. - - - - - -	36 00
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	140 20
William Young, - -	Saddlery - - - - - -	23 25
Do. - - -	Portmanteaux, - - - - -	48 25
Sellers and Peanock, -	Do. - - - - - -	4,468 66
J. Turner, - - -	Advertising, - - - - -	35 00
W. J. Stone, - -	Furnishing stamps and seals, - - -	83 28
William Young, - -	Saddlery, - - - - - -	51 08
John Schell, - -	Apprehending and convicting Samuel Dillon for mail robbery in 1822 and 1823, - -	200 00
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	182 20
R. Imlay, - - -	Assisting in getting on the mail, December 27,	75 00
William Craig, - -	229 cotton bags, - - - - -	622 50
C. D. McLean, - -	Printing, - - - - - -	82 87
True and Green, - -	Paper and twines, - - - -	1,937 41
William J. Stone, - -	Blank stamps, - - - - -	160 00
William Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - - -	33 44
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - -	199 10
William Young, - -	Saddlery, - - - - - -	15 00
John R. Brown, - -	Taking depositions between Chamberlain, Drake, and McKansey, - - - -	50 00
—— Kizer, - -	Making sample of water-tight mail bags, -	5 00
Timothy R. Hawley, -	One pair mail bags, - - - -	7 00
Theodorus Bailey, - -	This sum paid by him for blanks, - -	609 43
Andrew Way, - -	Paper, - - - - - -	2,084 00

Theodorus Bailey,	Twine,	78 83
H. L. Barnum,	Measuring, laying out, and surveying roads	350 00
Andrew Way,	Paper,	697 00
M. T. Simpson,	Travelling expenses as agent, to Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg,	69 75
T. H. Clarke,	As agent for the Department,	12 00
Jacob Sides,	For mail guard,	116 81
John McRae,	Travelling expenses, (on business of the Department,)	98 06
Theodorus Bailey,	Paper and blanks, (as paid by him,)	706 90
R. Stanard,	His services as attorney,	740 00
D. Derickson,	Fees and costs in prosecuting J. McCurtny for opening letters in post office,	249 03
C. J. Ingersoll,	Bills of costs,	262 65
		14,933 54

1st January to 1st April, 1828.

Way and Gideon,	For printing copies of post office laws, instructions, and forms,	1,050 00
M. T. Simpson,	As post office agent,	36 31
Andrew Way,	Paper for Post Office Department,	2,185 00
Do.	Do.	1,762 00
Richard Bache,	For expenses to Boston, in 1826, after a depredation upon the mail,	380 00
Theodorus Bailey,	Wrapping paper,	135 00
Thaddeus Loomis,	Mail bags,	6 00

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid Theodorus Bailey,	For wrapping paper,	$112 50
William Young,	Repairing portmanteaux,	34 98
Peter Force,	Advertisements,	26 37
William Cooper, jr.	Printing bills, &c.,	449 40
Way and Gideon,	Printing,	97 00
W Harrison,	Post office seal,	10 00
James Wood,	Apprehending mail robber,	50 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	179 10
John Wise,	Repairing portmanteaux,	25 62
Simon Ide,	Printing,	1,236 44
William Young,	Saddling,	48 28
William Smith,	As special agent for the Department,	99 00
H. Tutweler,	For services as special agent,	63 87
William Young,	Saddlery,	31 50
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	148 60
Morgan, Fisher, & Co.,	Printing,	485 88
Thomas Sargent,	Map of New Jersey,	7 50
William Smith,	As special agent to the Department,	72 00
True and Green,	For printing, wrapping paper, &c.,	2,678 41
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	51 20
Beers, Booth, and St. John,	Expenses and printing,	85 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	197 40
J. Tomkins,	Services as agent,	49 50
W. J. Stone,	Stamps,	111 85
Solomon Van Rensselaer,	Services and expenditure examining into a fraud,	72 00
William Young,	Saddlery,	58 84
H. Bradley,	100 maps of the United States,	600 00
William Boggs,	Arresting D. H. Dyer on an escape from jail,	70 00

J. Webster,	Bill of costs,		14 19	
John Vowter,	Do.		28 62	
R. Stanard,	Do.		100 00	
G. Collings,	Do.		65 00	
John Simonds,	Do.	in suit against T. Rogers,	25 65	
John Vowter,	Do.	case of E. Fairchild,	30 91	
Ethan Shipley,	Do.	case of Charles Johnson,	67 52	
			13,038 44	
	Deduct for two post coaches purchased by Stockton and Stokes,	$900		
	Amount overpaid W. Young, Dec. 22, 1827,	10		
			910 00	
				$12,128 44
	1st April to 1st July, 1828.			
M. T. Simpson,	Agent, expenses on journey to Cincinnati,		28 00	
Theodorus Bailey,	For blanks and twine,		693 93	
Way and Gideon,	Printing,		445 00	
Do.	Do.		2,885 00	
William Burke,	As agent in regulating mails,		32.87	
Andrew Way,	For sundry bills for paper,		3,146 00	
Theodorus Bailey,	Wrapping paper,		117 00	
William Cooper, jr.,	Printing,		630 65	
Way and Gideon,	Do.		121 50	
Simon Ide,	Blanks, paper, &c.		1,408 53	
Henry Smith,	Plan of addition to General Post Office,		25 00	
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,		155 00	
Charles Dean,	Twine and bags,		23 50	

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid B. O. Tyler,	For map of Pennsylvania,	$6 00	
Ritchie and Gooch,	Advertising,	17 75	
Pleasants and Smith,	Do.	11 75	
Do.	Handbills,	2 00	
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	66 92	
Green and Jarvis,	Advertising proposals,	2 00	
J. D. Boteler,	Mail locks and keys,	107 10	
Way and Gideon,	Advertising,	600 00	
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	79 69	
Simon Ide,	Twine and wrapping paper,	323 31	
True and Green,	Furnishing blanks and twine,	706 04	
—— Hammond,	Printing,	135 75	
Do.	Twine,	61 16	
Sellers and Pennock,	Mail bags, portmanteaux, &c.	2,470 02	
William D. Waples,	Advertising for carrying mail,	2 20	
William Craig,	Mail bags,	544 20	
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	53 62	
William J. Stone,	Stamps,	55 21	
Theodorus Bailey,	Blanks and twine,	19 68	
Otho L. Williams,	Mail bags,	6 00	
J. Nicholson,	Bill of costs in suit *vs.* J. Chevereaux,	18 00	
Do.	Do. do. J. Converse,	13 83	
		15,019 21	
	Deduct amount received for fifty copies lists of post offices,	26 00	
			$14,993 21

[C.] 1st *July to* 1st *October*, 1828.

R. C. Stockton,	For two post coaches,	1,300 00
Peter Force,	Printing,	2,731 25
Andrew Way,	Sundry bills of paper,	2,232 50
John R. Bailey,	Blanks, wrapping paper, and twine,	99 93
Do.	Do. do.	493 90
Do.	do.	139 50
Andrew Way,	Sundry bills of paper,	1,522 50
William Smith,	As special agent for the Department,	25 00
William Cooper, jr.,	For printing,	823 00
William Young,	Mail bags,	50 62
Isaac Hill,	Advertising proposals,	93 00
John Prentiss,	Advertising,	48 00
Charles Dean,	Twine,	60 25
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	68 41
Pleasants and Smith,	Advertising,	13 31
Charles Dean,	Twine,	72 45
Snowden & Co.,	Advertising,	1,140 00
Simon Ide,	Blanks and wrapping paper,	1,392 47
Pleasants and Smith,	Advertising,	13 19
William Young,	Saddlery,	78 37
G. Burkhart,	Wrapping paper,	32 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	230 20
J. Howard,	Advertising,	20 00
True and Green,	Wrapping paper,	791 55
William Smith,	Prosecuting mail robber,	108 00
W. J. Stone,	Stamps,	107 85
Ritchie and Gooch,	Advertising,	$43 75
John R. Bailey,	Wrapping paper and twine,	594 06

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid C. D. McLean,	For advertising,	$40 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	173 90
Henry Bradley,	100 maps of the United States,	600 00
R. Tillotson,	Bills of costs in sundry cases,	1,166 75
T. Wetherspoon,	Do.	24 13
		16,329 84
	1st October, 1828, *to 1st January*, 1829.	
W. Young,	For saddlery,	76 51
Way and Gideon,	Printing,	54 00
W. Cooper, jr.,	Printing blanks, &c.	770 80
Sellers and Pennock,	Mail bags, portmanteaux, &c.	2,515 06
J. Monroe,	Advertising,	6 00
Simon Ide,	Blanks, paper, and twine,	1,454 04
Andrew Way,	Paper,	2,330 00
J. D. Davenport,	Advertising,	58 50
William Burke,	Newspaper subscription,	22 00
John Wise,	Portmanteaux,	31 56
H. Bradley,	100 maps of the United States,	600 00
L. Tucker,	Advertising,	102 00
J. B. Moore,	Do.	93 00
Lodge and Company,	Furnishing blanks, printing, &c.	198 50
G. Lockwood,	Services and expenses in prosecuting A. W. Howl for stealing from the mail,	180 00
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	60 90

W. J. Stone,	Stamps,	73 28
J. Kelborne,	Correcting list of post offices,	9 00
R. Morse,	Three days' service,	15 00
John Agg,	Services as agent,	50 00
William Craig,	Mail bags,	541 00
James B. Mower,	Advertising proposals,	75 00
Anderson and Irvin,	Attending examination of D. Dyer,	125 00
Alexander H. Wood,	As magistrate in above case,	12 00
D. Fuller,	Do	10 00
James H. Weekly,	Magistrate's fees in prosecuting Hubbard,	10 00
Theodorus Bailey,	Paper,	90 00
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,450 00
W. J. Stone,	Stamps,	64 21
J. D. Boteler,	Mail locks,	198 00
Peter Force,	Printing,	550 00
John H. Henderson,	Mail bags,	10 00
J. M. Preston,	Bills of costs,	35 41
E. J. Lee,	do in suit against Wheatley,	43
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	55 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	83 00
		12,009 20

1st January to 1st April, 1829.

Way and Gideon,	Printing,	25 50
M. T. Simpson,	As agent of the Department, expenses to Philadelphia, 1828,	12 50
William Young,	For portmanteaux,	44 04
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,341 00

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

	1st October, 1827, to 1st January, 1828.	
To cash paid Thomas Cooper, - -	For printing, - - - - - -	$403 90
Way and Gideon, - -	Do. - - - - - -	36 00
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - - -	140 20
William Young, - -	Saddlery - - - - - -	23 25
Do. - - -	Portmanteaux, - - - - -	48 25
Sellers and Peanock, -	Do. - - - - - -	4,468 66
J. Turner, - - -	Advertising, - - - - - -	35 00
W. J. Stone, - -	Furnishing stamps and seals, - - -	83 28
William Young, - -	Saddlery, - - - - - -	51 08
John Schell, - -	Apprehending and convicting Samuel Dillon for mail robbery in 1822 and 1823, - -	200 00
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - - -	182 20
R. Imlay, - - -	Assisting in getting on the mail, December 27,	75 00
William Craig, - -	229 cotton bags, - - - - -	622 50
C. D. McLean, - -	Printing, - - - - - -	82 87
True and Green, - -	Paper and twines, - - - - -	1,937 41
William J. Stone, - -	Blank stamps, - - - - -	160 00
William Young, - -	Portmanteaux, - - - - -	33 44
J. D. Boteler, - -	Locks and keys, - - - - -	199 10
William Young, - -	Saddlery, - - - - - -	15 90
John R. Brown, - -	Taking depositions between Chamberlain, Drake, and McKansey, - - - - -	50 00
—— Kizer, - -	Making sample of water-tight mail bags, -	5 00
Timothy R. Hawley, -	One pair mail bags, - - - - -	7 00
Theodorus Bailey, - -	This sum paid by him for blanks, - -	609 43
Andrew Way, - -	Paper, - - - - - -	2,084 00

Andrew Way,	Paper,	697 00
M. T. Simpson,	Travelling expenses as agent, to Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg,	69 75
T. H. Clarke,	As agent for the Department,	12 00
Jacob Sides,	For mail guard,	116 81
John McRae,	Travelling expenses, (on business of the Department,)	98 06
Theodorus Bailey,	Paper and blanks, (as paid by him,)	706 90
R. Stanard,	His services as attorney,	740 00
D. Derickson,	Fees and costs in prosecuting J. McCurtny for opening letters in post office,	249 03
C. J. Ingersoll,	Bills of costs,	262 65
		14,933 54

1st January to 1st April, 1828.

Way and Gideon,	For printing copies of post office laws, instructions, and forms,	1,050 00
M. T. Simpson,	As post office agent,	36 31
Andrew Way,	Paper for Post Office Department,	2,185 00
Do.	Do.	1,762 00
Richard Bache,	For expenses to Boston, in 1826, after a depredation upon the mail,	380 00
Theodorus Bailey,	Wrapping paper,	135 00
Thaddeus Loomis,	Mail bags,	6 00

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid B. O. Tyler,	For map of Pennsylvania,	$6 00	
Ritchie and Gooch,	Advertising,	17 75	
Pleasants and Smith,	Do.	11 75	
Do.	Handbills,	2 00	
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	66 92	
Green and Jarvis,	Advertising proposals,	2 00	
J. D. Boteler,	Mail locks and keys,	107 10	
Way and Gideon,	Advertising,	600 00	
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	79 69	
Simon Ide,	Twine and wrapping paper,	323 31	
True and Green,	Furnishing blanks and twine,	706 04	
—— Hammond,	Printing,	135 75	
Do.	Twine,	61 16	
Sellers and Pennock,	Mail bags, portmanteaux, &c.	2,470 02	
William D. Waples,	Advertising for carrying mail,	2 20	
William Craig,	Mail bags,	544 20	
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	53 62	
William J. Stone,	Stamps,	55 21	
Theodorus Bailey,	Blanks and twine,	19 68	
Otho L. Williams,	Mail bags,	6 00	
J. Nicholson,	Bill of costs in suit *vs.* J. Chevereaux,	18 00	
Do.	Do. do. J. Converse,	18 83	
		15,019 21	
	Deduct amount received for fifty copies lists of post offices,	26 00	
			$14,993 21

[D.] 1st July to 1st October, 1829.

E. De Krafft,	Ruled paper,	85 00
R. Blodget,	Her dower on General Post Office building,	83 33
William Young,	Saddlery,	14 00
E. T. Bridge,	As agent to the Department,	40 00
J. Goodbar,	For two mail bags,	8 00
William Young,	Saddlery,	21 00
A. L. Mills,	As agent to the Department,	60 00
William Craig,	For mail bags,	632 10
S. Ide,	Blanks,	865 09
William Harvey,	As agent of the Department,	33 00
R. Burch,	As agent of the Department,	33 00
F. S. Myer,	For printing,	297 50
J. D. Boteler,	Locks,	153 70
D. Green,	Blanks,	160 75
A. B. Waller,	Wrapping paper,	100 50
Charles Bell,	Agent to the Department,	33 00
R. Burch,	Do. do. do.	33 00
William Harvey,	Do. do. do.	33 00
William Young,	For saddlery,	6 75
E. De Krafft,	Books, ruling, &c.	1,280 00
J. Howard,	Printing,	25 00
Do.	Mail bags,	23 50
George Buchearst,	Wrapping paper, printing,	40 00
True and Green,	Printing,	1,114 03
Simon Ide,	Printing,	293 33
John D. Boteler,	Locks,	131 00

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid C. D. McLean,	For advertising,	$40 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	173 90
Henry Bradley,	100 maps of the United States,	600 00
R. Tillotson,	Bills of costs in sundry cases,	1,166 75
T. Wetherspoon,	Do.	24 13
		16,329 84
	1st October, 1828, *to 1st January*, 1829.	
W. Young,	For saddlery,	76 51
Way and Gideon,	Printing,	54 00
W. Cooper, jr.,	Printing blanks, &c.	770 80
Sellers and Pennock,	Mail bags, portmanteaux, &c.	2,515 06
J. Monroe,	Advertising,	6 00
Simon Ide,	Blanks, paper, and twine,	1,454 04
Andrew Way,	Paper,	2,330 00
J. D. Davenport,	Advertising,	58 50
William Burke,	Newspaper subscription,	22 00
John Wise,	Portmanteaux,	31 56
H. Bradley,	100 maps of the United States,	600 00
L. Tucker,	Advertising,	102 00
J. B. Moore,	Do.	93 00
Lodge and Company,	Furnishing blanks, printing, &c.	198 50
G. Lockwood,	Services and expenses in prosecuting A. W. Howl for stealing from the mail,	180 00
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	60 90

J. Kelborne,	Correcting list of post offices,	9 00
R. Morse,	Three days' service,	15 00
John Agg,	Services as agent,	50 00
William Craig,	Mail bags,	541 00
James B. Mower,	Advertising proposals,	75 00
Anderson and Irvin,	Attending examination of D. Dyer,	125 00
Alexander H. Wood,	As magistrate in above case,	12 00
D. Fuller,	Do	10 00
James H. Weekly,	Magistrate's fees in prosecuting Hubbard,	10 00
Theodorus Bailey,	Paper,	90 00
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,450 00
W. J. Stone,	Stamps,	64 21
J. D. Boteler,	Mail locks,	198 00
Peter Force,	Printing,	550 00
John H. Henderson,	Mail bags,	10 00
J. M. Preston,	Bills of costs,	35 41
E. J. Lee,	do in suit against Wheatley,	43
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	55 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	83 00
		12,009 20.

1st January to 1st April, 1829.

Way and Gideon,	Printing,	25 50
M. T. Simpson,	As agent of the Department, expenses to Philadelphia, 1828,	12 50
William Young,	For portmanteaux,	44 04
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,341 00

STATEMENT A, No. 2.—Continued.

To cash paid William Cooper,	For printing blanks, &c.	$802 40
Gales and Seaton,	Printing, &c.	2,660 50
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	174 15
D. Marvin,	Map of New York,	7 00
Simeon Ide,	Blanks, wrapping paper, &c.	1,449 11
William Craig,	Mail bags,	662 80
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	50 55
E. T. Bridge,	Examining charges *vs.* P. M., Bangor,	78 75
Peter Force,	Printing,	3,127 50
Gales and Seaton,	Do.	524 62
William J. Stone,	Stamps,	54 00
Andrew Way,	Furnishing paper,	1,455 00
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	63 74
Do.	Repairing mail bags,	71 99
—— McYoung,	Fees of deputy sheriff, in prosecuting David Dyer in Alabama,	22 00
M. T. Simpson,	As agent, travelling expenses,	27 00
J. D. Boteler,	For locks and keys,	102 00
Do.	Expenses in bearing President's message in 1829,	12 00
Lodge and Company,	Printing blanks,	50 87
B. B. Clark,	As agent in special journey,	5 40
J. Nightingale,	For ruling blanks, &c.	330 00
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,187 50
Samuel L. Governeur,	Paper, twine, and blanks,	733 62
Charles Dean,	Twine,	42 50
J. H. Bradley,	[illegible]	[illegible]

C. J. Ingersoll,	Bill of costs,	[illegible]
J. Sutherland,	Do. do.	6 77
William Murphy,	Fee in prosecuting mail robber,	20 00
		17,653 67

1st April to 1st July, 1829.

Way and Gideon,	Printing,	319 50
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,500 00
Thomas Scott,	Services as agent,	20 00
John West,	Inspecting postmasters, mail contractors, and carriers,	300 00
S. L. Governeur,	Blanks, wrapping paper, and twine,	1,390 87
Andrew Way,	Paper,	1,587 50
Do.	Do.	1,393 25
Do.	Do.	4,889 50
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	69 25
Way and Gideon,	Printing,	30 00
W. Cooper, jr.	Do.	562 70
F. S. Myer,	Do.	209 00
S. Ide,	Printing, paper, twine, &c.	1,073 48
Gales and Seaton,	Do.	6 00
Bartow and Company,	Paper,	112 00
S. Ide,	Wrapping paper and twine,	611 16
Sellers and Pennock,	Portmanteaux,	3,219 20
D. Green,	Printing and paper,	296 00
W. R. Abbot,	Advertising,	2 00
J. D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	109 30
William Young,	Portmanteaux,	64 50

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid J. Nightingale,	For ruling blanks,	$302 25
M. T. Simpson,	As agent,	23 90
Lodge and Company,	For blanks,	96 00
John Wise,	Repairing portmanteaux,	57 25
D. Green,	Printing,	102 25
William Young,	Saddlery,	42 54
J D. Boteler,	Locks and keys,	132 30
William J. Stone,	Stamps and seals,	64 00
William Young,	Saddlery,	31 50
J. Tompkins,	Attorney's fees, and apprehending mail robber,	35 00
True and Green,	Blanks, wrapping paper, and twine,	314 33
D. Green,	Printing,	110 75
A. Bradley,	Maps,	600 00
F. S. Myer,	Printing,	141 25
William Young,	Saddlery,	31 50
J. D. Boteler,	Mail locks,	153 70
D. Green,	Blanks,	118 33
John Duer,	Bills of costs,	133 06
George Blake,	Costs of suits,	194 39
L. A. C. Elmer,	Bill of costs,	115 81
J. W. Denny,	Attending suit *vs.* J. Jackson,	10 00
John Simmonds,	Bill of costs,	39 25
		20,614 57
	Deduct, by Mahlon Roach, late postmaster, Hillsborough, Virginia,	39 83
		20,574 74

E. De Krafft,	Ruled paper,	85 00
R. Blodget,	Her dower on General Post Office building,	83 33
William Young,	Saddlery,	14 00
E. T. Bridge,	As agent to the Department,	40 00
J. Goodbar,	For two mail bags,	8 00
William Young,	Saddlery,	21 00
A. L. Mills,	As agent to the Department,	60 00
William Craig,	For mail bags,	632 10
S. Ide,	Blanks,	865 09
William Harvey,	As agent of the Department,	33 00
R. Burch,	As agent of the Department,	33 00
F. S. Myer,	For printing,	297 50
J. D. Boteler,	Locks,	153 70
D. Green,	Blanks,	160 75
A. B. Waller,	Wrapping paper,	100 50
Charles Bell,	Agent to the Department,	33 00
R. Burch,	Do. do. do.	33 00
William Harvey,	Do. do. do.	33 00
William Young,	For saddlery,	6 75
E. De Krafft,	Books, ruling, &c.	1,280 00
J. Howard,	Printing,	25 00
Do.	Mail bags,	23 50
George Buchearst,	Wrapping paper, printing,	40 00
True and Green,	Printing,	1,114 03
Simon Ide,	Printing,	293 33
John D. Boteler,	Locks,	131 00

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid C. J. Ingersoll, - -	For fees, expenses, &c., in trial of Butler *vs.* M. T. Simpson, agent General Post Office, -	$203 02
J. M. Goodenow, - -	Services in prosecuting Wm. Howe, - -	50 00
S. A. Hopkins, - -	Bills of cost, - - - - - -	104 83
J. Havens, - -	Do. - - - - - -	7 01
Warren Crow, - -	Do. - - - - - -	152 93
Charles Mullan, - -	Do. - - - - - -	15 20
J. G. Harrison, - -	Do. - - - - - -	38 00
S. A. Bower, - -	Do. - - - - - -	37 50
		12,547 26
	1st January to 1st April, 1830.	
F. S. Myer, - -	Printing, - - - - - -	40 50
W. H. Swift, - -	Services as topographical engineer, - -	208 00
E. De Krafft, - -	Printing, &c., - - - - -	253 75
Charles Bell, - -	Services as agent, - - - - -	34 00
R. Burch, - - -	Do. - - - - - -	34 00
Wm. Harvey, - -	Do. - - - - - -	34 00
John Davis, - -	Do. - - - - - -	34 00
Adam Whann, - -	Expenses in recovering lost mail, - -	50 00
B. Chambers, - -	Engraving 20 stamps, - - -	126 00
James Tate, - -	As agent, - - - - - -	40 33

Andrew Way,	For paper,	680 00	
Chester Bailey,	As agent for the Department,	432 37	
M. T. Simpson,	Do. do.	35 00	
Shadrack Penn, jr.,	For printing and blanks (several accounts)	10,910 44	
Duff Green,	For printing	91 50	
S. L. Governeur,	Postmaster, New York,	2,159 42	
Shadrack Penn, jr.,	For printing, &c.	627 50	
D. Green,	Do.	2,123 50	
Shadrack Penn, jr.,	Do.	203 00	
John Sargeant,	Book binding,	126 75	
		$36,679 12	
	Deduct by Shadrack Penn, jr., for paper purchased by him on account of the Department and applied to his own use,	72 00	
			$36,607 12

STATEMENT A, No. 2—Continued.

To cash paid F. S. Myer,	For printing,	$19 50
Peter Force,	Do.	3 75
Charles Dean,	Twine,	10 00
J. A. M. Duncanson,	Printing,	200 00
Wm. Greer,	Do.	16 00
J. H. Ingham,	Account of John Hank,	649 72
J. D. Boteler,	For mail locks and keys,	187 00
True and Green,	Blanks, wrapping paper, &c.,	750 55
Wm. H. Swift,	Topographical engineer,	92 00
D. Green,	Printing,	107 00
R. G. Lanphier,	Stamps,	15 00
D. Green,	Printing,	66 00
B. Chambers,	Stamps,	36 00
Wm. Smith,	Examining mail route with a view of discovering an alleged robbery,	25 00
John W. Livingston,	Bills of costs,	29 44
John Havens,	Amount paid district attorney,	31 72
B. Allen,	Bills of costs,	6 74
E. J. Roberts,	Do.	80 38
Julius Guiteau,	Additional allowance made for pursuing mail robbers, Otis, Firman, Putnam, and Cox,	550 00
Alexander G. Morgan,	Services as general agent of the Department,	828 25
Andrew Way,	For paper,	[illegible]
Michael T. Simpson,	As agent for the Department,	87 00
Andrew Way,	For paper,	950 00

Duff Green,	[illegible]		
S. L. Governeur,	Postmaster, New York,	2,159 42	
Shadrack Penn, jr.,	For printing, &c.	627 50	
D. Green,	Do.	2,123 50	
Shadrack Penn, jr.,	Do.	203 00	
John Sargeant,	Book binding,	126 75	
		$36,679 12	
	Deduct by Shadrack Penn, jr., for paper purchased by him on account of the Department and applied to his own use,	72 00	
			$36,607 12

The bookkeepers also keep leger (N) of balances due from late postmasters and contractors, and have charge of the cash-book kept by the assistant's bank clerk.

[Total postmasters' accounts 8517; of contractors' accounts 1299: making, with current settlements of leger N, an aggregate of more than 10,000 accounts, in 30 books balanced quarterly.]

Solicitor's Office.

Joseph W. Hand—*Solicitor:* to whom is assigned the final settlement, closing of all accounts, the collection of balances, the commencement of suits, and the correspondence with the United States' district attorneys and others, in relation thereto; also, the correspondence concerning the accounts of postmasters. [Sal. $1400.]

John Geo. Whitwell—Assists the solicitor in transmitting the proper statements of late and present postmasters' accounts, and in the correspondence connected therewith. [Sal. $800.]

David Koones—Prepares statements of the accounts of present postmasters and contractors. [Sal. $1000.]

*William H. Dundas—Prepares statements of the accounts of late postmasters and late contractors. [Sal. $800.]

*Richard Emmons—Copies accounts of late and present postmasters and contractors. [Sal. $800.]

Pay Office.

John Suter—*Principal Pay Clerk:* examines the accounts of contractors for the transportation of the mail, ascertains their dues, and drafts in their favor on the postmasters belonging to their routes, keeps pay books of the pay due, of the sums drawn from the post offices by the drafts and checks transmitted, and furnishes certificates to the amount of the sums for which checks are required to meet all payments for transportation. He is also *agent for the payment of salaries* of the pay clerks, and others, of the Department proper. [Sal. $1400.]

William Deming—*N. and E. Section.* [Sal. $1000.]
Fr. G. Blackford—*Middle Section.* [Sal. $800.]
*James Coolidge—*S. and W. Section.* [Sal. do.]
} The division of [illegible] in these sections is the same as that of the bookkeepers.

These pay clerks fill up all drafts on postmasters, (upwards of 25,000 number per annum.) and transmit them to the contractors.

*John Marron—Prepares statements of contractors' accounts, and of present postmasters, for the solicitor. [Sal. $800.]

Examiners' Office.

William G. Eliot—*Chief Examiner:* who is charged with the [illegible] and examining of all postmasters' accounts, the correspondence connected therewith, receiving and depositing in bank such remittances as are specially authorized, returning what is not receivable, and with notifying and reporting delinquents. [Sal. $1200.]

Josiah F. Caldwell—Examines, compares, corrects, and notes the balances of letters on hand. [Sal. $1000.]

Joseph Haskell—*Examiner* for Pennsylvania and S. Carolina. [Sal. [illegible]]

Presley Simpson—*Examiner* for part of New York. [Sal. do.]

Sherrill—*Examiner* for part of New York. [Sal. $800.]
French—*Examiner* for N. Jersey, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas Territory, Tennessee, and Missouri. [Sal. $800.]
G. Johnson—*Examiner* for Virginia, North Carolina, and Illinois.
Waggoman—*Examiner* for Maryland, Ohio, and District of Co- [Sal. do.]
Doughty—*Examiner* for Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Canada mails. [Sal. do.]
G. Eliot, jr.—Assists the chief examiner. [Sal. $600.]
Scott—*Examiner* for N. Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan Territory. [Sal. $600.]

Registers' Office.

Saunders—*Chief Register*, prepares all the accounts of the Depart- the Treasury, with their vouchers, with a general quarterly account corresponds for deficient vouchers, and does the correspondence in ters' business, notifying the errors of all postmasters' accounts, and questions relating to them. [Sal. $1100.]
McLeod—*Register*, south and west section. [Sal. $1200.]
Arbuckle—*Register*, north and east section. [Sal. $1000.]
C. Ellison—*Register*, middle section. [Sal. do.]
register the accounts current of all postmasters, designating the dif- items of charge in each particular account; re-examine, and note the book of errors.
Fitzhugh—Makes abstracts of the registers' books of postmasters' and files the quarterly accounts of all postmasters. [Sal. do.]
Lescomb—Collects, compares, numbers, and files contract- and other vouchers; arranges abstracts, and prepares calls for vouchers. [Sal. do.]
Penny—Makes abstracts of the transportation accounts, and ar- vouchers of these for the Treasury. [Sal. $800.]
Fitzhugh—Assists in abstracting registers' books. [Sal. $600.]

Attached to the First Division.

Tastet—Keeps the Assistant's bank leger, the cash book, and of "Depositing Post Offices," and makes monthly and quarterly the cash received, disbursed, and in deposite. [Sal. $1100.]
D. Hanson—Assists in the correspondence of the Assistant, re- of this division, and of the Postmaster General. [Sal. $1000.]
aylor—*Register of Letters:* endorses, registers, numbers, and received in this and the third division, and records letters. [Sal.

SECOND DIVISION.

R. Hobbie—*Assistant Postmaster General:* to whom is assigned, Postmaster General, the charge of the duties appertaining to the and regulation of post offices; the appointment, supervision, of postmasters; and the security of remittances by mail; re-

quiring a supervision of the offices of this division, and especially of the office of appointments; the direction of its duties and correspondence; the examination of mail routes, in order to determine the location of new [illegible] and the reporting of cases of applications and complaints for the decision of the Postmaster General.

Office of Appointments.

Andrew M. D. Jackson—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of New York and Pennsylvania. [Sal. $1100.]

Samuel Gwin—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territories of Florida and Arkansas. [Sal. $1000.]

John T. Temple—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Michigan. [Sal. $1000.]

*Estwick Evans—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey. [Sal. $800.]

Their duties consist in the examination and endorsement of [illegible] letters and reports; obtaining and noting information from the bookkeeper of the office of mail contracts; filing papers in appropriate parcels and cases; [illegible] fying charges against postmasters and assistants, and complaints of the [illegible] of offices; writing references of cases; and for statements of distances, [illegible] and other topographical information; and otherwise assisting in the correspondence of this office. They also prepare abstracts of cases; [illegible] attest commissions, and enter the changes, discontinuances, and appointments in the bond book, with the penalties of the bonds; inspect all bonds after execution, and return them for correction when required.

*Charles S. Williams—Prepares the letters of appointment, of discontinuance, and bonds, with the oaths, and blanks for new offices, for transmission; writes notices of appointment, change, and discontinuance, enters [illegible] and the statements of distances, in the appointment book, and posts them into the register of postmasters; enters all changes in post offices in the [illegible] betical book of changes, and in the State book of changes; prepares [illegible] missions, and furnishes the office of mail contracts with a statement of newly established offices requiring a change of route, private offices, and offices discontinued. [Sal. $800.]

*Edmund Burke—Records and transmits the letters from the office of appointments, and occasionally aids the preceding clerk. [Sal. $600.]

Joseph Borrows—*Messenger:* His duty is to put up all packets of [illegible] for postmasters, keys, locks, stamps, tables of post offices, laws, and [illegible] tions to be franked; to keep an account thereof; to superscribe all [illegible] to be sent to old offices; and to seal all commissions. [Sal. $400.]

Dead Letter Office.

Michael T. Simpson—*Superintendent:* His duty is to examine dead letters containing articles of value; to enter, number, and transmit each, with contents, to the writer or owner, in a letter to the postmaster nearest his residence, with receipts to be executed; and if a dead letter is returned, to [illegible] it, &c. In cases of enclosures that are not money, he numbers the [illegible]

ıtents; enters, endorses, and files them, if law papers, in the order of if others, alphabetically. It is his duty, also, to make searches; to applications for enclosures; to correspond with postmasters on the of dead letters sent to them for delivery; and to report special fail- lso, to complete the unfinished business of filing and arranging the ers. The moneys remaining on hand are periodically deposited in ubject to the future claims of the owners thereof. [Sal. $1200.]

hias Ross, [Sal. $1000.] } Assist the Superintendent in the
y M'Lean Blair, [Sal. $600.] } preceding duties.

(Mem. Near 500,000 dead letters were returned during the last year.)

Office of Instruction and of Mail Depredations.

Loughborough—Corresponds with postmasters, in relation to their rights and duties under the law and the standing instructions, and ıicates the decisions of the Postmaster General on such questions; di- der his orders prosecutions for violations and mail robberies; attends ses of mail losses and depredations, and of lost letters. Connected s duty is that of corresponding with agents of the Department, out their instructions, receiving their reports, and reporting charges ırmation to the Assistant Postmaster General.

THIRD DIVISION.

liah B. Brown—*Chief Clerk:* is charged with the duties of this di- and especially as *Superintendent* of the "Office of Mail Contracts."

Office of Mail Contracts.

ıusiness done in this branch is the regulating and adjusting mail routes r connexions; the times of arrival and departure of mails; the fre- of their trips; and conduct of contractors and carriers: arranging, g, and advertising mail routes: recording and comparing, at the ap- times, proposals for contracts, with the testimonials of the persons ıg; completing the contracts; procuring and supplying mail port- x, bags, and locks; arranging distributing post offices, and the dis- ı to be made at each; keeping a route-book of all the mail routes, ces thereon, and their relative positions and distances; and conduct- correspondence in relation to the above duties. The division of du- ng the clerks is as follows:

r Nelson—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of Maine, New ire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New [Sal. $1100.]

;e L. Douglass—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of Virginia, nd South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Territory, Alabama, Mississip- siana, and Tennessee. [Sal. $1000.]

;e Breathitt—*Corresponding Clerk:* for the States of New Jersey, vania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Ohio, n Territory, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas Territory. 000.]

Their duties consist in the examination of petitions, letters, and reports; endorsing on the back of each, for the inspection and decision of the Postmaster General, their respective contents; filing papers in their proper cases; examining the claims of contractors for special and additional services; noting the alterations on contracts; requiring contractors to supply newly established offices, and notifying changes in routes; furnishing, at stated periods, the "superintendent," for the examination of the Postmaster General, with memoranda showing the amount of additional allowances, stating to whom and on what contracts such allowances have been made; and in doing that part of the correspondence, &c. which relates to the States annexed to their names.

Thomas B. Addison—Keeps the proposal books; files proposals, and oaths of mail carriers; fills contracts and bonds for execution; and has them in general charge; prepares them for the Treasury, and statements of them for Congress. [Sal. $1000.]

Walter D. Addison—Records and prepares for transmission all letters relating to the business of this division. [Sal. $1000.]

*John J. Lehmanowsky—Collects the names and location of the post offices on each mail route in the Union; ascertains their distances from each other, and arranges them on the route book. [Sal. $800.]

Office of Chief Clerk.

Under the direction of the chief clerk, the following clerks are employed:

Edmund F. Brown—Endorses and registers, after being audited, all accounts of the Department, except for transportation; registers all checks for moneys; keeps the chief clerk's moneyed transactions; examines and answers such miscellaneous letters as are committed to him by the chief clerk. [Sal. $800.]

——— Prepares statements for Congress and for the different Departments of the Executive; and assists the chief clerk in miscellaneous duties.

* Extra and temporary clerks, who are necessarily employed to discharge the duties annexed to their names, until further provision is made by law.

NOTE.--The division of States which obtains with the bookkeepers, and generally governs in the division of duties in this Department, is as follows:

North and East Section: (1) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and (2) New York.

Middle Section: (1) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, (2) Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan Territory.

South and West Section: (1) Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Territory, (2) Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas Territory, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

STATEMENT of Postmasters who have become defaulters to the Government since April 6th, 1829, with the date of the defalcation, and the balance due from each.

POSTMASTERS.	Office.	State.	Defalcation.	Date.	Steps taken to collect.
John Fitzgerald - - -	Pensacola - -	Fl. Ter.	1,171 68	May 6, 1830	Sued 28th July, 1830.
Charles C. Mills - - -	Tarver's Mills -	Ga.	140 37	Oct. 1, 1829	" 28th July, "
John Fisher - - -	Bear Gap - -	Penn.	54 78	Oct. 1, 1829	" 13th Aug. "
Samuel McKenzie - -	Philadelphia -	Ten.	44 16	Oct. 1, 1829	" 13th Aug. "
B. Robinson - - -	Cahaba - -	Ala.	229 20	July 1, 1829	" 14th Aug. "
Abner Pitts - - -	Cahaba - -	Ala.	178 70	Jan. 1, 1830	" 14th Aug. "
Josiah Ramsay - - -	Jefferson City -	Mo.	377 58	Oct. 27, 1829	" 27th Aug. "
James W. Combs - -	Pulaski - -	Ten.	325 76	Sept. 20, 1829	" 27th Aug. "
Moody Chase - - -	Dyer C. H. - -	Ten.	135 89	Jan. 1, 1830	" 2d Nov. "
Squire Streeter - - -	St. Augustine -	Fl. Ter.	915 03	July 28, 1830	" 2d Nov. "
James H. Collins - - -	Vernon - -	N. Y.	230 84	July 1, 1829	" 2d Dec. "
Anson K. Parsons - -	Enfield - -	Ct.	146 60	July 1, 1829	" 2d Dec. "
Lemuel Ford - - -	Charleston - -	In.	135 07	Jan. 1, 1830	" 7th Feb. 1831.
Joseph C. Holmes - -	Claverack - -	N. Y.	109 90	May 16, 1829	" 8th Feb. "
Shepard Kollock - - -	Elizabethtown -	N. J.	286 61	April 29, 1829	" 8th Feb. "
John E. Kreider - - -	Kreidersville -	Pa.	92 68	Aug. 22, 1829	" 8th Feb. "
David L. McKee - - -	Lancaster - -	Ky.	213 11	May 27, 1829	" 8th Feb. "
Amasa Hitchcock, jr. - -	Cheshire - -	Ct.	993 78	Oct. 1, 1830	" 11th Dec. 1830.

In the above cases suits have been instituted in the district courts of the United States on the bond and account of each postmaster.

There are other cases of defalcations by postmasters, who, in many of the instances, have been removed, or who have resigned subsequently to their defaults, but which have been secured or settled without suit. These cases are various in degrees, both as to time and amount of defalcation, but are not entered on any particular statement or book in the manner of cases in which suits are instituted. Want of time prevents a recapitulation of this class of defalcations, as the statements are spread through the files and books of the Department; and in many of these cases there would be an inherent difficulty in completing the list. In some instances, probably to avoid suits, the payments have been made at so early a period after the defalcation occurred, that it might be a questionable point to determine that such persons should be reported as defaulters at this time, the default being so temporary. In all cases of default prior to the 1st July, 1830, suits have been instituted against such as gave no just ground of hope for an amicable settlement; and in other cases, transcripts of their accounts have been made from the books of the Department, and transmitted for collection. In many cases drafts have been made on the defaulting postmasters or their sureties, and in others they have been directly called upon for payment through the agency of other postmasters. With respect to those cases which have appeared since the first of July, 1830, they have not been generally acted upon, this branch of business being nearly three months in arrears, from the circumstance that the force regularly employed upon it has been necessarily engaged in the preparation of reports in obedience to the calls of the Senate.

N, No. 6.

A LIST of Contracts, made in October, 1829, for the western section of the United States, agreeably to proposals advertised, on which the lowest bids were not accepted, with the reasons assigned therefor in each particular case.

Route No.		Amount per annum.
	IN INDIANA.	
3	Vernon to Paoli, once a week, 48 miles. Accepted to Major Ringo, at - - - - James Dugan bid $168 per annum. Dugan bid for 31 routes, and his recommendation was not sufficient to justify the belief that he would be competent to the undertaking. The bid of Ringo was, therefore, preferred.	$175 00

LIST—Continued.

Route No		Amount per annum.
5	Charleston to New Providence, once a week, 17 miles.	
	Accepted to Major Ringo - - - -	$50 00
	William Gibson bid $39 per annum.	
	Gibson's bid was much lower than any person could afford to perform the service for, and there was no assurance given to the Department of his ability to perform. His bid was therefore rejected.	
8	Lawrenceburg, by Georgetown, &c., to Lawrenceburg, once a week, equal to 31 miles.	
	Accepted to Luther Hinman - - - -	104 00
	Wyeth and St. John bid $100 per annum.	
	Hinman was the former contractor, approved, and therefore preferred.	
9	Madison to Versailles, once a week, 25 miles.	
	Accepted to Major Ringo - - - -	75 00
	Frederick Green bid $70 per annum.	
	Green was not recommended; therefore his bid was rejected.	
10	Brownstown to Terre Haute, once a week, 134 miles.	
	Accepted to Alfred J. Athan - - - -	398 00
	Joseph A. Wright bid $334 per annum.	
	Wright was not sufficiently known nor recommended; therefore his bid was rejected.	
26	Dickson's Mills to Montezuma, once a week.	
	Accepted to Eli Newling, at - - - -	100 00
	Washington Walls bid $98 per annum.	
	Newling was the former contractor, and approved. The preference was therefore given to him.	
40	Eugene or Covington to Fort Wayne, once in two weeks.	
	Accepted to George Smith - - - -	350 00
	Thomas W. Mansfield bid $338 per annum.	
	Smith was the former contractor; Mansfield unknown. The preference, therefore, was given to Smith.	
49	Versailles to Brownstown, once a week, 50 miles.	
	Accepted to John Boner - - - -	149 00
	D. R. Midcap bid $140.	
	Boner was much more satisfactorily recommended than Midcap. It was therefore deemed most safe to give him the preference.	
	ILLINOIS.	
60	Maysville to St. Louis, 130 miles, twice a week on part, and once on part, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to Mills & Wetzell - - - -	995 00
	E. B. Clemson bid $990 per annum.	

LIST—Continued.

Route No.		Amou per an
	Mills was the former contractor, and approved; his horses and stages were already on the route; therefore the preference was given to him.	
72	Vandalia to Carmi, once a week.	
	Accepted to John Enochs - - - -	34(
	Robert Blackwell bid $200 per annum.	
	Blackwell was unknown, and not recommended. His bid was therefore rejected.	
76	Peoria to Galena, once a week, 130 miles, in stages.	
	Accepted to John D. Winters - - - -	800
	Pinney Adams bid $600 per annum.	
	Adams proposed to carry on horseback; Winters proposed to carry it in stages. His bid was therefore accepted.	
	IN MISSOURI.	
87	Perryville to Gasconade C. H., once a week, 150 miles.	
	Accepted to Edward M. Holden - - -	672
	Hugh Barclay bid $600 per annum.	
	Barclay was not sufficiently known, nor recommended. His bid was therefore rejected.	
95	Fredericktown to Jackson, once a week, 50 miles.	
	Accepted to Wm. Dillard and R. L. Cobb - -	195
	Spiva & Porter bid $160 per annum.	
	The recommendation of Spiva & Porter was not satisfactory; therefore their bid was rejected.	
	IN TENNESSEE.	
97	Blountsville to Knoxville, thrice a week, 100 miles.	
	Accepted to Rufus Stanley - - - -	4,950
	Larkin Maxwell bid $3,000 per annum.	
	Maxwell was not satisfactorily recommended; his bid was therefore rejected.	
116	Ashville, N. C., to Cheek's Cross Roads, once a week, 80 miles.	
	Accepted to Samuel Newland - - - -	780 0
	Ambrose Slater bid $400 per annum.	
	Slater's proposal was to carry on horseback; Newland in stages. His proposal was therefore accepted.	
119	Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, once a week, 82 miles.	
	Accepted to John Hill - - - - -	295 0
	Hugh Barton bid $288 per annum.	
	Hill was the former contractor, approved. The preference therefore was given to him.	

LIST—Continued.

	Amount per annum.
ville to Tazewell C. H., once a week, 40 miles.	
cepted to John Hill - - - - -	180 00
n. McBee bid $175 per annum.	
was the former contractor, approved. The prefer-	
e was therefore given to him.	
age to Monroe, once a week, 61 miles.	
cepted to J. Murphy - - - -	215 00
Hinds bid $199 per annum.	
was not sufficiently known nor recommended. His	
was therefore rejected.	
gton to Warehouse, Mi., once a week.	
cepted to John H. Collins - - - -	85 00
Wilcox bid $80 per annum.	
s, the former contractor, approved. The preference	
refore was given to him.	
ibia to Jackson, once a week, 140 miles.	
cepted to Stokes & Springer - - -	554 00
es Jeffreys bid $549 50 per annum.	
ys was not recommended; his bid was therefore re-	
ted.	
IN ALABAMA.	
Mitchell to Montgomery, thrice a week, 90 miles.	
cepted to William Walker - - - -	4,230 00
lter B. Lucas bid $2,900 per annum.	
er proposed to run post coaches, and so to increase	
expedition as to gain one day in this, and the route	
necting this with Mobile, which would connect the	
w Orleans mail with the Atlantic cities one day quick-	
It was therefore accepted as the most eligible bid.	
ly to Mobile Point, once in two weeks, 60 miles.	
cepted to Patrick Byrne - - - -	357 00
es W. Johnson bid $310 per annum.	
on had been a very inefficient contractor. His pro-	
l was therefore rejected.	
orne to Washington C. H., 50 miles, once a week;	
n Clairborne to Coffeeville, once a week.	
cepted to A. B. Cummings - - - -	848 00
R. Moore bid $800 per annum.	
ings was the former contractor, approved; Moore	
not sufficiently known. The preference was there-	
given to Cummings.	
Mobile to New Orleans, in steamboats and stages;	
ertised April 15th, to be determined July 12, 1829.	
cepted to James Reeside & Co. - - -	25,000 00

LIST—Continued.

Route No.		Amou per ann
	Addison W. Lane bid $9,000 per annum.	
	Several others bid lower than the accepted proposals, but the route required a large investment in steamboats, and no evidence was given of the ability of any of the underbidders to fulfil the contract. After the delay of a week to obtain such evidence, if it existed, the decision was made as above, because confidence was not warranted in any lower bid.	
229	Woodville to Columbia, once a week, 95 miles.	
	Accepted to Wm. S. Fitler - - - - -	700
	Minor M. Whitney bid $685 per annum.	
	Fitler was the former contractor, approved. The preference was therefore given to him.	
255	Hampstead c. h. to Conway, once in two weeks, 70 miles.	
	Accepted to Joshua Morrison - - - - -	225
	Allen M. Oakley bid $220 per annum.	
	Morrison was the former contractor, approved; therefore the preference was given to him.	

A LIST of contracts, made in October, 1830, *for the southern sect of the United States, agreeably to proposals advertised, on which lowest bids were not accepted, with the reasons assigned therefor each particular case.*

Route. No.		Amount per annum
1,901	From Washington to Richmond, Va.	
1,902	Richmond to Petersburg.	
1,903	Petersburg to Warrenton, N. C.	
2,047	Petersburg to Halifax, N. C.	
2,101	Warrenton to Raleigh, N. C.	
2,102	Raleigh to Fayetteville.	
2,104	Fayetteville to Cheraw, S. C.	
2,105	Halifax to Raleigh.	
2,254	Cheraw to Columbia.	
2,255	Columbia to Augusta, Geo.	
2,352	Augusta to Milledgeville.	
2,353	Milledgeville to Fort Mitchell, Ala.	
	All the above routes were accepted in favor of John H. Avery, James Reeside, and Edwin Porter &	

LIST—Continued.

ıte,		Amount per annum.
	Co., for the annual compensation of $67,950; so improved as to gain 12 hours by increased expedition, to provide and transport an armed guard at their own expense, when required, and to convey all Government expresses without expense to the Department.	
	The lowest bids on the above routes were as follows:	
	No. 1,901. Wm. Thompson, at $5,000; he was unknown to the Department, and not recommended; therefore his bid was rejected.	
	No. 1,902. Lewis Billings, at $1,500; he was not sufficiently known nor recommended; therefore his bid was rejected.	
	No. 1,903. Lewis Campbell, at $5,848; not recommended, and believed to be incompetent to the undertaking: his bid was, therefore, rejected.	
	No. 2,047. Lemuel Stoughten & Co., at $2,500; they were not sufficiently known nor recommended; therefore their bid was rejected.	
	No. 2,101. Edward Haeston & Co., at $4,450; not known nor recommended; therefore their bid was rejected.	
	No. 2,102. Lark Fox, & Co., at $4,365; Fox was insolvent, and the Department had no assurance that he would be able to furnish suitable horses and coaches for the route. His partner was not reported; he had once been an indifferent contractor: his bid was, therefore, rejected.	
	No. 2,104. Lark Fox, & Co., at $5,000. The remarks above (No. 2,102) are equally applicable to this.	
	No. 2,105. C. W. McKinstry, at $1,773. His bid was for two horse stages; it was determined to run four horse post coaches. McKinstry was not satisfactorily recommended for so important a route: his bid was, therefore, rejected.	
	No. 2,254. C. W. McKinstry, at $4,785; he was not satisfactorily recommended for so important a route.	
	No. 2,255. C. W. McKinstry, at $5,525. The same remarks as above (No. 2,254) equally applicable to this.	
	No. 2,352. C. W. McKinstry, $5,950. Same remarks as above.	
	No. 2,353. James M. Harris, at $3,180; not sufficiently known, nor satisfactorily recommended.	

LIST—Continued.

Route, No.		Amount per annum.
1,905	Washington city to Lynchburg, three times a week, 200 miles, four horse post coaches.	
	Accepted to William Smith - - -	$6,000
	W. Hart bid $4,977 per annum.	
	Hart was not recommended; Smith was the former contractor, very highly approved, and had very recently, by his own enterprise, established a first rate line of four horse post coaches on the whole route: the preference was, therefore, given to him.	
1,926	Morgantown to Wheeling, once a week, 64 miles.	
	Accepted to John Hutchison - - -	204 (
	William W. Lazell bid $200 per annum.	
	Lazell was not sufficiently known nor recommended; therefore his bid was rejected.	
1,931	Back Creek Valley to Cumberland, three times a week, 51 miles, in four horse post coaches.	
	Accepted to M. Hill - - - -	1,950 6
	William B. Burke bid $1,500 per annum.	
	Burke was a contractor, and proved incompetent to the undertaking.	
1,936	Winchester to Staunton, three times a week, 94 miles, four horse post coaches.	
	Accepted to D. S. Danner - - -	2,800 (
	William B. Burke bid $2,000 per annum.	
	Burke rejected for the reason stated above.	
1,940	Warrenton to Washington, once a week, 30 miles.	
	Accepted to French Tharp - - -	120 (
	Gerrard Yates bid $74 per annum.	
	Yates's bid was for once a week, that of Tharp for three times a week.	
1,942	Dumfries to Warrenton, once a week, 40 miles.	
	Accepted to Z. A. Kankey - - -	115 (
	Manasseh Russell bid $109 per annum	
	Kankey was known and approved as a contractor: Russell was not recommended; therefore the preference was given to Kankey.	
1,965	New York to Wilmington, once a week, 84 miles.	
	Accepted to Joel Yancey - - -	373 0
	William Weaver bid $360 per annum.	
	Weaver reserved the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, which would probably make more than the difference in the revenue. Yancey was the former contractor.	
1,976	Lewisburg to Huntersville, once a week, 50 miles.	
	Accepted to D. W. Sleeth - - -	170 (
	Philip Huffman bid $160 per annum.	

LIST—Continued.

It.-,).		Amount per annum.
	Huffman's bid was to carry it differently from the advertisement, or from the wish of the Department.	
36	Giles C. H. to Jeffersonville, once a week, 54 miles.	
	Accepted to Abraham Garrison - - -	$150 00
	James Wilson bid $145 per annum.	
	Wilson was not recommended; therefore his bid was rejected.	
96	Fredericksburg to Yorktown, twice a week, 126 miles.	
	Accepted to George Johnson - - -	990 00
	Robert Finnall bid $900 per annum.	
	Finnall was not recommended. His proposition was to carry on horseback; Johnson's was to carry it in sulkies; Finnall's bid was, therefore, rejected, and Johnson's accepted.	
99	Bowling Green to King William C. H., once a week, 42 miles.	
	Accepted to William Mullin - - -	170 00
	R. Hoowes bid $160 per annum.	
	Mullin was the former contractor, and well approved; it was, therefore, deemed safer to give him the preference.	
)18	New London to Davis's Store, once a week, 18 miles.	
	Accepted to Francis Cloudis - - -	52 00
	Stephen Hicks bid $50 per annum.	
	Cloudis was the former contractor, approved; the preference, therefore, was given to him.	
)20	Halifax C. H. to Danville, once a week, 38 miles.	
	Accepted to Abel Lang - - -	158 50
	Benjamin C. West, sen., bid $145 per annum.	
	Lang bid for three routes on condition that he should obtain them all; and his bid was so much lower than any other on the other routes, that giving him this would save much more than the difference.	
027	Lynchburg to Danville, twice a week, 81 miles; two horse stages.	
	Accepted to William Smith - - -	1,600 00
	John S. Foster bid $1,000 per annum.	
	Foster would have required two days to run through: Smith proposed so to expedite as to run through in one day: his bid was, therefore, the best, and accepted.	
,117	Winton to Edenton, once a week, 70 miles, sulkies.	
	Accepted to M. E. Sawyer - - -	560 00
	John Folk bid $480 per annum.	

LIST—Continued.

Route, No.		Amount per annum.
	M. E. Sawyer bid for four routes in the same proposal, and made his bid conditional, that, unless this was given him, he should not take the others; and the whole, taken in the aggregate, were lower than the aggregate of the lowest bidders on them all; they were, therefore, all given to him.	
2,119	Woodville to Durant's Neck, once a week, 12 miles.	
	Accepted to William B. Hallowell - -	$52 00
	John Weeks bid $50 per annum.	
	Mr. Hallowell was the former contractor, and approved; therefore the preference was given to him, the difference being inconsiderable	
2,123	Warrenton to Danville, Va., twice a week, 92 miles, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to Jeffreys & Crocket - - -	1,700 00
	Peter M. Conley bid $1,500 per annum	
	Conley's bid was to carry the mail in a sulky, Jeffreys & Crocket to carry it in stages; therefore their proposals were the best, and accordingly accepted. It was advertised for stages	
2,126	Enfield to Hillsbridge, once a week, equal to 18 miles.	
	Accepted to Jesse Butts - - - -	72 00
	Edwin S. Moore bid $71 per annum.	
	Butts was the former contractor, and approved; therefore the preference was given to him, the difference being inconsiderable.	
2,128	Raleigh to Oxford, once a week, 47 miles, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to M. Dillard - - - -	400 00
	Thomas B. Arendell bid $300 per annum.	
	Arendell proposed to carry on horseback; it was advertised for a stage route, and Dillard proposed to carry in stages; therefore his bid was accepted.	
2,143	Raleigh to Salisbury, twice a week, 118 miles, four horse post coaches.	
	Accepted to George Williams - - -	3,000 00
	Thomas Alfred bid $1,800 per annum.	
	Alfred's bid was to carry the mail different from what was advertised, and different from what the Department wished; G. Williams proposed to carry as the Department advertised, and so to expedite as to gain eight hours in time; therefore accepted.	
2,149	Raleigh to Haywood, once a week, equal to 34 miles.	
	Accepted to Merritt Hutchins - - -	150 00
	W. Pope bid $140 per annum.	

LIST—Continued.

Route, No.		Amount per annum.
	Pope reserved the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, which would probably have made more than the difference in the revenue; Hutchins was the former contractor; therefore his bid was accepted.	
2,165	Fayetteville, via Pocket Office, to Salisbury, once a week, 142 miles.	
	Accepted to Duncan Murchison - - -	$600 00
	Aaron H. Saunders bid $574 per annum.	
	Saunders had no recommendation; therefore his bid was rejected.	
2,174	Raleigh to Newbern, twice a week, 120 miles, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to M. Dillard - - - -	2,000 00
	D. A. Saltmarsh & Co. bid $1,950 per annum.	
	Dillard was the former contractor, and had his horses and stages on the route, performing well; the preference was, therefore, given to him.	
2,258	Cheraw, via Society Hill, to Marion C. H., three times a week, 59 miles, stages.	
	Accepted to M. W. Hunter - - -	2,633 00
	C. W. McKinstry bid $2,515 per annum.	
	McKinstry not sufficiently known; Hunter, the former contractor, well approved, and his property already on the route.	
2,265 and 2,266	Camden to Vance's Ferry, three times a week, 62 miles, four horse post coaches.	
	Accepted to John McLean - - -	8,000 00
	C. W. McKinstry bid $7,000 per annum.	
	McKinstry not satisfactorily recommended for so important a route.	
2,268	Sumpterville to Fulton, three times a week, 30 miles.	
	Accepted to William M. Brooks - - -	800 00
	Hartwell Macon bid $600 per annum.	
	Brooks proposed so to extend the route as to run from Camden, by Sumpterville and Fulton, to Vance's Ferry, which made his proposal the lowest in proportion to the service; it was, therefore, accepted.	
2,275	Columbia to Ashville, once a week, 177 miles, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to Bowen & McLean - - -	2,000 00
	C. W. McKinstry bid $1,893 per annum.	
	McKinstry not satisfactorily recommended.	
2,363	Augusta to Carnesville, once a week, 120 miles, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to William Shannon - -	1,500 00

LIST—Continued.

Route, No.		Amount per annum
	Edward Bolen bid $1,200 per annum.	
	Shannon's proposal was to run a line of four horse post coaches on the whole of that part of the route between Augusta and Petersburg; it was, therefore, the best, and accordingly accepted.	
2,366	Milledgeville to Athens, once a week, 76 miles, two horse stages.	
	Accepted to Longstreet & Byrd - - -	$900
	M. B. Mitchell bid $850 per annum.	
	Longstreet & Byrd were the former contractors, and approved; their stages and property were on the route; the preference was, therefore, given them.	
2,385	Macon to Covington, once a week, 90 miles, and one additional trip between Macon and Forsyth, in two horse stages.	
	Accepted to Ebenezer Eliason, jr. - -	1,195
	William C. Parker bid $980 per annum.	
	Eliason proposed to extend the stage route from Forsyth to Thomaston, and thence on No. 2,388 to Columbus, which makes his bid much the lowest in proportion to the services to be performed.	
2,388	Columbus to Thomaston, once a week, 61 miles.	
	Accepted to Ebenezer Eliason, jr. - -	450
	Reynolds & Harrison bid $360 per annum.	
	The proposal of Reynolds & Harrison was to carry the mail on horseback, that of Eliason to carry it in stages; it was, therefore, accepted.	
2,392	Milledgeville to Tallahaseee, F., once a week, 256 miles, in two horse stages.	
	Accepted to Mallett and Mott - - -	3,000
	Abner Holliday & Co. bid $2,600 per annum.	
	The proposal of Mallett & Mott was to give such increased expedition as to run through in one day less time each way; therefore accepted.	
2,398	Jacksonville to Tallahassee, F., once in two weeks, 163 miles.	
	Accepted to Thomas Heir - - -	595 (
	Richard T. Stanaland bid $550 per annum.	
	Heir was the former contractor, and proposed also to carry the mail to St. Mark's and to Jefferson C. H. on lower terms than any other person, provided he got this route, which made his bid the best; it was, therefore, accepted.	
2,473	Tallahassee to Pensacola, once a week, 320 miles.	
	Accepted to Samuel Stowers - - -	3,000 (
	Thomas Baltzell bid $1,800 per annum.	

LIST—Continued.

	Amount per annum.
Baltzell's bid was for a horse mail, Stowers's is to carry it in stages	
Petersburg to Halifax C. H., once a week, 120 miles, sulkies.	
Accepted to Thomas Townsend - - - -	$580 00
John Crute bid $550 per annum.	
Crute refused to carry as advertised; his bid was, therefore, rejected.	
Salem to York C. H., S. C., twice a week, 112 miles, four horse post coaches.	
Accepted to J. & C. Moring - - -	3,360 00
Burke, Williams, & Co. bid $2,800 per annum.	
Burke had been a contractor, and proved incompetent; his bid was, therefore, rejected. Moring was the former contractor, and well approved; the preference was, therefore, given to him.	
Edenton to Washington, twice a week, 54 miles, sulkies.	
Accepted to M. E. Sawyer - - -	864 00
John A. Warrington bid $577 per annum.	
Warrington proposed to carry in sulkies; Sawyer proposed to carry in four horse post coaches; his bid was, therefore, the best.	
Norfolk, Va., to Edenton, three times a week, 76 miles, four horse stages.	
Accepted to M. E. Sawyer - - - -	1,560 00
Abner Williams bid $1,400 per annum.	
Williams's proposal was to run but twice a week between Elizabeth city and Edenton; Sawyer's was to run the whole route three times a week in four horse post coaches, which was the best bid. Sawyer was also the former contractor, and had his horses and stages already on the route; the contract was, therefore, given to him.	
Marietta, O., to Point Pleasant, Va., once a week, 71 miles.	
Accepted to Elias Gates - - - -	270 00
William Hardy bid $245 per annum.	
Gates proposed to run twice a week between Marietta and Parkersburg, 12 miles, which made his bid the lowest in proportion to the service.	
Bowling Green to Verdon, once a week, 23 miles.	
Accepted to M. Jones - - - -	88 00
Charles Jones bid $80 per annum.	
M. Jones was the former contractor, approved, and therefore the preference was given to him.	

LIST—Continued.

Route, No.		Amou per ann
2,005	Halifax C. H. to Bennett's Store, once a week, 16 miles.	
	Accepted to Abel Lang - - - -	$7
	William Averett bid $65 per annum.	
	Lang connected this bid with others, and the whole taken together were lower in the aggregate than the lowest of the others.	
2,008	Richmond, via Powell's Tavern, to Charlottesville, three times a week, eight months, four horse post coaches.	
	Accepted to E. Porter & Co. - - - -	4,300
	Erastus Hathaway bid $2,997 per annum.	
	Hathaway's bid was for three trips a week; Porter's was for six trips a week for about half the route; it was, therefore, quite as low a bid as the other in proportion to the service. Hathaway was not known in the State, but Porter was the former contractor, highly approved, and his property already on the route; the preference was, therefore, given to him.	
2,009	Richmond, via Short Pump, to Charlottesville, once a week, 93 miles.	
	Accepted to Robert Maupin, - - -	365
	Hutson Farris bid $347 per annum.	
	Farris was not recommended. His bid was, therefore, rejected.	

No. 7.

AN INVENTORY of property found in the iron chest in the room formerly occupied by Abraham Bradley, Esq., late Assistant Postmaster General, taken on the 28th of September, 1829, by order of the Hon. William T. Barry, Postmaster General.

Package endorsed "Bank Notes,"	Connecticut,	No. 1, -	$836 00	
Do.	New Jersey,	No. 2, -	228 00	
Do.	Mississippi,	No. 3, -	54 00	
Do.	Missouri,	No. 4, -	159 00	
Do.	New York, (eastern)	No. 5, -	626 00	
Do.	Kentucky,	No. 6, -	157 00	
Do.	New York, (western)	No. 7, -	170 00	
Do.	Indiana, Illinois, & Michigan,	No. 8, -	67 00	
Do.	North Carolina,	No. 9, -	1,090 62½	
Do.	Maine,	No. 10, -	46 00	
Do.	Ohio,	No. 11, -	304 00	
Do.	New Hampshire,	No. 12, -	171 50	
Do.	Pennsylvania,	No. 13, -	699 00	
Do.	Plattsburgh,	No. 14, -	31 00	
Do.	South Carolina,	No. 15, -	84 75	
Do.	Vermont,	No. 16, -	127 00	
Do.	Tennessee,	No. 17, -	54 50	
Do.	Virginia,	No. 18, -	960 10	
Do.	Massachusetts,	No. 19, -	725 00	
Do.	Georgia,	No. 20, -	363 18¾	
Do.	Delaware,	No. 21, -	108 00	
				7,061 65½
In portfolio, package No. 22, A. Bradley's check on Patriotic Bank, July 3, 1829, favor of O. B. Brown, - - - - - - -			118 00	

STATEMENT I, No. 7—Continued.

J. Schmidt's check on Frederick County Bank, September 7, 1829, favor of William T. Barry,		$222 49	
Phineas Bradley's check on Patriotic Bank, May 14, 1829, favor William Jackson,		10 00	
J. S. Scott's due-bill, dated 24th January, 1829,		5 00	
W. B. Barnes's certificate of cash deposited in Bank of Marietta, 21st December, 1828, by Nathan Bent,		40 00	
Bank notes,		925 50	
William Prout's check on Patriotic Bank, 2d April, 1829, favor of J. Haskell,		105 00	
Bank notes,		2,099 00	
Two halves of $50 notes,		50 00	
Alexander Kerr's certificate of deposite in the Metropolis Bank, 9th July, 1829, by William Jones,		1,140 27	$3,574 99
Bank notes, package No. 23,		3,772 00	
Specie,		17 37½	
Do. in desk,		1 72	
Half five dollar Hagerstown bank note,		2 50	
			4,933 86½
Notes of broken banks.			
Package endorsed Gloucester, No. 7,	$661 00		
Do. Massachusetts, No. 8,	374 00		
Do. Various, New York, &c. No. 9,	133 00		
Do. Franklin Bank Alexandria, No. 10,	40 00		
Do. Detroit, No. 11,	85 00		
Do. Banks stopped payment, No. 12,	379 62		
		1,672 62	
Packages of bank notes endorsed "Counterfeit."			
No. 1, package marked New Orleans,	$400 00		
No. 2, Do. Small notes,	3 26		
No. 3, Do. Various banks,	27 00		

No. 4,	Do.	do.	173 00		
No. 5,	Do.	do.	345 00		
No. 6,	Do.	In a dead letter,	20 00		
No. 13,	Do.	do. dubious,	500 00		
No. 14,	Do.	counterfeits,	85 00		
No. 15,	Do.	do.	78 00		
No. 16,	Do.	do.	300 00		
No. 17,	Do.	do.	43 00		
No. 18,	Do.	do.	55 00		
No. 19,	Do.	do.	95 50		
No. 20,	Do.	do.	125 00		
No. 21,	Do.	do.	38 00		
No. 22,	Do.	do.	141 00		
No. 23,	Do.	do.	92 00		
No. 24,	one counterfeit $10 note and one fifteen shilling bill, Pennsylvania,		12 00		
No. 25,	counterfeits found in desk,		31 00		
				2,633 76	
					4,306 38
					19,876 89

The undersigned have the honor to state that the foregoing is a statement of all that appears to them to be of value, contained in the iron chest remaining in the room lately occupied by Abraham Bradley, Esq., late Assistant Postmaster General; and would remark, that, from the great variety of distant bank notes contained in the 22 parcels numbered from 1 to 22, there may be some spurious bills; and respectfully suggest the propriety of submitting them for the examination of more competent judges; and that, with a view to their certain identification in future, the initials (A, B,) have been marked in red ink on each note.

Very respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servants,

JOHN SUTER,
M. T. SIMPSON.

Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRY, *Postmaster General.*

No. 8, B.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 31, 1831.

SIR: In relation to the appointment of Joseph Ficklin postmaster at Lexington, Kentucky, I would respectfully suggest that the inquiry of the committee involves considerations relating to the official conduct of one of my predecessors, which, I presume, it is not now the purpose of the committee to bring under investigation. Did the records of this Department, or my own personal knowledge, furnish any facts tending to impeach his official conduct, or to show that in the case referred to he acted against the sanctioned usages of the Department, I should, unless there was some distinct charge against the Postmaster General who made the appointment, hesitate as to the propriety of communicating the evidence implicating him to the committee.

But, as neither the records of this Department, nor any facts within my knowledge, tend to criminate the late worthy citizen and faithful public officer, R. J. Meigs, in relation to said appointment; and as I would not hesitate to give any evidence in my possession touching this subject, which might be supposed to implicate others, I state, unreservedly, that I have no information nor knowledge "that any contract was made with the said Ficklin, before or at the time of his appointment, for a part of the profits of said office; or that the said Ficklin has advanced moneys to any person on account of his appointment, or for the purpose of indemnifying any person or persons for any liability to the United States."

If the committee will have the kindness to communicate to me the source and character of the information they possess relative to the supposed contract, it will not only afford me satisfaction, but it will be considered a matter of duty to give them all the aid in my power in making further investigation, so far as the transaction may be supposed to implicate any person in official connexion with the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chair'n of the Com. of the Senate
on the condition of the P. O. Dept.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 31, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, and of the 27th instant.

The preparation of the statements necessary to a reply to the interrogatories formerly submitted by the committee, was immediately commenced, and has been uninterruptedly prosecuted by the Department. It has required, not only the application of all the disposable force of the Department, delaying some of its important current business, but has employed, unremitting-

ly, several additional clerks. When the work is completed, it will be forthwith submitted to the committee.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chair'n of the Com. of the Senate,
on the condition of the P. O. Dept.

C.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
22d February, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in answer to the resolution of the 19th instant by the select committee of the Senate, of which you are chairman, the enclosed communication of my senior Assistant, and to state that I have no present recollection of any conversation, or circumstances occurring, between myself and any subordinate of my office, "about the time the late postmaster at Poughkeepsie was removed, in relation to said removal."

I am, sir,
Your very ob't servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman of select committee, &c. &c.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 21, 1831.

SIR: In answer to the request of the honorable select committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Clayton is chairman, communicated this morning, I have the honor to state that the only circumstance which occured, directly, between Mr. Abraham Bradley and myself, within my present recollection, relative to the removal of the late postmaster at Poughkeepsie, New York, was an inquiry of me by Mr. A. Bradley, whether a change had been made in that office, to which I answered in the negative, previously to the change, but at what period I cannot recollect. If the circumstances attending the consideration and decision given by you in that case be within the scope of the inquiry, I have the honor to state that the numerous and various letters and papers respecting a new appointment at that office were four several times under your consideration; that I had made, by your directions, three several briefs or exhibits of the substance of the documents which had been received during six months previous to the change, being applications and memorials in favor of the different candidates, and for and against the postmaster; that a recommendation of Mr. A. Bradley in favor of one of the candidates, (not the successful one,) appears in the file, and that a copy of a reply to the same candidate by Mr. A. Bradley appears also in the file, as follows [omitting the names by your direction] to wit:

Copy of letter from Mr. Bradley, Assistant Postmaster General, to ———, dated April 22, 1829.

"I am favored with your letter relative to the post office at Poughkeepsie, and find that your application is on file; and to the other testimonials in your favor I have added mine. The subject does not appear to have been acted upon, and I cannot, of course, conjecture what will be done. The opinion and wishes of ——— have much weight.

"I am your obedient servant,

"ABRAHAM BRADLEY."

It may not be inappropriate for me to state, that I was solicitous to preserve the late incumbent in office, if it could be done consistently with your views of propriety, on a faithful exhibit of the case.

In the last instance of your examination of the papers, which had been before you two or more days, I received, about the 6th of July, 1829, your order, endorsed by your hand, as in all other cases without one exception within my knowledge, to appoint the present incumbent; and the papers were accordingly prepared, and the appointment issued on the same day.

I am, Sir,

With the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GARDNER,

A. P. M. Gen.

Hon. W. T. BARRY,

Postmaster General.

D.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

February 23, 1831.

SIR: To the inquiries of the committee, contained in your letter of the 17th instant, I have honor to reply.

On the 1st September last, a proposition was made in writing by Abner McCarty and Billingsly Roberts, both of Brookville, Indiana, to carry the mail in stages, twice a week each way, from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Carson's, Miami, Clark's, Harrison, Indiana, New Trenton, Brookville, Fairfield, Bath Springs, Liberty, and Brownsville, to Richmond, 82 miles, at $15 per mile, $1,230; also, from Laurenceburg, Indiana, by Elizabethtown, to Harrison, where it would intersect the above route, 16 miles, at $15 per mile, $240; also, once a week each way in stages, from Brookville, by Connorsville, to Centreville, Indiana, 36 miles, at $7 50 per mile, $270, making together the sum of $1,740. The mail was before carried on horseback over these routes; but it was desirable, both for the safety of the mail and for the convenience of the citizens of that region, to increase the stage transportation of the mail, and also its frequency, by giving two mails a week where they had enjoyed but one. No other proposition was made by any person for performing the services proposed by them; and as their terms were as reasonable as could be expected under any circumstances, the proposition was accepted, and a contract made with them for the same, dated October 14, 1830.

These are all the circumstances within the knowledge of the Department respecting said contract.

Several other persons proposed to carry the mail in stages from Hamilton to Richmond, but none at a lower rate than $15 per mile for two trips per week. The finances of the Department would not justify the establishment of all the stage routes proposed; and in making the selection, it was deemed much more important to make Cincinnati the point from which the direct intercourse should pass to Brookville and other parts of Indiana, than Hamilton. The relative magnitude and business of the two places will justify this conclusion.

For carrying the mail between Madison and Indianapolis, Edward P. Johnson was the lowest bidder when the routes were advertised, and therefore became the original contractor. No extra allowance has ever been made him for services on that route. He was also the original contractor for transporting the mail between Indianapolis and Laurenceburg, 90 miles. For this last route he has received an additional allowance, at the rate of $700 a year, for carrying the mail in stages; the allowance commencing on the 25th of May, the day when he commenced the transportation in stages.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman of the Committee of the Senate to examine into the condition of the Post Office Department.

E.

Letters of Judge McLean.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1831.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the special committee of the Senate on the Post Office, requesting me "to furnish the committee with such information as it may be in my power to give of the actual statement of the available funds of the Department, at the time of my resignation of the office of Postmaster General; and whether my estimate of the losses of the Department, in my last report, was founded on any actual examination of the state of the balance outstanding at that time, or how that estimate was made; and what was the mode of keeping the accounts of the Department during my administration of its affairs; and whether there existed any want of checks to prevent fraud in the management of the revenue of the Department at that time; also, to state the character of Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General, as an officer and a man, since I have become acquainted with him," I have the honor to state that I possess no information respecting the available funds of the Department, when I left its superintendence, which is not contained in my official reports, and a report made by my successor, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Department, from the 1st July, 1828, to the 1st of April, 1829. During this time it was under my direction, with the exception of about three weeks in March.

My last report exhibited the fiscal operations of the Department, for the year ending on the 1st of July, 1828.

The following statement is copied from these reports.

By my report in 1827, there appeared to be a surplus of money on hand, amounting to the sum of - - - -		$370,033 37
For the year 1828 the expenditures of the Department exceeded its receipts the sum of - - -	$25,199 03	
To this sum was added the following amount, paid, under a special law, which did not constitute a part of the ordinary expenditures of the Department, - - - -	12,729 24	
		37,928 27
		332,105 10
From this amount there should be deducted a sum, which, by mistake, was twice credited to the Richmond post office,		3,653 03
		328,452 07
There should, also, be deducted from this balance the following sums, for the excess of expenditures above the receipts, within the quarters designated, from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of April, 1829:		
The quarter ending on the last day of September - - - - -	$7,603 70	
The quarter ending on the last day of December - - - - -	17,331 90	
The quarter ending on the last day of March, 1829, - - - - -	14,377 30	
		39,312 90
	39,312 90	
		$289,140 17
To show the exact amount of the expenditures of the Department above its receipts, during the three quarters stated, there should be deducted from this sum an amount paid for the new post office building, paving, &c. &c., which, not being a charge growing out of the transportation of the mail, should be charged to the Treasury, - - -	5,432 15	
	$34,880 75	

It appears from the above exhibit, that, when I left the Department, there was in deposite, in the hands of postmasters, &c., $289,140 17. Of this sum, $147,990 23 accumulated during my connexion with the Department, after paying all current expenses and large sums for other objects than the ordinary expense of the Department, and also the balance against it the first year of my administration, and the balances of the last year, and up to the 1st of April, 1829. The residue of the $289,140 17 consisted of an

ıde of the old debts. Indeed the entire sum might properly be
timate, making an allowance for losses which might occur, in col-
only the old debts, but the balances which had recently accrued.
ance, though large, is not believed to have been more than suf-
ɔver all defalcations in collecting sums due to the Department on
April, 1829.

ral years previous to 1828, Congress had established post routes on-
her year. In 1827, they established two hundred and seventy
ıch were carried into operation in the beginning of the year
this year a bill was also passed, establishing two hundred and
routes, which were put in operation in the beginning of the

o, requested by the select committee to say "whether I did not
tten communication to the present Postmaster General, of which
ıg is a true extract:"

"*March* 31, 1829."

ɛpenditures of the Department will this year exceed the receipts,
case last year. But the increase of receipts will show the rapid
nt of the Department. It was deemed good policy to permit the
go beyond the receipts, in order that a part of the surplus of for-
might be absorbed. It is the true policy to keep the funds active,
suffer a large surplus to accumulate.

bove remarks are made because some persons are ignorant enough
that the Department is sinking, provided its receipts do not, in
ɛ year, equal or exceed the expenditure. This is sometimes the
the receipts exceed the past year one hundred thousand dollars."

ıo recollection of having written such a letter, and not being fa-
a perusal of the original, I cannot answer positively on the sub-
, from the circumstance of the extract being presented to the
, and as my handwriting is well known, I cannot doubt that I did
a letter.

friendly communication to my successor, for whose success in
ement of the Department I felt a deep interest. I must have been
at he should understand the state of the Department, and not be
neous conclusions from existing facts. Had I written the letter
ılic eye, in some parts of it I should have used a different phraseolo-
ıs not, however, a private communication.

ıw, as I have always said in speaking on the subject, that I do not
n efficient administration of the Department is shown by the an-
ce in its favor. Its funds should be actively employed in extend-
erations of the mail. They should not be permitted to accumulate
ds of postmasters and in banks. The revenue is increased, in a
ratio, by every judicious extension of the mail, and the public
advanced.

practicable, always, to graduate the expenditures by the receipts;
a considerable balance accumulates in favor of the Department, the
res should be increased over the receipts, so as to lessen or absorb
e. The receipts and expenditures should be so regulated as to be
ıal within a given period.

nay be a large annual balance in favor of the Department under a
administration of its affairs; and there may be an annual balance.

It was in the power of the Assistant to show whether he had deposited or paid out the sums thus received. In a few cases sums were paid to the Assistant by postmasters in the neighborhood of the General Post Office. These cases are believed to have been very rare; but when any payment was thus made, a receipt was given, and a credit entered on the cash book, and to the postmaster's account.

5th. Accounts of the Department.

The books of the Department are balanced quarterly, and quarterly returns are made to the Treasury. These books show the receipts and disbursements of every quarter. Not a dollar is expended within the quarter, as has already been shown, which does not appear on the books; and the amount of the balance, for or against the Department, also appears. If the balance be in favor of the Department, the books will show whether it be in the hands of postmasters, or in deposite; if against it, the general balance is of course reduced so much. This general balance is composed of various items, every one of which appears on the books.

The Postmaster General is made responsible for, and is charged in the Treasury with, the whole revenue of his Department. No other branch of the Government has any control over it, unless Congress make a special appropriation of a part of it. Although it may be in deposite, or in the hands of postmasters, every dollar is subject to the order of the Postmaster General, and he must exhibit vouchers to the Treasury for every dollar expended.

The responsibility of the Postmaster General is similar to that of a paymaster of the army, who disburses a large amount of money annually. He is charged at the Treasury with the sums paid to him, and for which he can only obtain a credit by exhibiting proper vouchers. The security of the Government consists mainly in the integrity of the officer, and his obligation to account to the Treasury. His safety may depend upon the accuracy and integrity of the disbursing agents he employs.

I believe the above sketch embraces the scope of your inquiries. It has been as accurately drawn as my recollection of the facts would enable me to draw it.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman, &c.

WASHINGTON, 1*st March*, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this day, I have the honor to state, that Mr. Abraham Bradley, during my administration of the Post Office Department, never made, to my knowledge, any additional allowances to contractors for increased services. He had no power to make such allowances.

I am requested also to state, whether, in the "estimate in my last report, the balance due from the late postmaster at Philadelphia, and the counterfeit and uncurrent money in the Department, were considered as available funds, or as lost."

In my report, I had no special reference to the amount that the late postmaster at Philadelphia owed when he was removed from office. I certainly could not have estimated that amount to be lost, nor can it be so estimated now.

The Department held three bonds, given by Mr. Bache, with sureties, at the time of his removal.

The security to the last bond was not satisfactory, and it was returned to him for additional names. Before he perfected this bond, he was removed from office.

On this bond a suit was commenced, and the Department failed to recover, as I understood, on the ground that the bond had not been accepted, and was returned to Bache.

The sureties to the first bond he gave when appointed postmaster, were ample to indemnify the Department; but it appeared that on his giving a second bond, with good sureties, a release of the first bond was executed by my predecessor, and given to the obligors. Of this I had no knowledge until after the removal. This bond was forwarded, I believe, to the district attorney, to be acted on as the law required. I was unwilling to determine on the sufficiency of the release.

On the second bond, a suit was commenced, which, I understand, is still pending.

To a recovery on this bond, I know of no substantial objection. The bond last required from the postmaster was never perfected; and if it had been, the sureties on the second bond would not have been released.

The third bond was required as additional security, and not for the purpose of releasing any obligation to the Department which then existed. I cannot doubt that a judgment will be obtained on the second bond; and since the receipt of your letter, I have made inquiry of a gentleman, well acquainted with the principal surety in this bond, and was informed that he would, probably, be able to pay the whole or the greater part of the sum for which he may be made responsible. Under such circumstances, can this debt be estimated as lost? If it can, then all debts for which suit is brought by the Department, and doubts are entertained as to the extent of the ability of the surety to pay, may be counted as lost.

The counterfeit or uncurrent paper referred to in your letter was not taken into my estimate. I am not aware that any amount of such paper was received during my connexion with the Department, unless it was in dead letters. I mean by uncurrent paper such as will not pass in the place where it was emitted.

It is possible, however, that occasionally a note or two of this kind might have been received.

During the war, and until I became connected with the Department, it was the practice of postmasters, in different parts of the country, to remit their quarterly balances to the Department. By this mode of transacting the business, in the deranged state of the currency at that time, it was to be expected that paper of no value would often be transmitted in payment. Most of the uncurrent or counterfeit notes in the Department were, probably, received during this period. Such paper was often received in dead letters. I recollect of $5,000 being received at one time, in some two or three letters, all counterfeit, and on the same bank. Paper of this kind was, probably, deposited in the iron chest.

That, from the above causes, a considerable sum of worthless paper should have accumulated in the moneyed operations of the Department for forty years, within which time it collected and disbursed, in small sums, some thirty millions of dollars, is not extraordinary.

By my report of 1826, it appeared that suits were then pending, or judgments obtained, for the sum of $149,500. No part of this amount was included in the balance then reported, as that balance was stated to be the sum "which was subject to the order of the Department." No part of this sum was included in the balances reported in 1827 and 1828, and I have supposed that this allowance was sufficient to cover bad debts, from the fall of 1826 to the 1st of April, 1829, including the full amount due to the Department at that time.

The books of the Department will show what amount of bad debts has been ascertained since November, 1826. This amount, compared with the above sum, will test the accuracy of the estimate. I am aware that there must have been many bad debts included in the sum of $149,500. The debts ascertained to be bad from 1st July, 1823, to November, 1826, were stated to be $27,814 24. In the same report, an estimate of $30,000 was made to cover credits due for services rendered. This sum, with the debts then ascertained to be bad, was also deducted from the old balances. If a less amount than this sum was collected and paid, in satisfaction of the claims referred to, the balance should be added to the other sum, to cover losses.

As remarked in my letter of the 26th instant, I do not believe that the allowance made, though large, will be more than sufficient to cover defalcations in collecting the outstanding balances. It may, possibly, fall short of the amount.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman, &c.

F.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
2d March, 1831.

SIR: In reply to your letter of last evening, I have the honor to state, that my communication, to which you refer, was written the day it bears date, to wit, Saturday the 26th February; and the causes of its not being sent to you at an earlier period than Tuesday morning, were, that a farther examination or revision of a portion of its voluminous appendix was directed early on Monday morning, which revision was interrupted by the personal application of two members of the committee to take the testimony of clerks, examine books, &c., and at which the officer required for that service was obliged to attend; and that it was not supposed the committee could act on Monday, as *four* of its members were engaged at the funeral of Gen. Noble

as pall-bearers and mourner, on that day. As it was presumed the chairman would *precisely* note the time of the delivery of the letter, it was not deemed necessary to change the date.

I enclose the full copies requested by the honorable select committee in your last communication.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. John M. Clayton,
Chairman of the Select Committee, &c.

Washington, 31*st March*, 1829.

Sir: Before I left Washington I expected to have the pleasure of taking you by the hand, and introducing you to the gentlemen of the Post Office Department. But, as I am deprived of this pleasure, I cannot, in justice to yourself and the public service, refrain from recommending the continuance of the Assistant Postmasters General, who have been long identified with the Department, and have been faithful to the trust reposed.

I name these gentlemen to you because I have understood that efforts are making to remove one or both of them. I should extremely regret such a step, as well on your own account as that of the public. With the operations of the Department I am well acquainted. I am anxious that its reputation shall be sustained; and I am convinced that this cannot be done if the above gentlemen be removed. This remark is made with a perfect knowledge of all the facts. After you shall have acquired a full knowledge of the office, their services may not be so important; though I confess, with my experience and knowledge of the business, I should not, were I to remain in the Department, think of changing the Assistants.

With sincere regard, yours,
JOHN McLEAN.

Postmaster General.

The expenditures of the Department will this year exceed the receipts, as was the case last year. But the increase of receipts will show the rapid advancement of the Department. It was deemed good policy to permit the expense to go beyond the receipts, in order that a part of the surplus of former years might be absorbed. It is the true policy to keep the funds active, and never suffer a large surplus to accumulate. The above remarks are made because some persons are ignorant enough to suppose that the Department is sinking, provided its receipts do not in the current year equal or exceed the expenditure. This is sometimes the case when the receipts exceed the past year one hundred thousand dollars.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original letter.
J. GEO. WHITWELL, *Clerk*.

Post Office Department, *March* 2, 1831.

The only copy of a letter from Mr. Abraham Bradley, which is on the files of the Department, relating to the Poughkeepsie post office, is annexed

to a letter from Poughkeepsie, signed "David V. N. Radcliff," and is referred to in the letter of said Radcliff as "a letter which Jacob Van Ness has received from Mr. Bradley, the Assistant Postmaster General, a copy of which is herewith sent," and is precisely in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Copy of letter from Mr. Bradley, Assistant Postmaster General, to Jacob Van Ness, dated April 22, 1829.

"I am favored with your letter relative to the post office at Poughkeepsie, and find that your application is on file, and to the other testimonials in your favor I have added mine. The subject does not appear to have been acted upon, and I cannot of course conjecture what will be done. The opinion and wishes of General Van Ness have much weight.

"I am your obedient servant,
"ABRAHAM BRADLEY."

True copy.

G. D. HANSON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1831.

G.

WASHINGTON, *26th February, 1831.*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the letter of General Noah Noble. It seems it was not intended for my view, but I shall not inquire how it came to be presented. I have heard much about the transactions detailed in it, and so far as General Noble undertakes to state the facts, I believe them to be true; but whether there has been any improper conduct on the part of the Postmaster General, I cannot say, for I profess to have no knowledge of the internal pecuniary operations of the office. There has been much feeling excited in consequence of the manner in which the old contractors were disposed of, and the new ones initiated, in that part of the country to which the contracts relate: a full and candid development of the whole affair might, for aught I know, satisfy the minds of the people there; and I think it due to them that it should be done, as well as to satisfy the complainants, who may imagine themselves unfairly dealt by. I cannot, of my own knowledge, state any special facts which impugn the character of the head of the Department.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TEST.

To the Special Committee on the Post Office concerns.

H.

SENATE CHAMBER, *March* 2, 1831.

I regret that my former response to the letter of the committee, delivered on the same day on which I received that letter, has been mislaid. My time does not now permit me to answer so fully as I did then.

As attorney for the United States in and for the Kentucky district, I prosecuted a suit on the bond of John Fowler against him and his sureties, on

William T. Barry was one. The suit was decided in favor of the de-
ts, on the ground that the bond given by John Fowler and his secu-
to the Postmaster General of the United States for the time then be-
d his successors in office, was not authorized by the laws of the Unit-
tes; that the bond was not suable in the name of the Postmaster Gene-
the United States; that if the bond had any validity, it was only as
ate and personal security to the individual who was then Postmaster
al, to secure him against any individual damage which he might sus-
y Fowler's breach of the condition. The main point decided by the
was in conformity to an opinion of Mr. Associate Justice Johnson, in
cuit; which opinion had been published in a newspaper, and was cited
ad to the court of the United States in and for the district of Ken-

ediately after the decision of the court in refusing to sustain an ac-
the bond, I communicated the fact to Mr. McLean, the Postmaster
al, together with the points decided, and the case quoted as decided by
Johnson. In answer to my letter, Mr. McLean informed me that
would be taken to have the decision of Judge Johnson revised in the
ne Court. To my letter in the Post Office Department, written when
nsaction was fresh in my memory, I beg leave to refer the committee,
taining a more full explanation of the grounds of the decision of the
n favor of the defendants, and also as to the time when that deci-
as pronounced. This took place many years ago and so long as I re-
l in the office of district attorney, I received no farther directions from
stmaster General, in relation to that bond or the debt due from John
r.

With great respect, &c.

n. Mr. Clayton, GEORGE M. BIBB.
Chairman of the Select Committee on Post Office.

I, No. 15.

epositions, taken in the Post Office Department, relative to erasures and insertion of Abraham Bradley's name.

Tuesday Morning, *half after* 10.

r Sir: I have the honor to enclose the depositions made by five gen-
of the Department in pursuance of the inquiries put by the sub-com-
under your direction yesterday morning.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

n. Felix Grundy. C. K. GARDNER.

---

edings before Messrs. Grundy and Holmes, a subcommittee of investigating committee of the Senate, in the General Post Office, ruary 28, 1831.

Deposition of John Taylor.

n Taylor, a clerk in the office, being sworn, says:
stion. Did you assist in making out the abstract of mail contracts
d A, which has heretofore been presented to the Senate, and now pre-
to you?

Answer. I did, and was assisted by Mr. Dundas, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Blair.

Q. In the contract made with Harrell, page 11, contract No. 191, how came the name of Abraham Bradley, Assistant, acting Postmaster General, to be introduced?

A. That case is in the handwriting of Mr. Dundas, who says Mr. Barry's name was originally inserted, and was erased by him, and Mr. Bradley's name introduced, which was done in pursuance of a consultation between witness and Mr. Brown, because the allowance appeared to have been made before Mr. Barry entered on the duties of his office, and when Abraham Bradley was the acting Postmaster General. The alteration was made by direction of witness for the reason above stated.

Q. Why was Mr. Barry's name entered in the first place?

A. It was an error on my part, the having his name inserted in the first place, believing that the Postmaster General never died in the eye of the law, and without reflecting on that provision of the Post Office law which authorizes the senior Assistant to act as such in the absence of the Postmaster General. When the first case occurred, similar to the one before me, Mr. Brown was absent. Mr. Dundas and myself had a conversation about it, and differed in opinion; the entry was, however, made according to my idea of the case. Afterwards, (on Mr. Brown's return,) I stated the point to him, who decided that all allowances made while Mr. Bradley was acting Postmaster General should be entered in his name, and the alterations were accordingly made. In obtaining the opinion of Mr. Brown, there was no particular case stated to him; he decided the principle, and we conformed our acts thereto.

Q. From what book or document did you make that part of the abstract of which you are now speaking?

A. From the pay list, leger, and journal. The principle we acted on throughout, after obtaining Mr. Brown's decision, was, that all allowances entered on the journals and legers between the dates of Mr. McLean's resignation and Mr. Barry's taking the oath of office, were entered as if made by Mr. Bradley; of course all allowances posted on the 1st April, 1829, were entered on our abstract as if made by him. In the case of Harrell, the first entry of the additional allowance on the leger is 1st April, 1829, and was by us, of course, presumed to have been made by Mr. Bradley. The legers were our sole and only guide, and I referred to no other books for the dates of the allowances. The dates of the commencement of the additional services were obtained from Mr. Suter's pay list.

Q. At what time did you make out the abstract?

A. We were working at it for some months; I myself from about 1st November last to 1st February.

28th February, 1831. JOHN TAYLOR

Deposition of William H. Dundas.

William H. Dundas being sworn, says, that he recollects all the facts stated in the deposition of John Taylor, and concurs in his statement of them. Mr. Taylor being already engaged in the work when this deponent came to the office for the purpose of assisting him to further its progress, and presuming that said Taylor was acquainted with the manner in which the abstracts should be made out, he, this deponent, derived all his instructions from him. In making out the abstract, I had reference to the pay list for the date of the commencement of the service, and to the leger for the

the additional allowance; and during the examination I met with the
g case, viz:

J. T. Harrell, Georgetown to Charleston, 1 Jan. 1827, $1, 500 00
Expediting mail, per letter to him 13th April, 1829.
15th April, 1828.
From 2d May, 1828, - - - - $498 12

above stated, I had reference only to the date of the service, viz: 2d
828; and it appears from the leger that the first allowance for this
was entered there on the first of April, 1829, which I considered
rant for so stating it in the abstract.

WILLIAM H. DUNDAS.

Deposition of John Suter.

tion. State the circumstances in relation to the allowance made J.
rell for expediting the mail between Georgetown and Charleston,
rule adopted in entering additional allowances on the pay lists and
f the Department.

ver. A letter addressed by P. Bradley, Esq., late Assistant Postmas-
eral, to J T. Harrell, (a copy of which is hereto annexed,) was hand-
e by Mr. Harrell on the 13th of April, 1829, on which I examined
ers therein referred to, (no entry having been made on the contract,)
le an entry on the pay list of the additional allowance, as follows:
reased speed, (see letters to him 13th April, 1829, and 15th April,
rom 2d May, 1828, $498 12," [per quarter.]

rule necessarily adopted by the bookkeepers, is, in the months of
June, September, and December, to carry all allowances then no-
the pay lists to the journals, under dates of the 1st January, 1st
1st July, and 1st October, preceding, for services ordered previous
st named days, although the rate of compensation may not have been
on at the date under which the credits are given, but between those
times at which they are carried into the journals. This accounts
Harrell's being credited under date of 1st April, 1829, for the in-
expedition previous to that date, although the allowance was not fix-
the 13th of April, 1829.

Copy of the letter above referred to.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
13th April, 1829.

The Postmaster General has examined the several documents in sup-
your claim to extra pay for expediting the mail between Georgetown
leston, South Carolina, and, as connected with the subject, has read
rs of the Honorable Messrs. Drayton and Hamilton in your favor.
result of his inquiry is, that your claim to the sum of $1,992 50
ted to you from the period the service began.

Respectfully,
P. BRADLEY.

JOSIAH T. HARRELL,
Now at Washington city, D. C.

tate what you know in relation to the allowance made John McLean
or daily mail, between Camden and Augusta?

A. When this allowance was made, Mr. McLean was receiving for expediting the mail between Camden and Augusta, at the rate of $3,444 28 per annum, at which rate he was paid from 15th July to 31st December, 1828. On the 1st day of January, 1829, the 7th or daily mail was put in operation, for which he was allowed $2,000 per annum—the allowance for increased expedition to cease from the time the 7th or daily mail was put in operation.

JOHN SUTER.

Deposition of Obadiah B. Brown, Chief Clerk.

Obadiah B. Brown, chief clerk, being sworn, says: When directed by the Postmaster General to cause the statement of the allowances (marked A) to be made, I first instructed Mr. John Taylor to commence the work, and afterwards, by consent of the Postmaster General, employed Mr. Dundas to assist him. The directions which I gave were, to call upon Mr. Suter, the pay clerk, for his pay list, which would exhibit the payments actually made, and on what contracts they were made; from which reference could be had to each particular contract. Mr. Taylor soon after informed me, that, in many cases, the additional allowances were not entered on the contracts; and when they were so entered, in most instances the date of entry was omitted, and he needed instruction as to the proper date. I then directed him to take the date of entry to the credit of the contractor as the only criterion that could be given. Some time after this, he asked further instruction as to the proper person who should be regarded as having made the allowance at the different periods. I directed him to enter all allowances made from the 1st July, 1823, to the 6th March, 1829, inclusive, to the name of John McLean, who was Postmaster General during that period; to enter all allowances made from the 7th March to the 5th of April, 1829, to Abraham Bradley, who was, by law, acting Postmaster General during that period; and from the 6th of April, 1829, the day when William T. Barry took charge of the Department, to enter all allowances to his name. In the case (No. 191) of Mr. Harrell, the service appears to have been ordered by Mr. McLean, and the allowance made on the 13th of April, 1829, by Mr. Barry. The entry on the transcript to the name of Mr. Bradley is an error which I was not apprised of, never having seen it till this morning, as I was confined by sickness when the report was made; but the error must have arisen from the following circumstance. The entry of the allowance was made on Mr. Suter's pay list, with no other date of entry than a reference to a letter of April 13, 1829, to Mr. Harrell. The entry from the pay list into the book of accounts, for so much of the additional allowance as accrued for services rendered prior to the 1st April, 1829, was made under date of April 1st, 1829, instead of the date when the allowance was actually made, 13th April, 1829. It was not known to me, and, of course, could not have been anticipated by the persons employed in making the statement, that the date of an entry to the credit of a contractor for additional allowance, was ever made antecedent to that allowance. From examination, however, such appears to have been the ancient custom of the Department in similar cases; and a custom which, if incorrect, as I believe it to be, appears not yet to have been changed.

O. B. BROWN, *Chief Clerk.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *28th February*, 1831.

eposition of Charles K. Gardner, Assistant Postmaster General.

uestion. Did you understand that Mr. A. Bradley wished the post-ter at Poughkeepsie turned out of office?

nswer. I answer, that I did not so understand Mr. Bradley. I did see the recommendation of Mr. Bradley, nor the copy of his letter to of the candidates, now on file, until after the change in that office.

). State all the material circumstances relating to the non-establish-nt of a post office at East Oswego, or Oswego court-house?

l. I answer, that the late Postmaster General once determined to esta-h a new office at East Oswego, and ordered an appointment in December, 8; but finding that the toll-bridge constituted no real obstacle to inter-rse between the citizens of that side of the river and the post office in main village of Oswego, only half a mile apart, and other reasons, he lled the order. The present Postmaster General has never, to my wledge, ordered or directed the establishment of such office; and I am ain he never expressed to me an intention to do so. It appears, on the trary, from the records, that he denied the application.

). What was done with the key of the *iron chest*, from the time it delivered up by Mr. A. Bradley until the money was counted by Mr. r and others; also, when the key was delivered up by Mr. Bradley?

l. I was present, at the house of Mr. Barry, (Postmaster General,) on evening of the removal of Mr. A. Bradley, on or about the 14th Sep-ber, 1829, when a young gentleman, the son of Mr. Bradley, as I pre-ed, came in, and delivered to Mr. Barry a large key, stating that his fa-r would be in the city in a few days, and "deliver the rest." Mr. Bar-handed the key, at the instant, to me, stating, "This belongs to you." laced it in my pocket, and in the morning brought it with me to the of-—having determined not to interfere with any books or papers in Mr. dley's room, except in the presence of a witness, and not at all with the chest. I placed the key in a drawer in my desk, which was under lock key: the next day, I think, Mr Barry handed to me a duplicate of key, which I placed with the former in my desk; and, on or about the , I had all the keys I so received locked in a separate case, and the of that case (a peculiar one) placed in the hands of a third person, in se hands it remained till the day of the inventory, on the 28th of the e month. Mr. Bradley having declined to attend, though invited, for inventory, Mr. Barry appointed two impartial persons of the De-tment, to wit, Messrs. Simpson and Suter, for this duty; and they, on day last mentioned, assisted by two others, friends of Mr. Bradley, took inventory of all the papers, notes, and property of value, in the said n chest. The keys, on the morning of the 28th September, 1829, re taken, in my presence, from the case before mentioned, and handed Messrs. Suter and Simpson, or one of them, under whose direction the st was opened after Mr. Bradley left the office, on that day as I firmly lieve. I know that *I* never opened the chest until after the said inven-y was taken, and believe it to have been impossible, from my know-lge of the safety of the keys, that any person living opened the same ithin the whole period above stated.

C. K. GARDNER.

J. No. 16.

WASHINGTON, *December* 24, 1830.

SIR: On the 15th instant, a select committee, composed of five members, was appointed by the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution, directing them "to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department; in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of clerks, and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents, and where and how employed; the compensation of contractors; and, generally, the entire management of the Department; and whether further, and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its affairs."

In the discharge of the duties devolved upon them by this resolution, the committee have unanimously resolved to request information from the Postmaster General on the following subjects, viz:

1st. State the amount of the incidental expenses of the Department from July 1st, 1826, to July 1st, 1827; from July 1st, 1827, to July 1st, 1828; from July 1st, 1828, to July 1st, 1829; and from July 1st, 1829, to July 1st, 1830; with the various items of such expenses during each of those years.

2d. By your last report, it appears that the expenditures of the Department for the year ending July 1st, 1830, have exceeded those for the preceding year by the sum of $150,575 38. The committee desire to know, distinctly, what are the "improvements in mail facilities," or other causes which have occasioned this increased expenditure; on what routes the transportation of the mail has been increased from July 1st, 1829, to July 1st, 1830, as stated in said report; and what contracts have been made for this purpose. They desire, also, to ascertain how much the amount of revenue has been augmented by the same causes in the same time.

3d. The state of the funds of the Department on the 1st of October last; the amount, if any, then due from it, and to whom due, with the means of payment; also, the state of the funds when you came into office, the pecuniary responsibilities of the Department at that time, and the means of payment.

4th. The number of clerks employed by the Department, their duties, their respective salaries, and out of what fund those salaries are paid; whether, in any, and, if so, in what cases their salaries are not arranged according to law; whether any extra allowance has been made by you to the chief clerk in your Department, and for what cause; and if any such extra allowance has been made, by what authority it has been paid, and out of what fund.

5th. What extra allowances have been made by you to contractors? and, if any, for what services, and at what times? What sum was agreed to be paid for transportation of the mail between Washington and Baltimore, from the 1st of January to the 1st of December, 1829; from the 1st of December, 1829, to the 1st of January, 1830; from the 1st of January, 1830, to the 1st of April, 1830; from the 1st of April, 1830, to the 1st of July, 1830; and from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, 1830? State by whom, on the part of the Government, any and every such contract, entered into during either of those periods, was made, and the time when it was made.

6th. State what postmasters have become defaulters to the Government *since your* appointment as Postmaster General, with the times when their

elinquencies, respectively, occurred; the balance due from each, and what ipes have been taken to collect it.

7th. In cases of contracts made by you for carrying the mail, have any roposals to carry it for a higher sum been accepted by you in preference to roposals for a lower sum? If so, state the cases particularly, the different roposals, and the names of those who made them, with your reasons for ccepting the higher bid. State, also, the practice of the Department in imilar cases heretofore.

8th. What was the system of receipts and disbursements of money when you came into the Department? What were the checks to prevent n improper application of its funds? and what are the alterations which ou have made in that system?

9th. Set forth, in a separate statement, the number of agents employed y the Department, their respective names, places of residence, duties and ompensations.

You will please designate what portion, if any, of the information which ou may communicate, the public interest may in your judgment require hould not be published.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

Hon. Wm. T. Barry,
Postmaster General, Washington.

Washington, *January* 17, 1831.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the committee appointed by the Senate to examine the present condition of your Department have directed me to inquire of you,

1. What postmasters have been removed since you came into office, and for what causes? Please to give their names and places of residence, when removed, with the time and causes of their removal, classifing they causes for brevity's sake.

2. When application has been made to remove a postmaster for reasons stated, has it been your practice to remove on evidence *ex parte*, or to give him an opportunity to answer?

3. Have you overdrawn on postmasters since you came into office, and to what amount, and for what reasons? And what amount thus overdrawn has been paid, and what has been the former practice on that subject in your Department?

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

Hon. William T. Barry,
Postmaster General, Washington.

Washington, *January* 28, 1831.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the committee appointed by

the Senate, on the 15th ultimo, to examine the present condition of your Department, have adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be requested to state any information he may think proper to communicate respecting the appointment of Joseph Ficklin postmaster at Lexington, Kentucky; whether any contract was made with said Ficklin, before or at the time of his appointment, for a part of the profits of said office; or whether said Ficklin has advanced moneys to any person on account of his appointment, or for purpose of indemnifying any person or persons for any liability whatever to the United States."

The committee having received no communication from you in reply to their inquiries of the 24th December and 17th January, desire to be informed within what time they may expect your answer to those inquiries.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

Hon. Wm. T. Barry,
Postmaster General, Washington.

Washington, *February* 15, 1831.

Sir: The select committee appointed to examine and report the condition and management of your Department desire you to be officially informed that the Senate have, by a vote, this day resolved to interdict the inquiry respecting the *causes* of removals of postmasters, and that your answer to the interrogatory on that subject is, therefore, dispensed with.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

Hon. Wm. T. Barry,
Postmaster General.

Washington, *February* 17, 1831.

Sir: Your attention is invited to the following extract from the proceedings of the committee appointed by the Senate to examine and report the condition of your Department.

"*In Committee, February* 17, 1831.

"It being suggested by a letter to a member of the committee that some impropriety had existed in relation to a contract make by the Post Office Department for the transportation of the mail on four routes in Indiana, which contract was made with Abner McCarty and Billingsly Roberts—

"*Resolved*, That the Department communicate to this committee all the circumstances respecting said contract; also, what extra allowance, if any, has been made to Edward Johnston for the transportation of the mail between Indianapolis and Madison, and between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, in the State of Indiana."

ım authorized to add, that Mr. Hendricks, a member of the committee, furnish you with any explanation you may desire in regard to the in-es contained in this communication.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

ɔn. Wm. T. Barry,
Postmaster General, Washington.

Washington, *February* 17, 1831.

a: I have the honor to inform you that a committee appointed by the te to examine and report the condition and management of the Post : Department, have, this day, adopted a resolution, of which the fol-ıg is a copy:

Resolved, That a letter be addressed to the Hon. John McLean, request-im to furnish the committee with such information as it may be in his r to give of the actual state of the available funds of the Department at the of his resignation of the office of Postmaster General, and whether his ate of the losses of the Department in his last report was founded on ctual examination of the state of the balances outstanding at that time, w that estimate was made; what was the mode of keeping the accounts : Department during his administration of its affairs; and whether there :d any want of checks to prevent fraud in the management of the ıue of the Department at that time; also, to state the character of Abra-Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General, as an officer and a man, Mr. McLean became acquainted with Mr. Bradley."

With great respect,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

n. John McLean, *Washington.*

Washington, *February* 19, 1831.

: The committee appointed by the Senate to examine and report the ıion of your Department have this day adopted the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Postmaster General and the senior Assistant Post-r General be requested to state to this committee whatever information or either of them, may possess respecting the circumstances which ıave occurred between them and Mr. Abraham Bradley, about the time .e postmaster at Poughkeepsie was removed, in relation to said removal, from the causes of it."

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

ı. Wm. T. Barry,
Postmaster General, Washington.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26, 1831.

SIR: The select committee of the Senate on the affairs of the Post Office Department have directed that you "be requested to accompany your response to the interrogatories heretofore put to you with a statement whether you did not make a written communication to the present Postmaster General, of which the following is an extract:

"*March* 31, 1829."

"The expenditures of the Department will this year exceed the receipts, as was the case last year; but the increase of receipts will show the rapid advancement of the Department. It was deemed good policy to permit the expense to go beyond the receipts, in order that a part of the surplus of former year might be absorbed. It is the true policy to keep the funds active, and never suffer a large surplus to accumulate. The above remarks are made because some persons are ignorant enough to suppose that the Department is sinking, provided its receipts do not, in the current year, equal or exceed the expenditures. This is sometimes the case when the receipts exceed the past year one hundred thousand dollars."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1831.

SIR: Your communication in reply to the interrogatories of the select committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the management of your Department, *dated February* 26, 1831, was, *this day*, delivered to me by Mr. Gardner, Assistant Postmaster General, *at* 1 *o'clock P M.*

The committee direct me to request you to furnish them with *full* copies of the letter of the Hon. John McLean, dated March 31, 1829, and of the letter of Abraham Bradley, relating to the office at Poughkeepsie, from which extracts heretofore furnished from the Department have been made, and laid before the committee.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Hon. WM. T. BARRY,
Postmaster General, Washington.

WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th February, which was yesterday delivered to me, and to inform you that the committee of the Senate on the management of the Post Office Department have this day directed me to request you to state whether Abraham Bradley, while Assistant Postmaster General, made any (and what) allow-

ances to contractors; and whether, in your estimate in your last report, the balance due from Bache, the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the counterfeit and uncurrent money in the Department, were considered as available funds, or as lost.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman.

Hon. JOHN McLEAN, *Washington.*

K, No. 17.

Journal of the proceedings of the select committee on the present condition of the Post Office Department.

FEBRUARY 1, 1831.

Present, all the members.

Mr. Holmes desired to have Abraham Bradley, a witness summoned in obedience to an order of the committee, sworn.

Mr. Woodbury objected to swear and examine the witness at all, until some explanation is given of the object of his inquiries, showing its pertinency and propriety as connected with the reference to this committee.

Mr. Holmes then proposed to examine the witness first by asking him the following question:

"How long were you Assistant Postmaster General, and what were the duties assigned you in the Department?"

Mr. Holmes objected to giving any further explanation of the object of his question than the question itself conveyed, and insisted on his right to have the witness examined.

The question being taken, it was decided that the question of Mr. Holmes be put to the witness by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Holmes, Hendricks, and Clayton,

Nays—Messrs. Grundy and Woodbury.

Mr. Bradley, the witness, was then sworn by the chairman to make true answers to such questions as should be put to him by the committee.

The question of Mr. Holmes was then put and answered, as appears by the deposition.

Mr. Holmes then proposed the following question:

"Were you removed from your office, and when, and, if you know, for what cause or causes?"

Mr. Grundy objected to the question.

Mr. Hendricks moved to adjourn, and the committee adjourned,

Yeas—Messrs. Grundy, Hendricks, and Woodbury,

Nays—Messrs. Holmes and Clayton.

Abraham Bradley's deposition, so far as it was taken at the first meeting, was as follows:

Question. How long were you Assistant Postmaster General, and what were the duties assigned you in the Department?

proof of this, see post office leger L, vol. 6, and suit book, and letters from the officers conducting the suit. Joseph W. Hand can produce the books and correspondence on this subject.

Question by Mr. Grundy. After the bond was given, in which Mr. Barry was security, did not Mr. Fowler regularly pay up quarterly to the Department a sufficient sum, as having been received by him in the preceding quarter, to cover the receipts of the preceding quarter? and was not one question in controversy with the securities this—they insisting that these payments should be applied to their bond, and you insisting that these payments should be applied to the old bond?

Answer. I believe that Mr. Fowler did pay as much as the amount of the bond after the last bond was given; whether he paid it regularly or not I cannot say, and this was a point in controversy in the case; but it was a uniform usage in the office to consider the old debt first paid where no designation was made. There was one case in which a different principle was adopted, and the moneys applied to the last bond by some order, but how it terminated I know not. It was the case of Solomon Southwick, of Albany.

Mr. Grundy. Who were securities in the old bond?

Answer. James Morrison and others; Mr. Barry not being one.

Question by Mr. Grundy. Was not the old bond delivered up to the securities in it, under an impression or understanding on your part that the securities in the new bond could be rendered answerable for the preceding delinquency?

Answer. Yes, but it was not given up until after a sum equal to the old bond was paid.

Question by Mr. Grundy. At what time was the old bond given up, and does that appear by any book or memorandum in the office?

Answer. I cannot tell, but it was a good while after the new bond was given.

Question by Mr. Grundy. When Mr. Morrison applied to the Postmaster General to give up the old bond, did not you and the Postmaster General contend for a long time that it ought not to be surrendered to him, upon the ground that the securities in the new bond ought not to be liable for all the moneys then owing by Fowler?

Answer. I think that was not the ground of contention, but the ground was, that the Department might have two strings to its bow.

Question. Was not G. M. B. the district attorney who had that bond in charge?

Answer. I think so. The books will show.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Were the payments by Fowler credited, at the time received, on the old bond or not?

Answer. They were not credited on the bonds at all. We opened an account with every postmaster, and moneys received were credited on the books, and without any reference on the books to the bonds.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Was it the practice of the Department to give up bonds while a contest existed as to the liability of the sureties?

Answer. It has never been so except in two or three cases; and in those cases, this case included, the Postmaster General was satisfied that the old debt was paid. The suit book and bond book for that period will elucidate the subject of the indebtedness of the Postmaster General. Mr. Hand has them.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Was it the practice in the Department to give up bonds in any case?

Answer. It was not, but there were a few exceptions; I recollect but one other case, and that I cannot designate.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Who applied to the Department to have this bond given up except Mr. Morrison? and were the sureties in the new bond notified of the application before the old bond was given up?

Answer. No person, to my knowledge, applied, but Major Morrison. The sureties to the new bond were not notified.

Question by Mr. Clayton. Did Fowler ever direct that the money paid by him should be applied to any particular bond?

Answer. He did not, to my knowledge; but the Department applied the money to the old bond, according to usage in such cases.

Question by Mr. Grundy. Until James Morrison applied to give up the old bond, had you made any specific application of the moneys received from Fowler after the execution of the new bond, either on the old bond, or any book, record, or paper in your Department?

Answer. This is matter of opinion: we had nothing but the general running open account, until suit was brought, which was long after the old bond was given up; but we balanced all our accounts every six months, and we considered payments as applied to the old bonds till they were satisfied; but there was no specific entry on the subject. The balance remaining against Fowler when suit was brought was upwards of $10,000.

FEBRUARY 17.

Committee met. All present. Examination of A. Bradley continued.

The following was moved by Mr. Grundy, and adopted by the committee:

It being suggested by a letter to a member of the committee, that some impropriety had existed in relation to a contract made by the Post Office Department for the transportation of the mail on four routes in Indiana, which contract was made by the Department with Abner McCarty and Billingsly Roberts,

Resolved, That the Department communicate to this committee all the circumstances respecting said contract; also, what extra allowance, if any, has been made to Edward Johnston for the transportation of the mail between Indianapolis and Madison, and between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, in the State of Indiana.

Question by Mr. Holmes. Were you removed from office? when, and by whom?

Answer. I was removed from office on the 14th September, 1829, by Mr. Barry.

Question. How many in the General Post Office had been previously removed? Name them if you can.

Answer. One, Andrew Coyle: Bestor, Grey, my brother, the other Assistant Postmaster General, and Waggoman, a short time since.

Question by Mr. Holmes. How long was your brother Assistant Postmaster General?

Answer. He has been in the office in different capacities since 1799, until the date of his removal, September, 1829.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Is your brother now, or has he ever been, to your knowledge, interested either directly or indirectly in any mail contract?

Answer. He is not now, nor has he been, for ten years past, to my knowledge. He was once, while a clerk in the office, interested in a contract, with the approbation of the Postmaster General, Mr. Granger or Mr. Meigs, I am not certain which. He is now agent for the new contractors on the stage and steamboat route from Mobile to New Orleans: the contractors are Stockton and others William A. Bradley, son of Phineas Bradley, is interested, but I think his name does not appear as one of the contractors.

Question by Mr. Holmes. How long had Mr. Coyle been a clerk in the office?

Answer. I cannot say; a long time.

Question by Mr. Holmes. Do you know from Mr. Barry, or otherwise, that the President has directed in any case of removals?

Objected to, and overruled, by Mr. Grundy, Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Woodbury?

Question by Mr. Holmes. Has any other officer in the Post Office Department directed and regulated the removals without the knowledge of Mr. Barry? and if so, who?

Objected to by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Woodbury.

Answer. I cannot say with certainty, but I think that Mr. Gardner has. He has, without the active and intelligent knowledge of the Postmaster General; and I infer it from this fact, that the postmaster at Poughkeepsie wrote a letter to me, inquiring whether it was likely he should be removed. At his request, I called on the Postmaster General. He told me he had received a letter from him that morning himself on the subject, and that it was determined he should not be removed; and authorized me to inform him. So I went on to Mr. Gardner, who kept the book of appointments, and inquired of him: he said a new appointment was made out yesterday. Several other instances of a similar character induced this opinion, but I cannot remember them now.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Can you state when any of the other instances you name took place, on where the deputies resided, or the name of one of them?

Answer. I cannot now, but I think if you will suspend the question to another meeting, I can.

Question by Mr. Grundy. How many assistants and clerks belonged to the General Post Office at the time of your removal?

Answer. I think about 43, and one employed half the time, including messengers.

Question. Of the clerks left in the Post Office at the time of your removal, how many of them were favorable, and how many unfavorable to the present administration?

Answer. I had with them very little conversation about politics; about one-fourth of them were friendly to the present administration, as I suppose.

Question by Mr. Holmes. How many of those friendly to the present administration have been removed by Mr. Barry?

Answer. None of them to my knowledge, except Mr. Waggoman, of whose politics I am not certain: and I do not know that he was removed. My impression was that he was friendly to General Jackson.

FEBRUARY 17.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That a letter be addressed to the Hon. John McLean, requesting him to furnish the committee with such information as it may be in his

power to give, of the actual state of the available funds of the Department at the time of his resignation of the office of Postmaster General, and whether his estimate of the losses of the Department in his last report was founded on any actual examination of the state of the balances outstanding at that time, or how that estimate was made; what was the mode of keeping the accounts of the Department during his administration of its affairs; and whether there existed any want of checks to prevent fraud in the management of the revenue of the Department at that time; also, to state the character of Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General, as an officer and a man, since Mr. McLean became acquainted with Mr Bradley.

Mr. Grundy objected, wishing the witness present: objection overruled by Messrs. Clayton, Hendricks, and Holmes, on the ground that the witness may be requested to attend next Tuesday.

Committee having considered their arrangements, resolved that the committee meet again on Saturday next at 11 A. M.

This 18th February, 1831, Mr. Woodbury delivered to the committee the affidavits, &c. in the case of the southern contract, referred to by Mr. Gholson.

FEBRUARY 19.

Committee met.

Mr. Grundy proposed the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the present Postmaster General, and the senior Assistant Postmaster General, be requested to state to this committee whatever information they or either of them may possess, respecting the circumstances which may have occurred between them and Mr. Abraham Bradley, about the time the late postmaster at Poughkeepsie was removed, in relation to said removal, apart from the causes of it.

Mr. Bradley corrects the answer heretofore made as to the number of clerks, &c. friendly to the administration; and says that there were 17 in favor of the present administration, 21 in favor of the late administration, and 5 neutrals, at the time Mr. Barry came into office, according to the best estimate he can make. He understood the question heretofore to refer to the time Mr. Barry came into office.

Question by Mr. Grundy. Who has assisted you, since you were last before this committee, in ascertaining the number and politics of the different clerks in the Post Office?

Answer. My son, Joseph H. Bradley, and I, made out the estimate together. He was better acquainted with their politics than myself.

Mr. Holmes. What is the mode of proceeding at the office in regard to the removal of an officer under Mr. Barry's administration? State the whole proceeding.

Answer. The process was so various that it is difficult to describe it. If the post office was at a distance, it was usually on the exhibition of depositions and petitions, and sometimes on verbal communications, and sometimes simply on petition. Under the former administration, it was uniformly the practice to give notice to the person accused of the charges, if they implicated his character; and frequently under the present administration, the like notice has been given.

A new county seat was established in Oneida county, New York; the citizens petitioned for the establishment of a post office at the court-house, and recommended a Mr. Grant, a nephew of mine. About a month after the ap-

plication, he wrote me that he had heard nothing from the petition. I showed the letter to the Postmaster General, and stated the case. He said the appointment should be made. I informed Mr. Gardner: he said there was another office in the township, four miles off; and that Oswego Falls post office was only divided from it by a navigable stream, over which he supposed there was a bridge or ferry. Some time after, I received another letter from Mr. Grant, stating that he had not heard from the Department. I showed it to the Postmaster General, and stated the case again: the Postmaster General said it should be made, and I might tell Mr. Gardner so. I told him so, but no appointment was ever made. There are sundry other cases I can name.

After debate, adjourned to February 22, 11 o'clock A. M.

FEBRUARY 22.

Committee met at 10 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Grundy, Holmes, Hendricks, and Woodbury.

Ordered, That the chairman summon John Test to appear on Thursday.

Mr. Bradley appeared, and it was proposed to proceed with his examination, which was objected to by Mr. Holmes, because of the absence of Mr. Clayton. Committee then adjourned till 11 A. M. on Thursday next.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Clayton attended, that being the hour of meeting for the committee; and none of the other members were then in attendance, except Mr. Clayton and Mr. Hendricks.

FEBRUARY 24.

Committee met. All present.

Mr. Test, summoned to appear this morning, attended; and after some communication with the committee on the Indiana contracts, was requested to attend again to-morrow morning.

The chairman presented the letter of the Postmaster General, containing a communication to him of C. K. Gardner, assistant Postmaster General, which was received by the chairman since the last meeting, and stated he had received no other communications from the Department.

The chairman also communicated a letter from Mr. A. Bradley, dated 22d February, 1831; on which no order was taken.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 25.

Present, Messrs. Clayton, Grundy, and Hendricks.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, ordered that Mr. C. K. Gardner appear to-morrow, and give testimony in relation to his statement.

The chairman communicated a letter from the Postmaster General, dated the 23d February, in relation to the Indiana contracts, and received by him since the last meeting of the committee.

Question by Mr. Clayton to Mr. Bradley the witness. Did any, and what part of the counterfeit money, and the notes of broken banks, which were in the Department, consist of notes which had been found in dead letters?

Answer. A part of them were found in dead letters; but what the amount received in that way was, and what was the amount received for postage, I cannot accurately say.

Question by Mr. C. Was the estimate of the available funds of the Department ever predicated on any actual calculation of losses in the accounts outstanding, or how was it made?

Answer. The amount of the outstanding accounts was more than $600,000. Mr. McLean did not attempt to predicate his estimate of the portion of this which would be lost on any actual calculation or inquiry as to what specific accounts would be lost in the general collection. But he only said that in the winding up of a firm, with debts to this amount, one half might safely be calculated as good. He, therefore, assumed a loss of fifty per cent. without going into any minute calculation. It was impossible to arrive at an exact estimate in every case of these accounts, because, in 1827, when the estimate was made, some of them had been standing nearly forty years. But, at the time, the Solicitor and I thought this estimate of losses entirely too much; and he and I took up the suit book, and made a calculation founded on the best estimate we could make. We had the advantage of all the correspondence with the different district attorneys engaged in collecting these accounts, from which we judged what was desperate and what available, as far as their information, and the other information we had, could enable us.

Mr. McLean thought his data sound enough for general purposes, and may not have resorted to the same means of calculation, though he of course had access to them. The result of the calculation made by the Solicitor and myself was, that the losses would only amount to $165,000, instead of $300,000. Two years after, we made another estimate, and found the losses would be $172,000.

Adjourned to February 26.

FEBRUARY 26.

Present, Messrs. Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, and Woodbury.

Oath administered by Mr. Grundy, by order of the committee, to Colonel Gardner, to the truth of his statement to the Postmaster General, communicated to us, about the Poughkeepsie removal.

Commenced examination of Abraham Bradley.

Present as above, and Mr. Clayton.

Question by Mr. Grundy. Did you ever advance any moneys in anticipation to any officers in the Department out of the funds of the Department?

Answer. Never knowingly, to my recollection, since the law prohibited it. I do not recollect any instance where it has been done even by mistake.

Question by same. Have you ever overpaid Mr. Barry?

Answer. Never; and he never got too much to my knowledge. I could not overpay him out of the public funds, because they were in his keeping. The moneys were deposited in the public bank, to his credit as Postmaster General, and I kept the check book; but his check commanded all the funds in bank, without taking it from the check book. His word is the key of the strong box, or any part of its contents.

Question by same. In settling your own account, did it ever appear there was a large balance against you; and if so, how much, and when?

Answer. Some eight or ten years ago, I found a deficiency of cash in my hands, about three thousand dollars, and I sold a house and paid it: afterwards, three or four years ago, there was another sum of between four and five thousand dollars deficient, and I paid that off. Whether these deficits arose from some error in the accounts, or omission to charge payments, I

know not. I was careful not to overdraw, and believe the money is still due to me.

Question by same. How long was Mr. Bache, of Philadelphia, (being a deputy postmaster,) a defaulter before his removal?

Answer. I think he fell in arrear soon after the close of the war, say 1815 or 1816; but he paid up from time to time, as explained in answer to another question.

Question by same. When was he removed?

Answer. I should think, three or four years ago.

Question by same. How many bonds were taken by the Department in his case.

Answer. I think, three or four.

Question by same. Who were the sureties in each?

Answer. It is not in my power to tell all, but Mr. Conrad was on his last bond.

Question by same. Was either bond given up?

Answer. Not to my recollection; but Mr. McLean endeavored to get a new bond: it was returned executed by some person he deemed insufficient: he sent it back to get additional security; and before it was returned to the Department, it became necessary to remove Mr. Bache, and a contest arose as to the validity of the bond.

The witness begs leave to add, that, on a former occasion, there was an endeavor to attach blame on Governor Meigs, on Judge McLean, and, perhaps, on himself, for this loss; and he made an explanation to the following purport:

The facts, as he always understood them, were, that Mr. Bache bought property at a high price when speculations ran high; property fell, and left him *minus*, and his sureties also. The public moneys in his hands were applied to his relief by himself; new payments were obtained from him by means of his friends, on promise of keeping him in office; new sureties were required; a check was endeavored to be placed on his cash, so that his salary might be appropriated towards the extinguishment of the debt. Great pains were taken by Mr. Meigs and Judge McLean, not to say by witness also, to recover the debt, but all were unavailing. He was kept in office in the hope that, by these means, the deficit would be efficiently paid off; that is, from proper motives; and, as soon as all hope of the accomplishment ceased, he was removed. It was one of those unavoidable occurrences, in his opinion, against which human prudence could not guard or remedy; and that both of those Postmasters General were entitled to much credit for their great exertions on the occasion.

Mr. Bradley wishes to stop evidence and make a statement. He says, by permission of chairman, he has looked into document marked *A*. referred to committee, and finds cases where he is stated to have made extra allowances when he did not make them all; ordered to send for document.

Question by Mr. Grundy. Were any of Bache's sureties released?

Answer. Not to my recollection.

Question by same. By what means did Bache's defalcation of $22,000 happen in the Department without being noticed at an earlier period?

Answer. It did not happen, but it was always noticed; and when first noticed, as it was every quarter when it happened, for he frequently paid up, he was called on to make it up; and he did make it up, or nearly so, on being

pressed, and then would fall in arrear again in a few quarters, and was then pressed again; and thus the affair progressed, till finally his endorsers, as we understood, refused to renew his notes, and the public became the loser.

Question by same. Was not William A. Bradley, a son of Doctor Bradley, a partner in the Mobile contract?

Answer. He was interested in some way in that and other contracts, three, I believe, by being a member of the companies who took the contracts; but he was not named in the contracts.

Question by same. At the time the Mobile and New Orleans contract was made, was not Doctor Bradley, the father, at the head of the bureau or office for making mail contracts?

Answer. He was.

Question by same. Did he not advise that contract to be made?

Answer. I was not present, and cannot say, except that he told me he informed the Postmaster General that the price was too much. Previous to making that contract, several gentlemen proposed for $30,000 a year, and the Postmaster General had partly agreed to it; and I, with great difficulty, persuaded him to annul the engagement, and advertise for other bidders; which he did. In doing this, I had occasion to show the mail was then carried for $6,000 per year, and that the receipts of the office at New Orleans did not pay for the transportation to that city. The new contract was to be carried in steamboats, and it was previously carried in other boats, and the new contract was nearly a dry improved in speed.

Question by same. How much money was left by you in the iron chest?

Answer. I do not know.

Question by same. Did you leave any account of the sums in the said chest when you quit the office? and if so, in what books?

Answer. I suppose an estimate might be made of the moneys there by taking up several books, viz: the check book, the receiver's receiving book, and cash book, and the various bank books.

Question by same. Is there not now retained in the General Post Office a brother-in-law of Mr. Agg, the editor of the National Journal?

Answer. He was there the last time I heard from thence, and I suppose he is still there. He is one of the five gentlemen whom I supposed was of no party, or did not meddle with politics.

Received a letter from Mr. Test, of the House of Representatives, of this date, on the subject of contracts in Indiana, to which the attention of the committee has been invited. Put on file.

Voted—Messrs. Holmes and Grundy be a subcommittee to examine post office books about contracts.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock A. M.

FEBRUARY 28.

The committee met.

Mr. Bradley continued. There are in the Postmaster General's return to Mr. Burnet's resolution, as I find, 49 cases of extra allowances to contractors marked down as made by me, as Assistant or acting Postmaster General. In 36 of these cases there has been an erasure, and my name has been inserted. I cannot recollect that I made the allowanceinone of those 36 cases. In the cases of Harrell, of Reeside, and of Mallett, with others, I *know* I did not make the allowance. The case of Harrell is mentioned in my letter to the President. I went with the subcommittee to the post

office, and found there by the books and papers that the *time* in the case of Harrell, which is stated on the return to be 2 hours, was but 1½ hours. He was to carry the mail in that case 1½ hours sooner, and the return says it was to be done 2 hours sooner. The extra and additional allowance was $1,992 50 per annum, mail to go from Georgetown to Charleston, South Carolina. The original contract was for $6,000. The extra allowance increased it to $7,992 50. From the return to Mr. Burnet's resolution, you cannot form any opinion, in three-fourths of the cases which I have looked at, of the propriety of the charges, because the return does not contain the facts inquired of as to the additional services. I have not examined more than half the cases, and that hastily. The book will show for itself.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Is the computation of allowance right or wrong in the Charleston case?

Answer. It is wrong, certainly. It should be $\frac{1}{24}$ and ½ of $\frac{1}{24}$ of $6,000. The allowance was $1,992 50; and, according to law, it should have been only $375. That difference in the sum is not produced by the mistake named above, of 1½ hours for 2 hours, but by some other cause. In the case of the Baltimore and Washington contract, the original contract was to carry the mail through in 5 hours for $1,800. The extra compensation was $3,200. The allowance should be only $\frac{1}{10}$.

NOTE.—Here, for want of time, the committee could not proceed further with Mr. Bradley's evidence.

MARCH 1.

Committee met; Mr. Hendricks absent, on Committee on Roads and Canals.

The chairman laid before the committee the communication of the Hon. John McLean, received since the last adjournment; which was read and examined.

No information having been yet furnished by the Postmaster General in reply to the interrogatories in the letters of the 24th of December and the 18th January last, and the session being about to terminate on the day after to-morrow, the impossibility of reporting on the information when it shall be furnished was considered, and it seemed to be by all believde that a report, investigating the affairs of the Department, would be at this session impracticable.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Clayton, were considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to furnish the committee with full copies of the letter of John McLean, of March 31, 1829, and of Abraham Bradley, relative to the Poughkeepsie office, from which extracts, furnished from the Department, have been made and laid before the committee.

Resolved, That the Hon. John McLean be requested to state whether Abraham Bradley, while Assistant Postmaster General, made any and what allowances to contractors; and whether, in his estimate in his last report, the balance due from Bache, the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the counterfeit and uncurrent money in the Department, were considered as available funds, or as lost.

After debate, adjourned.

MARCH 2.

The committee met.

Mr. Bradley, the witness, attended.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Were not the extra clerks employed by Mr. Barry while you were in the office under him, employed in necessary writing in the office.

Answer. Generally so: there might have been exceptions.

Question by Mr. Woodbury. Did not the business of the office increase so as to require additional clerks, either permanent or extra, as often as every six months.

Answer. Every year, or oftener.

Here, for want of time, it became impossible to proceed with Mr. B.'s evidence. So his deposition was left unfinished.

The chairman offered a report to the committee, which was rejected: Yeas, Messrs. Clayton and Holmes; nays, Messrs. Grundy, Woodbury, and Hendricks.

After debate, adjourned.

REPORT

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Relative to a comparison of weights and measures as used at the several custom-houses of the United States, which was required by a resolution of the Senate of May 29, 1830.

MARCH 1, 1831.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 3d, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Senate, that, in obedience to the directions of their resolution of the 29th of May, 1830, a comparison of the weights and measures used at the principal custom-houses in the United States was commenced under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Hassler, whose reputation, as well for his researches in general science as for his experience in this particular branch, recommended him as peculiarly qualified for this undertaking. I regret, however, that the work could not be completed as early as was desired. It was deemed essential to the accuracy of the operation to have the advantage of temperatures below as well as above the freezing point; and the undertaking was, therefore, necessarily postponed until the winter season. In the mean time, the apparatus had been provided in New York, and was shipped from thence to this city early in December. The vessel was unfortunately stranded in the Chesapeake, and part of the apparatus lost. The delay occasioned by this accident has prevented the completion of the comparison in time for a report to the Senate during the present session. The work, however, is far advanced, and it has exhibited such a remarkable disparity in the weights and measures used at different custom-houses, as to demonstrate the urgent necessity of providing standards for their regulation.

Among the instruments which had been procured some years ago under the direction of the President, for the survey of the coast, was a standard measure of length, exactly corresponding with the British parliamentary standard, as established in 1758, with which that of 1760 is identical, as tested by Sir George Shuckburgh in 1798, and by Captain Kater in 1821, on the occasion of the last determination of the weights and measures in England, when it was adopted as the legal unit. This standard measure has, by means which will be explained in a future report, been compared with the pendulum vibrating seconds in London, and also with the French metre, which is based upon measurements of arcs of a meridian of the earth.

With such evidence of its character, and such an opportunity of correcting any alteration by reason of decay, it was, without hesitation, adopted as the unit for the comparison of measures of length.

The troy pound used in the mint is known to be identical with the latest established standard troy pound of Great Britain, as regulated by the British laws and standard by Captain Kater in 1821, having been constructed by him, at the special request of Mr. Gallatin, upon the same principles, and in the same manner that he had employed in the construction of the British standard. Being found by various tests, which will also be presented hereafter, to be worthy of its character for accuracy, it was adopted as the unit for the comparison of weights.

The examination of measures of capacity has not yet been so far completed as to authorize a satisfactory conclusion as to what units for these measures ought to be adopted. But as soon as this shall have been accomplished, the necessary preparations will be made to secure, as far as the power vested by law in the Treasury Department will permit, an entire uniformity in the weights and measures used at the respective custom-houses.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate U. S.*

REMARKS

ON

rpediency of abolishing the punishment of death, by Edward Liv ingston.

MARCH 3, 1831.

Laid on the table by Mr. ROBBINS, and ordered to be printed.

NOTE.

:solution is depending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the ob- which is to obtain the abolition of capital punishments. There are individuals who consider their suppression as not more in accordance ne increasing benevolence of the age, than salutary as an amendment system for preventing and punishing crime. On the other hand, to zealous and honest opponents of such a measure, it appears a broad ı changing long established laws, in overthrowing principles of legis- settled and wise. A little reflection and research might convince the at it is, in fact, an advance beyond existing systems, infinitely less nany alterations of our penal laws during the last fifty years. It is a 'hich need not be feared as an innovation. It is one which, accord- the judicial records of Pennsylvania, can but alter the present mode ishment in a single instance, on an average, in every year. If, there- he principle of change be sound, this is peculiarly a case where such may be made without violating well settled customs or opinions, ıt affecting numerous cases, without encountering those obstacles sometimes not improperly, but perhaps always tenaciously, are ı in the way of any deviation from what habit has led us to think ıry or right.

er these circumstances, it has seemed a suitable occasion to lay before blic arguments and facts which are deemed conclusively to establish pediency of abolishing capital punishments. We say arguments and or we are not desirous that opinions should be yielded, either to , however great and venerated, or to feelings, however benevolent ıre.

h this object, the following remarks have been selected from the writ- Edward Livingston, of Louisiana; not, indeed, on account of the ity derived from his name, although that must be great with the legis- ıd philanthropists of our own, as it is with those of other countries; the intrinsic weight of the opinions, supported as they are by facts guments that cannot, perhaps, be successfully resisted.

first extract is from a report made by Mr. Livingston to the Legisla- Louisiana in the year 1822, containing his general views on the t of penal laws. This report met with the approbation of the Legisla-

ture, and was followed by the preparation of his Code of Penal Law, published in the year 1824. In the introductory report to that code, Mr. Livingston entered, at greater length than he had previously done, into a development of the principles which led him to suggest the proposed enactments, and especially various changes in the penalties inflicted upon crimes. The punishment of death naturally claimed his most serious attention, and is considered by him with all the research and reflection due to a question involving on the one hand the preservation of human life, and on the other the prevention of offences of the greatest magnitude. In no work has it been treated wit hmore clearness and eloquence—with more deference to opinions expressed in favor of existing laws—with more imposing strength of argument, and judicious application of facts. For this reason it is offered particularly to the consideration of the citizens of Pennsylvania. Their well known philanthropy, the improved state of their penal code, the anxiety displayed for its amendment, seem to ensure attention to the subject. That capital punishments will be abolished before any long lapse of time, we believe there is little doubt. They are already inflicted so seldom as to form a most inconsiderable number in the long list of punishments for crime. Any thing tending to accelerate a result so desirable—at all events, any thing which has the effect of throwing light on the subject, cannot be otherwise than acceptable, not to legislators alone, but to all members of a humane and civilized society.

From the first report of Mr. Livingston, made to the Legislature of Louisiana in March, 1822.

I approached the inquiry into the nature and effect of this punishment with the awe becoming a man who felt most deeply his liability to err, and the necessity of forming a correct opinion on a point so interesting to the justice of the country, the life of its citizens, and the character of its laws. I strove to clear my understanding from all prejudices which education or early impressions might have created, and to produce a frame of mind fitted for the investigation of truth, and the impartial examination of the arguments on this great question. For this purpose, I not only consulted such writers on the subject as were within my reach, but endeavored to procure a knowledge of the practical effect of this punishment on different crimes in the several countries where it is inflicted. In my situation, however, I could draw but a very limited advantage from either of these sources: very few books on penal law, even those most commonly referred to, are to be found in the scanty collections of this place; and my failure in procuring information from the other States is more to be regretted on this than any other topic on which it was requested. With these inadequate means, but after the best use that my faculties would enable me to make of them, after long reflection, and not until I had canvassed every argument that could suggest itself to my mind, I came to the conclusion that the punishment of death should find no place in the code which you have directed me to present. In offering this result, I feel a diffidence, which arises, not from any doubt of its correctness—I entertain none—but from the fear of being thought presumptuous in going beyond the point of penal reform, at which the wisdom of the other States has hitherto thought proper to stop; and from a reluc-

tance to offer my opinions in opposition to those, certainly more entitled to respect than my own, which still support the propriety of this punishment for certain offences. On a mere speculative question, I should yield to this authority; but here I could not justify the confidence you have reposed in me, were I to give you the opinions of others, no matter how respectable they may be, instead of those which my best judgment assured me were right.

The example of the other States is certainly entitled to great respect; the greater, because all, without exception, still retain this punishment; but this example loses some of its force when we reflect on the slow progress of all improvement, and on the stubborn principles of the common law, which have particularly retarded its advance in jurisprudence.

In England, their Parliament had been debating for nearly a century before they would take off capital punishment from two or three cases, in which every body allowed it was manifestly cruel and absurd: they have retained it in at least a hundred others of the same description; and when we reflect on these facts, and observe the influence which the prevailing opinions of that country have always had on the literature and jurisprudence of ours, we may account for the several States having stopped short in the reform of their penal law, without supposing them to have arrived at the point of perfection beyond which it would be both unwise and presumptuous to pass. As to the authority of great names, it loses much of its force since the mass of the people have begun to think for themselves, and since legislation is no longer considered as a trade, which none can practise with success but those who have been educated to understand the mystery; the plain, matter of fact, practical manner in which that business is conducted with us, refers more to experience of facts than theory of reasoning—more to ideas of utility drawn from the state of society, than from the opinions of authors on the subject. If the argument were to be carried by the authority of names, that of Beccaria, were there no other, would ensure the victory. But reason alone, not precedent nor authority, must justify me in proposing to the General Assembly this important change; reason alone can persuade them to adopt it. I proceed, therefore, to develope the considerations which carried conviction to my mind, but which, being perhaps now more feebly urged than they were then felt, may fail in producing the same effect upon others. A great part of my task is rendered unnecessary by the general acknowledgment, universal, I may say, in the United States, that this punishment ought to be abolished in all cases excepting those of treason, murder, and rape. In some States arson is included; and lately, since so large a portion of our influential citizens have become bankers, brokers, and dealers in exchange, a strong inclination has been discovered to extend it to forgery, and uttering false bills of exchange. As it is acknowledged, then, to be an inadequate remedy for minor offences, the argument will be restricted to an inquiry, whether there is any probability that it will be more efficient in cases of greater importance. Let us have constantly before us, when we reason on this subject, the great principle, that the end of punishment is the prevention of crime. Death, indeed, operates this end most effectually, as respects the delinquent; but the great object of inflicting it is the force of the example on others. If this spectacle of horror is insufficient to deter men from the commission of slight offences, what good reason can be given to persuade us that it will have this operation where the crime *is more atrocious?* Can we believe that the fear of a remote and

uncertain death will stop the traitor in the intoxicating moment of fancied victory over the constitution and liberties of his country? While in the proud confidence of success, he defies heaven and earth, and commits his existence to the chance of arms, that the dread of this punishment will "check his pride;" force him, like some magic spell, to yield obedience to the laws, and abandon a course, which, he persuades himself, makes a "virtue" of his "ambition?" Will it arrest the hand of the infuriate wretch, who, at a single blow, is about to gratify the strongest passion of his soul in the destruction of his deadly enemy? Will it turn aside the purpose of the secret assassin, who meditates the removal of the only obstacle to his enjoyment of wealth and honors? Will it master the strongest passions, and counteract the most powerful motives, while it is too weak to prevent the indulgence of the slightest criminal inclination? If this be true, it must be confessed that it presents a paradox which will be found more difficult to solve, when we reflect that great crimes are, for the most part, committed by men whose long habits of guilt have familiarised them to the idea of death, or to whom strong passions or natural courage have rendered it, in some measure, indifferent; and that the cowardly poisoner or assassin always thinks that he has taken such precautions as will prevent any risk of discovery. The fear of death, therefore, will rarely deter from the commission of great crimes. It is, on the contrary, a remedy peculiarly inapplicable to those offences. Ambition, which usually inspires the crime of treason, soars above the fear of death; avarice, which whispers the secret murder, creeps below it; and the brutal debasement of the passion that prompts the only other crime thus punished by our law, is proverbially blind to consequences, and regardless of obstacles that impede its gratification. Threats of death will never deter men who are actuated by these passions; many of them affront it in the very commission of the offence, and, therefore, readily incur the lesser risk of suffering it in what they think the impossible event of detection. But present other consequences, more directly opposed to the enjoyments which were anticipated in the commission of the crime—make those consequences permanent and certain—and then, although milder, they will be less readily risked than the momentary pang attending the loss of life: study the passions which first suggested the offence, and apply your punishment to mortify and counteract them. The ambitious man cannot bear the ordinary restraints of government—subject him to those of a prison; he could not endure the superiority of the most dignified magistrate—force him to submit to the lowest officer of executive justice: he sought by his crimes a superiority above all that was most respectable in society—reduce him in his punishment to a level with the most vile and abject of mankind. If avarice suggested the murder, separate the wretch for ever from his hoard; realise the fable of antiquity; sentence him, from his place of penitence and punishment, to see his heirs rioting on his spoils; and the corroding reflection that others are innocently enjoying the fruits of his crime will be as appropriate a punishment in practical as it was feigned to be in poetical justice. The rapacious spendthrift robs to support his extravagance, and murders to avoid detection; he exposes his life that he may either pass it in idleness, debauchery, and sensual enjoyment, or lose it by a momentary pang—disappoint his profligate calculation; force him to live, but to live under those privations which he fears more than death; let him be reduced to the coarse diet, the hard lodging, and the incessant labor of a penitentiary.

Substitute these privations, which all such offenders fear, which they have ll risked their lives to avoid; substitute these for that death which has litle terror for men whose passions or depravity have forced them to plunge ı guilt, and you establish a fitness in the punishment to the crime; instead f a momentary spectacle, you exhibit a lesson, that is every day renewed; nd you make the very passions which caused the offence the engines to unish it, and prevent its repetition.

Reformation is lost sight of in adopting this punishment; but ought it to e totally discarded? May not even great crimes be committed by persons whose minds are not so corrupted as to preclude the hope of this effect? They are sometimes produced by a single error. Often are the consequences of a concatenation of circumstances never likely again to occur, and ıre very frequently the effect of a momentary hallucination, which, though ıot sufficient to excuse, ought sometimes to palliate the guilt; yet the operaion of these several causes, the evident gradation in the degrees of guilt vhich they establish, are levelled before this destructive punishment. The nan who, urged by an irresistible impulse of nature, sacrifices the base selucer who has destroyed his domestic happiness; he, who having been calumıiated, insulted, and dishonored, at the risk of his own life takes that of the landerer; are, in the eye of this harsh law, equally deserving of death with he vile assassin who murders for hire, or poisons for revenge; and the 'outh, whose weakness in the commission of a first offence has yielded to the rtful insinuations or overbearing influence of a veteran in vice, must perish on he same scaffold with the hardened and irreclaimable instigator of his crime. t may be said that the pardoning power is the proper remedy for this evil; ıut the pardoning power, in capital cases, must be exercised, if at all, withıut loss of time; without that insight into character, which the penitentiary ıystem affords. It is, therefore, necessarily liable to abuse; and there is this urther objection to its exercise, that it leaves no alternative between death nd entire exemption from punishment; but, in every degree of crime, some unishment is necessary. The novice, if subject to no reclaiming discipline, vill soon become a professor in guilt. But let the corrective be judiciously pplied, and its progress will discover whether he may be again trusted in ociety, or whether his depravity is so rooted as to require continued connement.

In coming to a resolution on this solemn subject, we must not forget anther principle we have established, and I think on the soundest reasons, that ther things being equal, that punishment should be preferred which gives s the means of correcting any false judgment, to which passion, indifferince, false testimony, or deceiving appearances may have given rise. Error rom these or other causes is sometimes inevitable, its operation is instananeous, and its fatal effects in the punishment of death follow without lelay: but time is required for its correction; we retrace our steps with diffiulty; it is mortifying to acknowledge that we have been unjust; and, during he time requisite for the discovery of the truth, for its operation on our unvilling minds, for the interposition of that power which alone can stop the xecution of the law, its stroke falls, and the innocent victim dies. What vould not, then, the jurors who convicted, the judges who condemned, the nistaken witness who testified to his guilt—what would not the whole comnunity who saw his dying agonies, who heard, at that solemn moment, his ruitless asseverations of innocence—what would they not all give, to have yet within their reach the means of repairing the wrongs they had witnessed or inflicted?

Instances of this kind are not unfrequent; many of them are on record; several have taken place in our own day, and a very remarkable example, which was given but a few years since in one of the northern States,* shows, in a striking manner, the danger of those punishments which cannot be recalled or compensated, even though the innocence of the sufferer is rendered clear to demonstration. A few such instances, even in a century, are sufficient to counteract the best effects that could be derived from example. There is no spectacle that takes such hold on the feelings as that of an innocent man suffering by an unjust sentence; one such example is remembered, when twenty of merited punishment are forgotten; the best passions take part against the laws, and arraign their operation as iniquitous and inhuman. This consideration alone, then, if there were no others, would be a most powerful argument for the abolition of capital punishments; but there are others, no less cogent.

To see a human being in the full enjoyment of all the faculties of his mind, and all the energies of his body; his vital powers attacked by no disease, injured by no accident; the pulse beating high with youth and health; to see him doomed by the cool calculation of his fellow-men to certain destruction, which no courage can repel, no art or persuasion avert; to see a mortal distribute the most awful dispensations of the Deity, usurp his attributes, and fix, by his own decree, an inevitable limit to that existence which Almighty power alone can give, and which its sentence alone should destroy; must give rise to solemn reflections, which the imposing spectacle of a human sacrifice naturally produces, until its frequent recurrence renders the mind insensible to the impression. But in a country where the punishment of death is rarely inflicted, this sensation operates in all its force; the people are always strongly excited by every trial for a capital offence; they neglect their business, and crowd round the court: the accused, the witnesses, the counsel, every thing connected with the investigation, becomes a matter of interest and curiosity. When the public mind is screwed up to *this* pitch, it will take a tone from the circumstances of the case, which will rarely be found to accord with the impartiality required by justice.

If the accused excite an interest from his youth, his good character, his connexions, or even his countenance and appearance, the dreadful consequences of conviction, and that, too, in the case of great crimes as well as minor offences, lead prosecutors to relax their severity, witnesses to appear with reluctance, jurors to acquit against evidence, and the pardoning power improperly to interpose. If the public excitement take another turn, the consequences are worse; indignation against the crime is converted into a ferocious thirst of vengeance; and if the real culprit cannot be found, the innocent suffers on the slightest presumption of guilt: when public zeal requires a victim, the innocent lamb is laid on the altar, while the scapegoat is suffered to fly to the mountain. This savage disposition increases with the severity and the frequency of capital inflictions, so that, in atrocious as well as in lighter offences, this species of punishment leads sometimes to the escape of the guilty, often to the conviction of the innocent.

Whoever has at all observed the course of criminal proceedings must have witnessed what I have just endeavored to describe; undeserved indul-

* In Vermont, a most extraordinary case. The accused was condemned on circumstantial evidence, and had even been induced to confess himself guilty of murdering a man, who, by a most fortunate concurrence of circumstances, was found alive only a few days prior to that appointed for the execution.

gence, unjust severity; opposite effects proceeding from the same cause—the unnecessary harshness of the punishment.

But when no such fatal consequences are to be the result, the course of justice is rarely influenced by passion or prejudice. The evidence is produced without difficulty, and given without reluctance; it has its due effect on the minds of jurors, who are under no terrors of pronouncing an irremediable sentence; and pardons need not be granted, unless innocence is ascertained, or reformation becomes unequivocal.

Another consequence of the infliction of death is, that, if frequent, it loses its effect; the people become too much familiarised with it to consider it as an example; it is changed into a spectacle, which must frequently be repeated to satisfy the ferocious taste it has formed. It would be extremely useful in legislation, if the true cause could be discovered of this atrocious passion for witnessing human agonies, and beholding the slaughter of human beings. It has disgraced the history of all nations; in some it gave rise to permanent institutions, like that of the gladiators in Rome; in others it has shown itself like a moral epidemic, which raged with a violence proportioned to the density of population, for a limited time, and then yielded to the influence of reason and humanity. Every people has given us instances of this delirium; but the religious massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the political slaughters during the reign of terror in France, exemplify, in a striking manner, the idea I mean to convey. The history of our own country, young as it is, is not free from this stain. The judicial murders of the wizards and witches of New England, and of a great number of poor wretches during what was called the negro plot at New York, furnish us with domestic lessons on this subject. The human sacrifices which we find in the early history of almost every nation proceeded from another cause, the idea of vicarious atonement for sins; but they were attended with the same heart-hardening effect. Human sufferings are never beheld, for the first time, but with aversion, terror, and disgust. Nature has strongly implanted this repugnance on our minds, for the wisest purposes: but this once conquered, it happens in the intellectual taste, as it does in that of the senses; in relation to which last, it is observed that we become most fond of those enjoyments which required in the beginning some effort to overcome the disgust produced by their first use; and that our attachment to them is in proportion to the difficulty which was conquered in becoming familiarised to them. Whatever may be the cause of this striking fact in the history of the human mind, its effects ought to be studied by the legislator who desires to form a wise and permanent system. If the sight of one capital execution creates an inhuman taste to behold another; if a curiosity, satisfied at first with terrror, increases with its gratification, and becomes a passion by indulgence; we ought to be extremely careful, how, by sanctioning the frequency of capital punishments, we lay the foundation for a depravity, the more to be dreaded, because, in our government, popular opinion must have the greatest influence on all its departments, and this vitiated taste would soon be discovered in the decisions of our courts and the verdicts of our juries.

But if this punishment be kept for great occasions, and the people are seldom treated with the gratification of seeing one of their fellow creatures expire by the sentence of the law, a most singular effect is produced; the sufferer, whatever be his crime, becomes a hero or a saint: he is the object of public attention, curiosity, admiration, and pity. Charity supplies all his

wants, and religion proves her power, by exhibiting the outcast and murderer, though unworthy to enjoy existence upon earth, yet purified from the stain of his vices and crimes, converted by her agency into an accepted candidate for the happiness of heaven: he is lifted above the fear of death by the exhortations and prayers of the pious; the converted sinner receives the tender attentions of respectability, beauty, and worth: his prison becomes a place of pilgrimage; its tenant a saint, awaiting the crown of martyrdom: his last looks are watched with affectionate solicitude; his last words are carefully remembered and recorded; his last agonies are beheld with affliction and despair; and after suffering the ignominious sentence of the law, the body of the culprit, whose death was infamy, and whose life was crime, is attended respectfully and mournfully to the grave by a train that would not have disgraced the obsequies of a patriot or a hero. This sketch, though highly colored, is drawn from life: the inhabitants of one of the most refined and wealthy of our State capitals* sat for the picture; and although such exalted feelings are not always excited, or are prudently repressed, yet they are found in nature; and in whatever degree they exist, it cannot be doubted, that, in the same proportion, they counteract every good effect that punishment is intended to produce. The hero of such a tragedy can never consider himself as the actor of a mean or ignoble part; nor can the people view, in the object of their admiration or pity, a murderer and a robber, whom they would have regarded with horror, if their feelings had not been injudiciously enlisted in his favor. Thus the end of the law is defeated, the force of example is totally lost, and the place of execution is converted into a scene of triumph for the sufferer, whose crime is wholly forgotten, while his courage, resignation, or piety mark him as the martyr, not the guilty victim of the laws.

Where laws are so directly at war with the feelings of the people whom they govern, as this and many other instances prove them to be, these laws can never be wise or operative, and they ought to be abolished.

Quid leges sine moribus vanæ proficiunt? But if laws unsupported by the morals of the people are inefficient, how can we reasonably expect that they will have any effect when they are counteracted by moral feelings as well as by ideas of religion. This is the effect of capital punishments in a country where they are not commonly inflicted. Let us now see what is their result where they are unhappily too frequent.

In England, a great portion of the eloquence, and learning, and all the humanity of the nation are at work in an endeavor, not to abolish the punishment of death—that proposition would be too bold in a government where reform in any department might lead to revolution in all—but to restrict it to the more atrocious offences. This has produced a parliamentary inquiry, in the course of which the reports to which I have alluded before were made. One of them contains the examinations of witnesses before a committee of the House of Commons. From one of these, that of a solicitor who had practised for more than twenty years in the criminal courts, I make the following extracts.

"In the course of my practice, I have found that the punishment of death has no terror upon a common thief; indeed, it is much more the subject of ridicule among them, than of serious deliberation. The certain ap-

* Baltimore. In the case of the mail robbers, who, in committing that crime, perpetrated one of the most deliberate and ferocious murders on record.

proach of an ignominious death does not seem to operate upon them; for after the warrant has come down, I have seen them treat it with levity. I once saw a man, for whom I had been concerned, the day before his execution, and on offering him condolence, and expressing my concern at his situation, he replied with an air of indifference, 'Players at bowls must expect rubbers;' and this man I heard say that it was only a few minutes, a kick and a struggle, and all was over. The fate of one set of culprits, in some instances, had no effect, even on those who were next to be reported for execution; they play at ball and pass their jokes as if nothing was the matter. I have seen the last separation of persons about to be executed; there was nothing of solemnity about it, and it was more like the parting for a country journey, than taking their last farewell. I mention these things to show what little fear common thieves entertain of capital punishment; and that, so far from being arrested in their wicked courses by the distant possibility of its infliction, they are not even intimidated by its certainty."

Another of those respectable witnesses, a magistrate of the capital, being asked whether he thought that capital punishment had much tendency to deter criminals from the commission of offences, answered, "I do not. I believe it is well known to those who are conversant with criminal associations in this town, that criminals live and act in gangs and confederacies, and that the execution of one or more of their body seldom has a tendency to dissolve the confederacy, or to deter the remaining associates from the continuance of their former pursuits. Instances have occurred within my own jurisdiction to confirm me in this opinion. During one sitting, as a magistrate, three persons were brought before me for uttering forged notes. During the investigation, I discovered that those notes were obtained from a room in which the body of a person named Wheller (executed on the preceding day, for the same offence) then lay, and that the notes in question were delivered for circulation by a woman with whom he had been living. This is (he adds) a strong case, but I have no doubt that it is but one of very many others."

The ordinary of Newgate, a witness better qualified than any other to give information on this subject, being asked, "Have you made any observations as to the effect of the sentence of death upon the prisoners?" answers, "It seems scarcely to have any effect upon them; the generality of people under sentence of death are thinking, or doing rather, any thing than preparing for their latter end." Being interrogated as to the effect produced by the capital executions on the minds of the people, he answers, "I think, shock and horror at the moment, upon the inexperienced and the young; but immediately after the scene is closed, forgetfulness altogether of it, leaving no impression on the young and inexperienced. The old and experienced thief says the chances have gone against the man who has suffered; that it is of no consequence; that it is what was to be expected; making no serious impression on the mind. I have had occasion to go into the press-yard within an hour and a half after an execution, and I have there found them amusing themselves, playing at ball or marbles, and appearing precisely as if nothing had happened."

No coloring is necessary to heighten the effect of these sketches. Nothing, it appears to me, can more fully prove the utter inutility of this waste of human life, its utter inefficiency as a punishment, and its demoralising operation on the minds of the people.

The want of authentic documents prevents me at present from laying before the General Assembly some facts which would elucidate the subject, by examples from the records of criminal courts in the different States. The prevalence of particular offences, as affected by the changes in their criminal laws; the number of commitments, compared with that of convictions; and the effect which the punishment of death has on the frequency of the crimes for which it is inflicted; accurate information on these heads would have much facilitated the investigation in which we are engaged. But although, from the causes which I have stated, these are not now within our reach, there are yet some facts generally known on the subject, which are not devoid of interest or instruction. Murder, in all the States, is punished with death; in most of them it is, except treason, (which never occurred under the State laws,) the only crime that is so punished. If this were the most efficacious penalty to prevent crimes, this offence would be the one of which we should see the fewest instances. Is it so? To answer this question, we must establish a comparison, not between it and other offences; that would never lead us to a true result. There are some crimes that are so destructive of the very existence of society, create such universal alarm, and suppose so great a depravity, that the perpetrator is always viewed with abhorrence by the whole community, and public execration would inflict a punishment, even if the laws were silent. The number of such crimes, therefore, whatever may be the punishment assigned to them, must necessarily be fewer in proportion than those which do not inspire the same horror, or spread the same alarm; of this nature is murder: we must therefore look to other countries to establish our point of comparison.

Unfortunately, the crime is punished in the same manner as it is here, in the only country from which we have sufficient data to reason upon, and therefore the result of the inquiry cannot be conclusive; but if in that country a number of other offences are punished with death, which do not incur that penalty here, and if those minor offences prevail in a much greater degree there than they do here, where they are not so punished, while murder, and robbery with the intent to murder, (almost the only crimes punished in that manner here,) be more frequently committed in this country than in that which I select for the comparison, then we shall have some reason to doubt the efficacy of this violent remedy.

In London and Middlesex, for sixteen years, ending in 1818, thirty-five persons were convicted of murder, and stabbing with intent to murder, which is an average of a fraction more than two in a year. In the city of New Orleans, seven persons suffered for the same crime in the space of the last four years, which is very little less than the same average; but the population of New Orleans did not, during the period, amount to more than 35,000, which is to that of Middlesex and London, in round numbers, as one to twenty-seven; therefore the crime of murder was nearly twenty-seven times as frequent, in proportion to numbers, as in London. Almost the same proportion holds between the whole State and England and Wales, in relation to this crime; nineteen executions having taken place for murder in the last seven years in Louisiana, and one hundred and fifty-four during the seven years ending in 1818 in England and Wales. In London and Middlesex, eight hundred and eighty-five persons were convicted of forgery and counterfeiting in seven years, ending in 1818. During an equal period, seven persons were convicted of the same offence in the whole State, which makes the crime eighteen times more frequent in London, in proportion to num-

than it is here. Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-four convic- for larceny took place in the same seven years in London; and for a ›eriod, in the State of Louisiana, one hundred, which is near ten to one there than here, in proportion to the population. Many capital con- ›ns were had there for crimes of which none were committed here, and ı, if they had been, would have been punished only by imprisonment rd labor. I well know that the state of society in the two countries, egree of temptation, the ease or difficulty of obtaining subsistence, and · circumstances, as well as the operation of the laws, may produce the ·ence I have shown. But does it not raise serious doubts as to the effi- of the capital punishment, to observe this double effect, that almost the crime which we punish in that manner is more frequent in the propor- ›f twenty-seven to one, while those which are the object of a milder ion are almost in the same ratio less, than in the country with which ake the comparison.

e laws of none of the States punish highway robbery with death; those : United States affix this punishment to the robbery of the mail, under nstances which generally accompany it. Yet it is believed that this pecies of highway robbery is more frequent than the other; another that the fear of death is not a more powerful preventive of crime than punishments.

› not urge the doubts which many wise and conscientious persons have ained of the right of inflicting this punishment, because I am inclined ık that the right can be well established. If this measure be the only nat can prevent the crime, Government has a right to adopt it, unless vil arising from the punishment be greater than that which could be hended from the offence. If it were proved that the fruit in a garden not be preserved without punishing the boys who stole it with death, vil to be apprehended from the offence is so much less than that pro- by the punishment, that it ought never to be inflicted by the law, less (as in the case of the English spring guns) by the party injured; ı the contrary, it is a less evil to destroy the life of an assassin, than to : him to take that of a man whose existence is useful to his country, :cessary to his family. Whenever, therefore, in this latter case, the ıtive is proven to be the only one, I do not think we ought to hesitate ny doubt of the right; but if the necessity of the punishment, as well as :ponderating evil of the crime, cannot be clearly shown, the right can- ist. The burden of argument rests here on those who advocate this ment; they must show that it is the only means of repressing the of- they must show that in the cases to which they mean to apply it, the il of the offence is greater than the punishment. How far they can d in the first part of this task, has been already, in part, examined; on ter branch of the position it may be proper to observe, that, in estimat- : evil resulting from the impunity of any particular offence, in order ıpare it with that of the punishment, we must recollect that the one is in, the other a problematical evil. For instance, a man commits mur- it were certain, if you did not put him to death, either that he himself repeat the offence, or that the example of his impunity would induce r to do it, the case, both of necessity to prevent crime, and of the pre- ·ating evil of the offence over that of the remedy, would be made out. does not follow, because a man has once committed a crime, he will ›re repeat it, nor that another will be seduced by his example to do so; grant, are probable; then we have the probability of two evils to put

in competition with the certainty of one; but a strong probability of a great evil ought to countervail the certainty of a smaller one; and if, in this instance, the probability be great, that society might suffer the loss of its worthiest citizens, this ought not to be placed in competition with the evil of putting an assassin to death. But if, by other means, the chance of the uncertain evil can be reduced to a bare possibility, then the certain evil should not be incurred. Admitting, therefore, that the infliction of death is the best means of preventing the repetition of the offence, yet, if perpetual imprisonment would as effectually prevent the offender from repeating it, and would also operate as an example, so as to reduce to a possibility the chance of another being induced by the mildness of the punishment to commit the crime, then the certain evil of taking away human life ought not to be incurred, because the remote possibility of even a great evil cannot justify it.

But, before we adopt any of these calculations, (always liable to the greatest difficulty in practice,) we ought to inquire whether the position which alone renders them necessary be true—whether the punishment of death is necessary to prevent offences. In the proper sense of the expression, we know this is not the case; to say that a certain single cause is necessary to produce a given effect, supposes that, if the cause exist, the effect will certainly follow; but it is not pretended that the punishment of death will, in all cases, prevent the crime for which it is inflicted; all that is meant is, that it is better adapted to that end than any other kind of punishment: some reasons have already been given to show that it is not. Let us examine those which are usually given on the affirmative side of this interesting question.

First. There are those who support it by argument drawn from religion. The divine spirit infused into the great legislator of the Jews, from whose code these arguments are drawn, was never intended to inspire a system of universal jurisprudence. The theocracy given as a form of Government to that extraordinary people, was not suited to any other; as little was the system of their penal laws, given on the mysterious mountain, promulgated from the bosom of a dark cloud, amid thunder and lightning; they were intended to strike terror into the minds of a perverse and obdurate people; and, as one means of effecting this, the punishment of death is freely denounced for a long list of crimes; but the same authority establishes the *lex talionis*, and other regulations, which those who quote this authority would surely not wish to adopt. They forget that the same almighty Author of that law, at a later period, inspired one of his prophets with a solemn assurance, that might with propriety be placed over the gates of a penitentiary, and confirmed it with an awful asseveration: "As I LIVE, saith the LORD GOD, I have no pleasure in the DEATH of a sinner, but rather that he should TURN FROM HIS WICKEDNESS AND LIVE." They forget, too, although they are Christians who use this argument, that the divine Author of their religion expressly forbids the retaliatory system on which the punishment of death for murder is founded; they forget the mild benevolence of his precepts, the meekness of his spirit, the philanthropy that breathes in all his words, and directed all his actions; they lose sight of that golden rule which he established, "to do nothing to others that we would not desire them to do unto us;" and certainly pervert the spirit of his holy and merciful religion when they give it as the sanction for sanguinary punishments. Indeed, if I were inclined to support my opinion by arguments drawn from religion, the whole New Testament should be my text; and I could easily deduce from it authority for a system of reform as opposed to one of extermination. But al-

though the legislator would be unworthy of the name, who should prescribe any thing contrary to the dictates of religion, and particularly to those of that divine morality on which the Christian system is founded, yet it would be not less dangerous to make its dogmas the groundwork of his legislation, or to array them in defence of political systems. In a Government where all religions have equal privileges, it would be obviously unjust; it would lessen the reverence for sacred, by mixing them with political institutions, and perverting to temporal uses those precepts which were given as rules for the attainment of eternal happiness.

Secondly. The practice of all nations, from the remotest antiquity, is urged in favor of this punishment: the fact, with some exceptions, is undoubtedly true; but is the inference just? There are general errors, and, unfortunately for mankind, but few general truths, established by practice, in government and legislation. Make this the criterion, and despotism is, by many thousand degrees, on the scale of antiquity, better than a representative government: the laws of Draco were more ancient than those of Solon, and consequently better; and the practice of torture quite as generally diffused as that of which we are now treating. Idolatry in religion, tyranny in government, capital punishments and inhuman tortures in jurisprudence, are coeval and coextensive. Will the advocates of this punishment admit the force of their argument in favor of all these abuses? If they do not, how will they apply it to the one for which they argue?

The long and general usage of any institution gives us the means of examining its practical advantages or defects; but it ought to have no authority as a precedent, until it be proved that the best laws are the most ancient, and that institutions for the happiness of the people are the most permanent, and most generally diffused. But this unfortunately cannot be maintained with truth; the melancholy reverse forces conviction on our minds. Every where, with but few exceptions, the interest of the many has, from the earliest ages, been sacrificed to the power of the few. Every where penal laws have been framed to support this power; and those institutions, favorable to freedom, which have come down to us from our ancestors, form no part of any original plan, but are isolated privileges, which have been wrested from the grasp of tyranny, or which have been suffered, from inattention to their importance, to grow into strength.

Every nation in Europe has, during the last eight or ten centuries, been involved in a continued state of internal discord or foreign war—kings and nobles continually contending for power; both oppressing the people, and driving them to desperation and revolt. Different pretenders, asserting their claims to the throne of deposed or assassinated kings; religious wars; cruel persecutions; partition of kingdoms; cessions of provinces; succeeding each other with a complication and rapidity that defies the skill and diligence of the historian to unravel and record. Add to this the ignorance in which the human mind was involved during the early and middle part of this period; the intolerant bigotry, which, from its close connexion with government, stifled every improvement in politics, as well as every reformation in religion; and we shall see a state of things certainly not favorable to the formation of wise laws on any subject, but particularly ill calculated for the establishment of a just or humane criminal code. From such legislators, acting in such times, what could be expected, but that which we actually find—a mass of laws, unjust, because made solely with a view to support the temporary views of a prevailing party; unwise, obscure, inhuman, incon-

sistent, because they were the work of ignorance, dictated by interest, passion, and intolerance? But it would scarcely seem prudent to surrender our reason to authorities thus established, and to give the force of precedent to any of the incoherent collections of absurd, cruel, and contradictory provisions, which have been dignified with the name of penal codes in the jurisprudence of any nation of Europe, as their laws stood prior to the last century. No one would surely advise this; why then select any part of the mass, and recommend it to us, merely because it has been generally practised? If there is any other reason for adopting it, let that be urged, and it ought to have its weight; but my object here is to show, that, from the mode in which the penal laws of Europe have, until a very late period, been established, very little respect is due to them merely on account of their antiquity, or of the extent to which they have prevailed. If the criminal jurisprudence of the modern and middle ages affords us little reason to revere either its humanity or justice, that of the ancient world does not give us more. The despotism of antiquity was like that of modern times, and such as it will always be; it can have but one character, which the rare occurrence of a few mild or philosophic monarchs does not change: and in the laws of the republics, there was a mixture of severity and indulgence, that makes them very improper models for imitation. Yet in Rome, for about two hundred and fifty years, from the date of the Valerian law until the institutions of of the republic were annihilated by the imperial power, it was not lawful to put a Roman citizen to death for any crime; and we cannot learn from history that offences were unusually prevalent during that period; but we do know that when executions became frequent, Rome was the receptacle of every crime and every vice. It must, however, be confessed, that we have not sufficient information to determine whether the frequency of capital punishments was the cause or the effect of this depravity.

Modern history affords us two examples which deserve to be attended to in this discussion. The Empress Elizabeth, of Russia, soon after she came to the throne, abolished the pain of death in all her extensive dominions; her reign lasted twenty years, giving ample time to try the effect of the experiment, and Beccaria speaks with enthusiasm of the consequences it had produced. I have not been able to procure the regulations by which this change was effected, but, as I believe the *knout* (an infliction more cruel than a speedy death) was preserved, I do not urge this example as having the same weight it would have if milder punishments had been substituted. Three years after Elizabeth had ceased to reign in the north of Europe, her great experiment was renewed in the south. Leopold became Grand Duke of Tuscany, and one of his first acts was a declaration (rigidly adhered to during his reign) that no offence should be punished with death; he substituted a mild system of graduated punishments; and though I do not think they were very judiciously chosen, yet the consequence was an immediate decrease in the number of offences. We are informed, that, during a considerable period, the prisons were empty, and no complaints for atrocious offences occurred; and he himself, after an experiment of twenty years, declares "that the mitigation of punishments, joined to a most scrupulous attention to prevent crimes, and also great despatch in the trial, together with a certainty and suddenness of punishment to real delinquents, had, instead of increasing the number of crimes, considerably diminished that of *the smaller ones*, and rendered those of an ATROCIOUS NATURE VERY RARE." This passage is extracted from the introduction to a code which he gave to

is people in the year 1786: four years afterwards, he was called to the em-
ire, and the further course of his noble experiment was interrupted. How
ar the old system was re-established, I am not accurately informed; but
ome travellers represent that the new state of things forms a contrast very
uch in favor of the Leopold code. These instances, I think, turn the
cale of argument, as it applies to the authority of example. If we can rely
n that of Tuscany, (and it seems perfectly well authenticated,) it proves
he inefficiency of capital punishments, in great as well as smaller offences;
nd it is of more weight than the united practice of all the nations of the
vorld where the punishment is retained, but where it has never been found
ffectual to repress the prevalence of crimes.

The third and last argument I have heard urged is nearly allied to the
econd: it is, the danger to be apprehended from innovation. I confess I
lways listen to this objection with some degree of suspicion. That men
vho owe their rank, their privileges, their emoluments, to abuses and impo-
itions, originating in the darkness of antiquity, and consecrated by time—
hat such men should preach the danger of innovations, I can well conceive;
he wonder is, that they can find others weak and credulous enough to be-
ieve them. But, in a country where these abuses do not exist—a country
vhose admirable system of government is founded wholly on innovation,
vhere there is no antiquity to create a false veneration for abuses, and no
pparent interest to perpetuate them—in such a country, this argument
will have little force against the strong reasons which assail it. Let those,
however, who honestly entertain this doubt, reflect that, most fortunately
or themselves and for their posterity, they live in an age of advancement:
not an art, not a science, that has not, in our day, made rapid progress to-
wards perfection. The one of which we now speak has received, and is
laily acquiring improvement. How long is it since torture was abolished?
ince judges were made independent? since personal liberty was secured,
nd religious persecution forbidden? All these were, in their time, innova-
ions as bold, at least, as the one now proposed. The true use of this objec-
ion, and there I confess it has force, is to prevent any hazardous experi-
nent, or the introduction of any change that is not strongly recommended
y reason. I desire no other test for the one that is now under discussion;
ut I respectfully urge, that it would be unwise to reject it, merely because
t is untried, if we are convinced it will be beneficial. Should our expec-
ations be disappointed, no extensive evil can be done; the remedy is always
n our power. Although an experiment, it is not a hazardous one, and the
nly inquiry seems to be, whether the arguments and facts stated in its fa-
vor are sufficiently strong to justify us in making it. Indeed, it appears
o me that the reasoning might, with some propriety, be retorted against
hose who use it; by saying, "all punishments are but experiments to dis-
cover what will best prevent crimes; your favorite one of death has been
ully tried. By your own account, all nations, since the first institution of
ociety, have practised it, but, you yourselves must acknowledge, without
uccess. All we ask, then, is, that you abandon an experiment which has
or five or six thousand years been progressing under all the variety of
orms which cruel ingenuity could invent, and which, in all ages, under
ll governments, has been found wanting. You have been obliged reluctant-
y to confess that it is inefficient, and to abandon it in minor offences; what
harm has it, then, which makes you cling to it in those of a graver cast?
You have *made your experiment; it was attended in its operation with an
incalculable waste of human life,* a deplorable degradation of human intel-

lect; it was found often fatal to the innocent, and it very frequently permitted the guilty to escape. Nor can you complain of any unseasonable interference with your plan that may account for its failure. During the centuries that your system has been in operation, humanity and justice have never interrupted its course; you went on in the work of destruction, always seeing an increase of crime, and always supposing that increased severity was the only remedy to suppress it; the mere forfeiture of life was too mild; tortures were superadded, which nothing but the intelligence of a fiend could invent, to prolong its duration, and increase its torments: yet there was no diminution of crime; and it never occurred to you that mildness might accomplish that which could not be effected by severity." This great truth revealed itself to philosophers, who imparted it to the people. The strength of popular opinion at length forced it upon kings, and the work of reformation, in spite of the cry against novelty, began. It has been progressive. Why should it stop when every argument, every fact, promises its complete success! We could not concur in the early stages of this reformation; perhaps the credit may be reserved to us of completing it; and I therefore make no apology to the General Assembly for having so long occupied them with this discussion. In proposing so important a change, it was necessary to state the prominent reasons which induced me to think it necessary; many more have weighed upon my mind; and, on reviewing these, I feel, with humility and regret, how feebly they are urged. The nature of the subject alone will, however, create an interest sufficient to promote inquiry, and humanity will suggest arguments which I have not had the sagacity to discover or the talent to enforce.

Extract from the introductory report to the system of penal law prepared for the State of Louisiana in the year 1824.

There is a feature which honorably distinguishes from the existing laws of any other nation the plan your predecessors unanimously approved, and which has been one exciting cause of the attention the European world is now giving to the subject: you may easily imagine that I mean THE ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH. Seldom has any doctrine made such rapid strides as this has in public opinion. Although opposed by inveterate prejudices, long habits, mistaken religious opinions, and the general indefinite fear of innovation, yet its proselytes are becoming every day more numerous; the example of our State is every where quoted; the future measures of its Legislature are expected with the greatest interest; and the final abolition of a punishment repugnant to our natures is expected from you with confidence, not unmixed with anxiety, by the whole civilized world. An enlightened citizen of Geneva* has published proposals for a prize essay on the subject,

*Mr. Sellon, member of the sovereign representative council of Geneva, as early as 1816 proposed to the council to abolish the punishment of death; and in 1826 he offered the prize referred to in the text. In his proposals, after citing the opinions of Beccaria and Bentham, he adds, "I finish these observations by producing a document the most recent and the most conclusive in favor of my proposition. It is the accession of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the principles laid down by Mr. Livingston in his report. My fellow-citizens will there see a republic adopting dispositions, of which the principle one is, *the absolute suppression of the punishment of death.*" He then gives a copy of our law of 1820, the certificate of my appointment, all that part of the report relating to the punishment of death, and the resolution approving of the report. In a note on the law, he says, "Having no other object in this writing than to convince my fellow-citizens that the abolition of the punishment of death would be a measure both useful and honorable for my country, I

the arguments for the abolition which have been approved by this
; copied as a text. A society in Paris has followed the example.
ral periodical papers of France, England, Germany, and Holland,
with disquisitions, for the most part highly approving of the plan
on, but none, as far as I have perceived, even of those who doubt
s, discouraging the experiment as a dangerous one.
principle is retained in our code, it dates back to the vote of approv-
ecures to us a name among nations to which our relative population
th would not for ages have entitled us—a distinction more honor-
any that wealth, or power, or advancement in any other science
'e; and I need not observe to the enlightened body I address, how
that distinction possessed by a country is reflected back upon its
and in what degree, while they promote the honor of the nation,
ment the happiness of the individuals who compose it. It is the
uasion that both will be increased, in an incalculable degree, by the
n question, that induces me to press it again on the consideration
:gislature, and to add a very few reflections to the arguments which
a former occasion considered as conclusive. I then expressed an
hat the right to punish by death might be established in cases
e importance of the object to be obtained, and the necessity of in-
in order to attain that object, could both be sufficiently shown; but
nent denied the existence of such necessity. On reviewing that
ie report, I think it requires some elucidation.
nce was the first gift of Omnipotence to man. Existence, accom-
ıt only by the instinct necessary to preserve it, and to perpetuate the
ıut with a social (not merely a gregarious) disposition, which led so
he formation of societies, that, unless we carry our imagination back
st created being, it is scarcely possible to imagine, and certainly im-
:o trace, any other state than that of the social; it is found wherever

ht that this end could not be better attained than by making them acquainted
port of Mr. Livingston, made to the General Assembly of Louisiana. Louisiana
c. It is a component part of an illustrious Union, as we form part of the Swiss
on; and the constitution of the United States, as well as our federal act, permits the
provide for themselves the best laws, even when they differ from those of the oth-
We owe to Mr. Taillandier the translation of this report," &c. And he concludes
ime by citing the examples of modern nations, in which this abolition has been
effect. 1. Russia, under Elizabeth. 2. Tuscany under Leopold. 3. "Lou-
merica, which, on the report of Mr. Livingston, by a solemn resolution of the
ssembly, has decreed the absolute suppression of this punishment. This report,
will be seen that the author has collected all the experience of the past and pre-
ppears to me to be a document of the greatest interest for Geneva, whose posi-
lation, and constitution, have a great resemblance to those of Louisiana, which
a federation, as Geneva is, has given to itself good laws without consulting her
n the subject, giving them a noble and wise example to follow, and not fearing that
lation would attract criminals. It is to be hoped that this example will be follow-
And he adds, "It is easy to make this experiment. All the world will approve
lory will be reflected on the whole nation, and history will certainly make ho-
ntion of the people which shall first renounce a practice no longer required by
which alone could excuse it."*
can accuse me of vanity in making this and similar citations, is incapable of
ding how utterly this miserable boyish feeling is incompatible with the frame of
sary for the consideration of subjects on which the happiness of a nation may de-
ling myself superior to such suspicions, I shall not sacrifice any thing that I think
te the great object, to the fear of incurring them.

to the General Assembly of Louisiana, 1822, p. 70, 71.

men are found, and must have existed as soon as the number of the species were sufficiently multiplied to produce it. Man, then, being created for society, the Creator of man must have intended that it should be preserved; and as he acts by general laws, not by special interference, (except in the cases which religion directs to believe,) all primitive society, as well as the individuals of which it is composed, must have been endowed with certain natural rights and correspondent duties, anterior in time, and paramount in authority, to any that may be formed by mutual consent. The first of these rights, perhaps the only one that will not admit of dispute, is, as well on the part of the individual as of the society, the right to continue the existence given by God to man, and by the nature of man to the social state in which he was formed to live; and the correspondent mutual duty of the individual and of the society is to defend this right: but when the right is given, the means to enforce it must, in natural as well as positive law, be admitted to be also given. If, then, both individuals and the society have the right to preserve their several existence, and are, moreover, under the reciprocal duty to defend it when attacked, it follows that if one or the other is threatened with destruction, which cannot be averted but by taking the life of the assailant, the right, nay more, the duty to take it, exists: the irresistible impulse of nature indicates the right she has conferred, and her first great law shows that life may be taken in self-defence. It is true the aggressor has the same right to exist; but if this right were sacred while he was attempting to destroy that of another, there would be co-existing two equal and conflicting rights, which is a contradiction in terms. The right, therefore, I speak of, is proved; but both in the individual and in society it is strictly defensive: it can only be exerted during that period when the danger lasts, by which I mean when the question is, which of the two shall exist, the aggressor or the party attacked, whether this be an individual or the society: before this crisis has arrived, or after it has passed, it is no longer self-defence, and then their rights to enjoy existence would be co-existent and equal, but not conflicting; and for one to deprive the other of it would be of course unjust.

Therefore, the positions with which I set out seem to be proved—that the right to inflict death exists, but that it must be in defence, either of individual or social existence;* and that it is limited to the case where no other alternative remains to prevent the threatened destruction.

In order to judge whether there is any necessity for calling this abstract right into action, we must recollect the duty imposed upon society, of protecting its members, derived, if we have argued correctly, from the social nature of man, independent of any implied contract. While we can imagine society to be in so rude and imperfect a state as to render the performance of this duty impossible without taking the life of the aggressor, we must concede the right. But is there any such state of society? Certainly none in the civilized world, and our laws are made for civilized man. Imprisonment is an obvious and effectual alternative; therefore, in civilized society, in the usual course of events, we can never suppose it necessary, and of course never lawful; and even among the most savage hordes, where the means of detention might be supposed wanting, banishment, for the most part, would take away the necessity of inflicting death. An active imagination, indeed, might create cases and situations in which the necessity might

*This explains the part of the first report which relates to the comparison between the evil of the offence and the punishment.

possibly exist; but if there are any such, and they are sufficiently probable to justify an exception in the law, they should be stated as such, and they would then confirm the rule; but, by a perversity of reasoning in those who advocate this species of punishment, they put the exception in the place of the rule, and, what is worse, an exception of which the possibility is doubtful.

It may be observed, that I have taken the preservation of life as the only case in which even necessity could give the right to take life, and that for the simple reason, that this is the only case in which the two natural rights of equal importance can be balanced; and in which the scale must preponderate in favor of him who defends, against him who endeavors to destroy.

The only true foundation for the right of inflicting death is the preservation of existence. This gift of our Creator seems, by the universal desire to preserve it which he has infused into every part of his animal creation, to be intended as the only one which he did not intend to place at our disposal.

But, it may be said, what becomes of our other rights? Are personal liberty, personal inviolability, and private property to be held at the will of any strong invader? How are these to be defended, if you restrain the right to take life to the single case of defence against an attack upon existence? To this it is answered, Society being a natural state, those who compose it have collectively natural rights. The first is, that of preserving its existence; but this can only be done by preserving that of the individuals who compose it. It has, then, duties as well as rights; but these are wisely ordered to be inseparable. Society cannot exert its right of self-preservation without, by the same act, performing its duty in the preservation of its members. Whenever any of those things which are the objects of the association, life, liberty, or property, are assailed, the force of the whole social body must be exerted for its preservation; and this collective force, in the case of an individual attack, must, in ordinary cases, be sufficient to repel it without the sacrifice of life; but in extraordinary cases, when the force of the assailants is so great as to induce them to persevere in a manner that reduces the struggle to one for existence, then the law of self-defence applies.

But there may be a period in which individual rights may be injured before the associated power can interfere. In these cases, as the nature of society does not deprive the individual of his rights, but only comes in to aid their preservation, he may defend his person or property against illegal violence by a force sufficient to repel that with which he is assailed. This results clearly from the right to property, to whatever source we may refer it, and from that of personal inviolability, which is, under certain restrictions imposed by nature itself, indubitably a natural right. As the injury threatened may not admit of compensation, the individual may use force to prevent the aggression; and if that used by the assailant endangers his life,* the question then again becomes one of self-defence, and the same reasoning applies which was used to show the right of taking life in that case. But where the individual attacked can, either by his own physical force, or by the aid of the society to which he belongs, defend himself or his property when the attack is not of such a nature as to jeopardize his own existence in the defence of them; if he take the life of the aggressor under these circum-

*The existence of danger alone is not a sufficient justification by the English, or, I believe, by other laws, for homicide; it must be a danger from which there is no other means of escape.

tances, he takes it without necessity, and consequently without right. This
the extent to which the natural law of self defence allows an individual to
o in putting another to death. May any association of individuals inflict it
or any other cause, and under any other circumstances? Society has
he right only to defend that which the individuals who compose it have
right to defend, or to defend itself; that is to say, its own existence,
nd to destroy any individual, or any other society, which shall attempt
s destruction. But this, as in the case of individuals, must be only
while the attempt is making, and when there is no other means to defeat
; and it is in that sense only that I understand the word so often
sed, so often abused, so little understood, *necessity*. It exists between na-
ions during war, or a nation and one of its component parts in a rebellion
r insurrection; between individuals during the moment of an attempt
gainst life, which cannot otherwise be repelled; but between society and in-
ividuals, organized as the former now is, with all the means of repression and
elf-defence at its command, never. I come then to the conclusion, in which
desire most explicitly to be understood, that, although the right to punish
vith death might be abstractedly conceded to exist in certain societies, and
nder certain circumstances which might make it necessary, yet, composed
s society now is, these circumstances cannot reasonably be even supposed
o occur; that, therefore, no necessity, and of course no right, to inflict death
s a punishment does exist.

There is also great force in the reasonings which have been used to rebut
hat which founds the right to take life for crimes on an original contract
nade by individuals on the first formation of society. First, that no such
ontract is proved, or can well be imagined. Secondly, that if it were, it
would be limited to the case of defence. The parties to such contract could
nly give to the society those rights which they individually had; their on-
y right over the life of another is to defend their own: they can give that
o society, and they can give no more. In this case also, therefore, the
ight resolves itself into that of doing what is necessary for preservation.
he great inquiry then recurs, is the punishment of death in any civilized
ociety necessary for the preservation either of the lives of its citizens indi-
idually, or of their social, collective rights? If it be not necessary, I hope
has been proved not to be just; and if neither just nor necessary, can it be ex-
edient? To be necessary, it must be shown that the lives of the citizens
nd the existence of society cannot be preserved without it. But can this
e maintained in the face of so many proofs? Egypt, for twenty years, de-
ing the reign of Sabaco;* Rome, for two hundred and fifty years; Tuscany,
or more than twenty-five; Russia,† for twenty-one, during the reign of
lizabeth, are so many proofs to the contrary. Nay, if those are right who
ell you that the penal laws of Spain were abrogated by the transfer, this

* Diod. Siculus.

† As I use no historical fact with a desire that it should go for more than it is worth, it is
ut proper to say that I have never relied so much upon the example of Russia as upon the
thers to which I refer; because, although I have been able to procure no precise informa-
on on the subject, I am yet inclined to believe that the punishment of the *knout* was pre-
erved as an equivalent to that of death in many cases, and to death in its most horrid form.
is thus described by Howard: "I saw two criminals, a man and a woman, suffer the punish-
ent of the knout. They were conducted from prison by about fifteen hussars and ten sol-
iers. When they arrived at the place of punishment, the hussars formed themselves into
ring round the whipping post. The drum beat a minute or two, and then some prayers
ere repeated, the populace taking off their hats. The woman was taken first; and after

State itself gives an unanswerable proof that no such necessity exists; for if those laws were not in force, it is very clear that there were none imposing the penalty of death from the time of the transfer (December, 1803) to the 5th May, 1805, when our first penal law was passed. Yet, during that period, when national prejudices ran high, when one government had abandoned, and the other had not yet established its authority, there was not, I believe, a single instance of murder, or of any attempt to destroy the order of society. So that one argument or the other must be given up. Either the Spanish laws existed, or we ourselves furnish a proof that a nation may exist in peace without the punishment of death. Societies have then existed without it. In those societies, therefore, it was not necessary. Is there any thing in the state of ours that makes it so? It has not, as far as I have observed, been even suggested. But if not absolutely necessary, have its advocates even the poor pretext that it is convenient; that the crimes for which it is reserved diminish under its operation in a greater proportion than those which incur a different punishment? The reverse is the melancholy truth. Murder, and those attempts to murder which are capitally punished, have increased in some of the United States to a degree that not only creates general alarm, but, by the atrocity with which they are perpetrated, fix a stain on the national character which it will be extremely difficult to efface. I might rely for this fact on the general impression which every member of the body I address must have on this subject; but as the result is capable of being demonstrated by figures, I pray their attention to the tables annexed to this report, in which, although they are far from being as complete as could be wished, they will see an increase of those crimes that demonstrates, if any thing can do it, the inefficiency of the means adopted, and so strangely persisted in, of repressing them. The small number of executions, compared with the well authenticated instances of the crime, shows that the severity of the punishment increases the chance of acquittal; and the idle curiosity which draws so many thousands to witness the exhibition of human suffering at the executions, the levity with which the spectacle is beheld, demonstrates its demoralizing and heart-hardening effects; while the crimes committed at the very moment of the example, intended to deter from the commission, show how entirely inefficient it is. One instance of this is so remarkable that I cannot omit its detail. In the year 1822, a person named John Lechler was executed at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, for an atrocious murder. The execution was, as usual, witnessed by an immense multitude; and of the salutary effect it had on their feelings and morals we may judge from the following extract from a news-

being roughly stripped to the waist, her hands and feet were bound with cords to the post, a man standing before the post to keep the cords tight. A servant attended the executioners, and both were stout men. The servant first marked his ground, and struck the woman five times on the back. Every stroke seemed to penetrate deep into the flesh. But his master, thinking him too gentle, pushed him aside, took his place, and gave all the remaining strokes himself, which were evidently more severe. The woman received twenty-five, and the man sixty. I pressed through the hussars, and counted the number as they were chalked on a board. Both seemed but *just alive*, especially the man, who had, however, strength enough to receive a small donation with some signs of gratitude. They were conducted back to prison in a little wagon. I saw the woman in a weak condition some days after, but *could not find the man any more.*" The enlightened successor of Alexander is pursuing, with energy and zeal, a reform in the laws of the empire, which his great predecessor began. It will, without any doubt, put an end to such scenes as Howard has described; and this code, if completed according to the humane and liberal views of the emperor, will be a monument more glorious than any that was ever erected to a conquering monarch.

ıper printed in the neighborhood;* the material facts which are stated in it ıving been since confirmed to me by unquestionable authority.

"It has long (says the judicious editor) been a controverted point, whether ıblic executions, by the parade with which they are conducted, do not ɔerate on the vicious part of the community more as incitements to, than ıamples deterring from, crime. What has taken place in Lancaster would ad one to believe that the spectacle of a public execution produces less re-ırmation than criminal propensity. While one old offence was atoned for, ıore than a dozen new ones were committed, and some of a capital grade. WENTY-EIGHT PERSONS were committed to jail on Friday night for divers ffences at Lancaster, such as MURDER, larceny, assault and battery, &c.; be-des, many gentlemen lost their pocket books, though the pickpockets es-ıped, or the jail would have overflowed.

"In the evening, as one Thomas Burns, who was employed as a weaver ı the factory near Lancaster, was going home, he was met by one Wilson, 'ith whom he had some previous misunderstanding, when Wilson drew a nife, and gave him divers stabs in sundry places, which are considered mor-ıl. Wilson was apprehended, and committed to jail, and had the same ons put on him which had scarcely been laid off long enough by Lechler ı get cold."

A letter, in answer to some inquiries I made on the subject, adds to this ıformation that Wilson was one of the crowd who left his residence ex-ressly to witness the execution, and, to take away all doubt that the Ga-ette account was not exaggerated, that he has since been convicted of the ıurder.

I pray the advocates for this punishment to reflect on this example, to re-ollect that detailed in my former report of the sale of forged notes in the hamber where lay the corpse† of him who was that day executed for a milar offence. I ask them seriously to ponder on them, on the numerous ther instances of a like nature that must occur to them, and then to say 'hether they can believe the punishment of death an efficient one for mur-er. The most serious and intense reflection has brought my mind to the onclusion, not only that it fails in any repressive effect, but that it promotes ıe crime. The cause it is not very easy to discover, and still more difficult to kplain; but I argue from effects: and when I see them general in their oc-ırrence after the same event, I must believe that event to be the efficient ause which produces them, although I may not be able to trace exactly ıeir connexion. This difficulty is particularly felt in deducing moral ef-ects from physical causes, or arguing from the operation of moral causes on uman actions. The reciprocal operations of the mind and body must al-'ays be a mystery to us, although we are duly witnesses of their effects.

* Yorktown Gazette.

† The following circumstance, which I find stated by a gentleman at a public meeting in outhampton, in England, as having been detailed by Mr. Buxton, is a stronger case.

"An Irishman, found guilty of issuing forged bank notes, was executed, and his body de-vered to his family. While his widow was lamenting over the corpse, a young man came to er to purchase some forged notes. As soon as she knew his business, forgetting at once both er grief and the cause of it, she raised up the dead body of her husband, and pulled from nder it a parcel of the very paper for the circulation of which he had forfeited his life. At ıat moment an alarm was given of the approach of the police; and not knowing where else ı conceal the notes, she thrust them into the mouth of the corpse, and there the officers *und them.*"

In nothing is this more apparent, or the cause more deeply hidden, than in that propensity which is produced on the mind to imitate that which has been strongly impressed on the senses, and that frequently in cases where the first impression must be that of painful apprehension. It is one of the earliest developments of the understanding in childhood. Aided by other impulses, it conquers the sense of pain, and the natural dread of death. The tortures inflicted on themselves by the fakirs of India, the privations and strict penance of some monastic orders of Christians, and the self-immolation of the Hindoo widows, may be attributed in part to religion, in part to the love of distinction and fear of shame: but no one, nor all of these united, except in the rare cases of a hero or a saint, could produce such extraordinary effects, without that spirit of imitation to which I have alluded. The lawgiver, therefore, should mark this as well as every other propensity of human nature, and beware how he repeats in his punishments the very acts he wishes to repress, and makes them examples to follow rather than to avoid.

Another reason, perhaps not sufficiently enlarged upon in the former report, to show that it cannot be efficient, is drawn from the uncertainty of its infliction—an uncertainty which reduces the chance of the risk to less than that which is, in many instances, voluntarily incurred in many pursuits of life. Soldiers march gaily to battle, with the certainty that many of them must fall; those who commit a crime punishable with death always proceed with a hope that they will avoid detection. You find men to confront death in all the shapes it can assume,* to pursue the most dangerous trades, to undertake the most desperate enterprises, for the most trifling considerations. While there is a chance of escape, the happy disposition of our nature makes us always believe it will be favorable to us. We seize the certain enjoyment that is offered by glory, by profit, or even by convenience, and we trust that we shall escape the uncertain danger. If this is acknowledged in the common pursuits of life, why should it be denied in the rarer instance of crime? The great error of our laws is, an obstinate refusal to consider an offender against them as moved by the same impulses, guided by the same motives with the rest of the community; refusing, in short, to consider him as a man. They suppose him a demon or an idiot, and their provisions are, accordingly, for the most part calculated for a being actuated by perversity too incorrigible to be amended, or by folly incapable of pursuing his own happiness when the path is pointed out. If we, on the contrary, were to frame our laws for man as he is, should we consider that the threat of death would be an efficient restraint to him who, before he commits the crime, takes every measure that prudence can dictate to avoid discovery, and who, after that, calculates on the proverbial uncertainty of the law, while many

* In one of those imaginary characters, drawn by the great modern painter of human passions and pursuits after his most felicitous manner, we have this reckless contempt of danger admirably personified in the ferocious buccaneer:

"Inured to danger's direst form,
Tornade and earthquake, flood and storm,
Death had he seen by sudden blow,
By wasting plague, by torture slow,
By mine or breach, by steel or ball,
Knew all his shapes, and scorn'd them all."

Bertram is the *beau ideal* of a pirate; but the same contempt of death is found, in a less degree perhaps, to animate other freebooters: witness the cool reply of one of them to a fellow sufferer on the wheel: "Why do you make all this noise, said he; did you not know that in *our profession we were subject* to one malady more than the rest of the world."

f us are not deterred by a risk which we cannot flatter ourselves to avoid, r a trifling gain or a momentary gratification? Yet, it may be said the ood citizen incurs the risk of death, but not of death in such a form; he ould not, for the gratification or reward you speak of, incur the slightest sk of infamy, although the greatest that can be presented of honorable eath does not affright him. This is most true, and this is most conclusive the argument. It is not death, then, that is feared; it is death with igno- iny. But if it be that which makes death dreadful, will it not make life tolerable? If the suffering of shame cannot be endured during the short terval between conviction and execution, how can it be borne spread over whole life?

But the murderer has no shame!—Then, according to your argument, he as nothing to make him fear death more in his criminal pursuits, than you o in your honest occupation of inhaling pestilence in an infected hospital, poison in the manufacture of mercury, or when you are heroically facing on the ocean or in the field. Why, then, should the lesser risk, against hich he thinks he has guarded, deter him, when the greater, which you now you must face, has no effect upon you? Let no man, whose duty it is determine on this important measure, evade this question; if he decide it I think reason and the slightest knowledge of human nature must direct, e denunciation of death must be acknowledged to be no efficient bar to the ommission of the only crime in which you think proper to employ it.

There is no point in the argument on which stronger reasoning and more ersuasive authority could be produced than on this, which has more than nce been necessarily introduced, for it connects itself with every other. rom the operation of the earliest written laws of which history gives us y account, down to the present day, it has been invariably observed by all ho would take the trouble to think, that the inexecution of penal laws was exact proportion to their severity. Those of Draco have become prover- al for this last quality; and their cruelty has been generally supposed a suf- cient reason for their abolition by Solon. But the fact is, that they were olished, not so much by Solon, as by the impossibility of carrying them to execution. When the stealing an apple incurred the punishment of eath, what citizen would accuse—what witness would testify—what assem- y of the people would convict—nay, what executioner could be found present the poisoned cup? We are accordingly told expressly that these ws were abolished, not by a formal decree, but by the tacit and unrecord- l consent of the Athenians.* I make no quotations from modern writers penal law to this point, for there is not one who has not given his testi- ony in favor of the position I have taken; and yet, by a most singular in- ngruity, each of them has a favorite crime to which he thinks it inappli- ble.

This is not an essay to prove the inutility, the danger, and, if these are mitted, the CRIME of employing the punishment of death. Such a work ould require a methodical arrangement, and a research into the first prin- ples of penal law, which cannot be expected from a mere explanatory port, in which heads of argument are suggested without much order d with little development, leaving to the enlightened minds to which ey are addressed the task of pursuing to all their consequences the pics which are raised for consideration. With this understanding, I

* "Draconis leges quoniam videbantur impendio acerbiores, non decreto jussuque, sed ito illiteratoque Atheniensium consensu, obliteratæ sunt."—*Aulu Gellius, l.* 3, *c.* 18.

[illegible] more reflections on this subject, so interesting to our best [illegible]

[illegible] even those best organized, are subject to political disorders, [illegible] the violent passions that are excited avail themselves of every [illegible] their indulgence; and parties, animated with the rage of civil dis- [illegible] charge each other with the worst intentions and blackest [illegible] even in the hottest warfare of party rage, the destruction of a [illegible] or a dangerous leader is seldom attempted but by the imputa- [illegible] crime. New laws are not made on such occasions, but the ex- [illegible] are perverted and misapplied; new punishments are not invent- [illegible] already known are rigorously enforced against the innocent. [illegible] usual state of things in all intestine commotions; and even after [illegible] assumed the shape of civil war, accompanied by all its horrors, [illegible] do not fall in the field are subjected to something like a trial be- [illegible] lives are sacrificed. Murder, on those occasions, arrays itself in [illegible] ermine of justice, covers itself with her robes, mounts her sa- [illegible] borrows her holy language, adopts her forms, calls its iniquitous [illegible] judgment of the law; and even when it stretches forth its bloody [illegible] execution, it wields her own weapon, and inflicts on the innocent [illegible] other punishment than that which previous laws had provided for [illegible]

[illegible] necessary, is inevitable in cases of civil discord. Whatever may [illegible] projects of unprincipled leaders, the people who compose their party [illegible] their strength must be made to believe that those to whom they adhere [illegible] friends and supporters of the laws, and therefore no violent open [illegible] established forms would be tolerated, even where the essentials [illegible] violated. Forms speak to the senses, the substance of justice to [illegible] ing only: this last may be perverted by the passions, or imposed [illegible] in fact, or sophistry in argument; but the eyes and ears on- [illegible] to observe a violation of form. In the times I have sup- [illegible] they may afflict our country as they have all others,) it is of [illegible] to sanction no penalty that may be used to the destruction of [illegible] citizens. They are the most obnoxious to all parties; not partaking [illegible] of either, they are suspected by both, and become the first [illegible] never has any revolutionary or factious storm desolated any land, [illegible] the loss of men lamented even by their mad executioners, after the [illegible] peace had restored them to their senses. Beware, then, how you [illegible] the axe, and prepare the other instruments of death, for the hand of [illegible] violence. Beware how you so accustom the people to their use, that [illegible] their judgment may be led astray so as to think the innocent [illegible] they may feel no shock in witnessing the last agonies of a man whom [illegible] may afterwards deplore as a national loss, and whose death they may [illegible] a national disgrace. I dwell upon this, because I deeply feel its force. [illegible] tory presents to us the magic glass on which, by looking at past, we [illegible] discern future events. It is folly not to read; it is perversity not to [illegible] its lessons. If the hemlock had not been brewed for felons in Athens, [illegible] the fatal cup have been drained by Socrates? If the people had not [illegible] familiarized to scenes of judicial homicide, would France or England [illegible] been disgraced by the useless murder of Louis or of Charles? If the [illegible] punishment of death had not been sanctioned by the ordinary laws of those [illegible] would the one have been deluged with the blood of innocence, of [illegible] of patriotism, and science, in her revolution? would the best and

noblest lives of the other have been lost on the scaffold. Would her lovely and calumniated queen, the virtuo learned Condorcet; would religion, personified in the altar—courage and honor, in the host of high-minded in its worthy representative Lavoisier; would the daily and worth been immolated by the stroke of the guillo Sydney, and the long succession of victims of party a axe? The fires of Smithfield would not have blazed, ages, should we yet shudder at the name of St. Bartholo ry ecclesiastical law had not usurped the attributes of div by the sacrilegious and absurd doctrine that offences agai to be punished with death, given a pretext to these atrocit awful and mysterious scene on Mount Calvary, would tha inflicted, if, by the daily sight of the cross, as an instrum Jews had not been prepared to make it one of their sacrileg there is no end of the examples which crowd upon the mem length to which the exercise of this power by the law dreadful abuse of it, under the semblance of justice. Ev wept over the graves of patriots, heroes, and martyrs, sacrifice fury. Every age has had its annals of blood.

But not to resort to the danger of the examples in times of dissension, advert once more to that which was formerly urged, I must again hereafter return,) to that which attends its regular peace—the irremediable nature of this punishment when error, judice, or false or mistaken testimony, has caused its infliction upon the innocent—a case by no means of so rare occurrence as gined. It is not intended to enter into a detail of those which collected; they are not few, although they must necessarily be proportion to those which were not within my reach. The aut of high* authority on evidence has brought together several are well authenticated. In France, in the short space of one gathered from the public papers that seven cases occurred, in w condemned to death by the primary courts (Assizes) have been the sentence of a superior tribunal on a reversal of the sentence. States of our Union these cases are not uncommon. With us the tion of our courts prevents the correction of any error, either in fact, by a superior tribunal. But every where it is matter of surp any cases should be discovered of these fatal mistakes. The un subjects of them are, for the most part, friendless; generally th must have been vicious, or suspicion would not have fastened on th men of good character sometimes think it disreputable to show an for such men, or to examine critically into the circumstances of the They are deserted by their connexions, if they have any; friends th none. They are condemned, executed, forgotten; and in a few would seem that the same earth which covered their bodies has b remembrance of them, and all doubts of their innocence or gui

* Philips on Evidence, Appendix.

† Is not this a striking lesson to teach us the necessity of providing the means of ing error in criminal as well as in civil cases—of protecting life and liberty as well perty? The importance of the subject may, perhaps, excuse my referring once the bill formerly offered to the General Assembly by the reporter.

unreasonable to suppose that many more such cases have existed
se that have fortuitously been brought to light.* Would you re-
nishment that in the common course of events must be irremedia-
ted, at times, on the innocent, even if it secured the punishment
uilty? But this is far from being the effect. While you cannot,
ther cases, avoid its falling upon innocence, that very cause, from
ection of all testimony, will make it more favorable to the escape
uilty; and the maxim, so often quoted on this occasion, † will no
e perverted in order to effect a compromise between the conscience
nor and the severity of the law, when your punishments are such
dmit of remission when they have been found to be unjustly im-

arguments, not less forcible, other authorities, equally respectable,
e adduced to show the ill effects of this species of punishment; but
y topics that are still before me in this report oblige me to pursue
no further than to inquire what good can be expected, or what pre-
ntage is derived, from retaining this punishment? Our legislation
ted it without a struggle in all cases, at first, but murder, attempt
r, rape, and servile insurrection, and afterwards extended it to a
f aggravated burglary.‡ Now, as these cases are those only in which

e give the substance of this objection to capital punishment in the words of a man
he science of legislation owes the great attention that is now paid to its true prin-
to whom statues would be raised if the benefactors of mankind were as much
the oppressors of nations. "The same objection (he says) lies against all afflic-
ns, (that they cannot be remedied,) but they may be compensated. For death
ere is no resource. There is no man, ever so little versed in criminal procedure, who
ls a kind of terror when he thinks on how slight a circumstance the life of a man,
uation for a capital crime, depends, and who does not recollect instances in which
s have owed their lives to some extraordinary circumstance, accidentally brought to
e critical moment of danger. The chances of danger are, without doubt, very dif-
according to the different systems of procedure. . . . but are there any judiciary
hods guard, in perfect security, against the snares of falsehood and the illusions of
? absolute security is a point of perfection which may be approached much nearer
et been done without reaching it; for witnesses may deceive, or be deceived; the
those who testify to the same fact is not an infallible safeguard; and as to proofs
drawn from circumstantial facts—circumstances the most conclusive in appear-
se which it would seem impossible to explain, but on the supposition of guilt—
e may be the effect of chance, or of preconcerted circumstances, arranged by in-
ersons. The only proof which would appear to bring complete conviction, the
sion of the accused, besides its being very rare, does not always give absolute cer-
e men have been found, as in the case of witchcraft, to confess themselves guilty
that it was impossible to commit. Those are not imaginary alarms, drawn from
sibilities. There are no criminal records that do not present examples of these fatal
and those which, by a concurrence of singular events, have become known, give
to suspect many innocent victims unknown. It may even be observed, that the
hich the word evidence is most frequently used are those in which the testimony
ubtful. When the alleged crime is one of those which excites the most antipathy,
ns the spirit of party, the witnesses unconsciously become accusers; they are no
the echoes of public clamor; the fermentation increases by its own action, and
ger permitted to doubt. It was a frenzy of this kind which first seized the peo-
as afterwards communicated to the judges, in the unfortunate affair of Calais."—
Rewards and Punishments, Bentham.

t is better ten guilty should escape than one innocent suffer, is invariably given
as a maxim in all capital cases, depending on circumstantial evidence; and where
no irritating causes, it invariably succeeds.

section of 20th March, 1818, breaking into a dwelling-house in the night time,
t to steal, &c.: so far this crime was already punishable under the act of 1805. The
nishment of death is added, if any person was lawfully within the house, and if the
as armed with a dangerous weapon; or if not so armed, if he armed himself in the

t has been deemed expedient to retain this punishment, as it has [illegible] ioned in all others, the serious inquiry presents itself, why it [illegible] a these? or, why abandoned in the others? Its inefficacy, or [illegible] ther objections to it, must have been apparent in all the other [illegible] ences in which it has been dispensed with, or it would certainly [illegible] etained or restored. Taking this acknowledged inefficiency in [illegible] ous cases for the basis of the argument, let us inquire whether there [illegible] hing which makes it peculiarly adapted to the enumerated crimes, [illegible] unjust or inexpedient to apply to any of the others? We have [illegible] nodes of discovering the truth on this subject—by reasoning from the [illegible] al effects of particular motives on human actions; by analogy, or [illegible] rom the effects in one case to the probable effects in another; or by [illegible] ience of the effect on the particular case. The general reasoning [illegible] ustice and efficacy of the punishment will not be repeated here; [illegible] eferred to as being conclusive as to all offences, and admitting [illegible] ion that would apply to murder, or either of the three other cases [illegible] ur laws inflict it. If we reason from analogy, we should say the [illegible] ument ever used in favor of death as a punishment is, that the [illegible] le it presents will deter from the commission of the offence; but [illegible] bandonment of it in all cases but these, you acknowledge it has [illegible] here. Analogy, therefore, would lead us to the conclusion, that [illegible] seless in the many cases, it would be so in the few. But it is acknowledged [illegible] hat no analogy or any other mode of reasoning, no theory, however [illegible] ible, ought to influence when contradicted by experience. You have [illegible] his remedy, and found it effectual. The crimes to which you [illegible] plied it are decreasing in number and atrocity under its influence. [illegible] t would be imprudent to make any change, even under the most [illegible] prospects that the new system would be equally efficient. Let us [illegible] his test. For the first three years after the transfer of the province [illegible] was not a single execution or conviction for either of these crimes; [illegible] ourse, however, of the first six years, four Indians, residing [illegible] imits of the State, made an attack on some of the settlers, and were [illegible] given up by the tribe, or arrested and condemned, and two were executed [illegible] or murder, and one negro was condemned and executed for insurrection. [illegible] n the next six years there were ten convictions; in the succeeding four [illegible] he month of January, 1822, fourteen: so that we find the number of convic- [illegible] ions for the enumerated crimes have nearly doubled in every period of [illegible] ears, in the face of this efficient penalty. But the population of the [illegible] oubles only once in twenty years; therefore, the increase of this crime [illegible] resses in a ratio of three to one to that of the population; and we [illegible] ot forget, in making this calculation, the important and alarming fact [illegible] umerous instances of homicide and attempts to kill occur, which [illegible] arely followed by prosecution, and more rarely still by conviction. [illegible] nean all that class that have their origin in a mistaken sense of honor [illegible]

ouse, or made an assault on the person then being in the house *lawfully*. If the [illegible] f the house was not there *lawfully*, the offender escapes *death!* What a circum- [illegible] hich to hang the life of a man! If the tenant has a good lease, the robber is hanged [illegible] an intruder, he escapes death. Again, if the robber meets nobody in the house, and [illegible] en thousand dollars, he only suffers imprisonment; but if he sees a servant, and shoots [illegible] st at him, he is hanged, although he should steal nothing. If he breaks in without [illegible] ons, and rifles the house of all its contents, he is imprisoned only; if he finds a fowling-piece [illegible] nd carries it off in his hand, he is hanged. Another specimen of the laws which not [illegible] ut presumption could attempt to amend.

not only the lives sacrificed to the tyranny of public opinion in those less excusable and increasing cases of wounds and death in-
tonement for some injury offered to personal dignity. Under the
ainst stabbing, I find but three convictions up to the year 1822;
one of rape, to the same period; and, what is somewhat singular, not
stance of burglary from 1805 until 1820, in which year, and the
ame, there were two cases, just two years after it was made a
ime. What are we to conclude from this statement? First, I think,
urglary, one of the crimes to which capital punishment is annexed,
ars' experience (during which there was not a single conviction,
r as is known, not a single indictment, under the law which de-
imprisonment as the penalty) ought to have convinced us that
ch punishment was not necessary, while the two convictions which
ceeded the promulgation of that law are strong testimony that
ment of death is not an effectual remedy for the evil. As to rape,
re occurrence is much more properly to be attributed to the man-
e age than to any fear of the punishment annexed; for if that were
nt cause, we should certainly find it at least as powerful in the case
r, a crime to which the offender is not stimulated, as in the former
the strongest sensual appetite.

s, this is not the strong hold of those who argue in favor of capital
nt. Driven from every other ground, they defend it as peculiarly
e to the case of murder. The slow abandonment of it for other
s a proof of the gradual advance of true principles, and the perti-
ith which it is adhered to in this shows the force of early impres-
inveterate prejudice, even in the most enlightened minds: yet that
must in time yield to the evidence which the practical results
ve attended this infliction—results which show almost to demonstra-
the public exhibition of homicide, directed by the sacred voice of
so far from repressing, does but encourage it, in private quarrels.
nly advocated on the principle of vindictive justice,* and can be,
e regard to facts, on no other. The murderer deserves death.
heds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed! Blood for blood!
the exclamations that are used, instead of argument. Such senti-
mbined with the spectacle of legal revenge which they dictate, can
out one effect. Half the odium and horror of taking human life is
e example of seeing it made a public duty, while the motives are
which are but too apt to justify it in the mind of an irritated indi-
ho magnifies the injury he has received, overlooks the provocation
and thinks himself excusable in doing, to satisfy his passions, that
blic justice does from the same motive, revenge. The sensation of
ith which we see a human being suffering a violent death would
be increased if the hand of justice was never employed in the
ork; and private vengeance would be checked by the laws when
onger encouraged it by their example.

nce a conversation with an exalted magistrate, a man of high attainments and
ality, on the abolition of this punishment. He acceded to the propriety of the
all cases but murder, because of the difficulty of keeping the offender, and the
solitary confinement, which was proposed to be substituted. But when these
ions were, as I thought, satisfactorily answered, he replied by one of the excla-
ed in the text, and added, very frankly, "I must confess that there is some little
revenge at the bottom of my opinion on this subject." If all other reasoners
lly candid, there would be less difficulty in establishing true doctrines.

But however this vindictive feeling may betray itself in the conversation, it is not brought foward in any serious argument too universally exploded. What, then, is said? That it is a pun portioned to the crime; that, as murder is the highest of all offe the greatest of all punishments, ought to be applied to it. But it to be so applied? To apportion the punishment to the offence mean to make the culprit suffer the same quantity of evil which he by his crime; that would be both impossible and unjust. I mean punishment should be such as to deter from the commission of the but no greater. If, then, death has not this effect, why ought it to be But that it has not this effect, is shown by reasoning and by fact then, will you continue to apply it? Pressed by this inquiry, we same eternal answer—murder deserves death; and out of this circl soning can drive them. Sometimes, indeed, we are asked, are you if we give up this punishment, your substitute will prove effectual mean so effectual as to eradicate the crime, I answer, no. But as experience and analogy and reasoning united, can make me, th more effectual. What is it we fear? Why do we hesitate? you cannot deny, that the fear of the gallows does not restrai der. We have seen a deliberate murder committed in the very sembled to enjoy the spectacle of a murderer's death; and do we of its force as an example? In defiance of your menaced punishm cide stalks abroad, and raises its bloody hand at noon-day in yo ed streets; and, when arrested in its career, takes shelter under the of your laws, and is protected by their very severity from pu Try the efficacy of milder punishments; they have succeeded— statutes, all those of every State in the Union, prove that they have in other offences; try the great experiment on this also. Be restore capital punishments in other crimes, or abolish it in this. that the murderers from all quarters of the earth, seduced by the your penal code, will choose this as the theatre of their exploits. we have a most persuasive example. In Tuscany, as we have se murder nor any other crime was punished with death for more th years, during which time we have not only the official declaratio sovereign that "all crimes had diminished, and those of an atro ture had become extremely rare," but the authority of the venera lin for these conclusive facts—that in Tuscany, where murder was nished with death, only five had been committed in twenty years; Rome, where that punishment is inflicted with great pomp and pa TY MURDERS were committed in the short space of three months and its vicinity.* "It is remarkable (he adds to this account) manners, principles, and religion of the inhabitants of Tuscany Rome are exactly the same. The abolition of death alone, as ment for murder, produced this difference in the moral character nations." From this it would appear rather that the murderers were invited by the severe punishments in the neighboring terr

* If ever any philosophy deserved the epithets of useful and practical, it was Franklin. His opinions must have weight, not only from his character, but from ple intelligible reasoning by which they are supported. What says this venerable proachable witness in the cause of humanity, which we are now pleading? "I attachment to death as a punishment for murder, in minds otherwise enlightened subject of capital punishments, arises from a false interpretation of a passage in the tament, and that is--'He that sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood This has been supposed to imply that blood could only be expiated by blood.

[illegible] that those of Rome were attracted into Tuscany by their aboli- [illegible] have nothing to apprehend, then, from this measure; and if any [illegible] should follow the experiment, it is but too easy to return to the [illegible] of extermination.

[illegible] argument—the ferocious character impressed on the people by this [illegible] insisted on in the first report, has been so strongly illustrated [illegible] subsequent event in Pennsylvania, that I cannot omit stating it. After [illegible] execution of Lechler had gratified the people about York and Lancaster [illegible] spectacle of his death, and produced its proper complement of homi- [illegible] and other crimes, a poor wretch was condemned to suffer the same fate, [illegible] a similar offence, in another part of the State, where the people had not [illegible] been regaled with such a spectacle. They also collected by thousands [illegible]

[illegible] believe, with a late commentator on this text* of scripture, that it is rather a [illegible] than a law. The language of it is simply, that such is the folly and depravity of [illegible] murder, in every age, shall beget murder. Laws, therefore, which inflict death [illegible] are, in my opinion, as unchristian as those which justify or tolerate revenge; for [illegible] of Christianity upon individuals, to promote repentance, to forgive injuries, [illegible] the duties of universal benevolence, are equally binding upon States." [illegible] I shall not offend any one by taking the liberty to put my own construction on [illegible] passage, and to inquire why it should be deemed a precept at all. To me, [illegible] it appears to contain nothing more than a declaration of what will generally [illegible] and to this view to stand exactly upon the same ground with such passages as the [illegible] 'He that leadeth into captivity, shall go into captivity'—'He that taketh up the [illegible] shall fall by the sword.' The form of expression is precisely the same in both texts. [illegible] then, may they not all be interpreted in the same manner, and considered, not as com- [illegible] but as denunciations? and if so, the magistrate will no more be bound by the text in [illegible] to punish murder with death, than he will by the text in the Revelations to sell every [illegible] captain to our West India planters."—*Rev. W. Turner.*

"The power over human life is the sole prerogative of him who gave it. Human laws, therefore, are in rebellion against this prerogative when they transfer it to human hands.

"If society can be secured from violence by confining the murderer, so as to prevent a repetition of his crime, the end of extirpation will be answered. In confinement he may be [illegible], and if this should prove impracticable, he may be restrained for a term of years [illegible] will probably be coeval with his life.

"There was a time when the punishment of captives with death or servitude, and the [illegible] destruction of peaceable husbandmen, women, and children, were thought [illegible] essential to the success of war, and the safety of States. But experience has taught us [illegible] is not the case; and in proportion as humanity has triumphed over these maxims of [illegible] wars have been less frequent and terrible, and nations have enjoyed longer [illegible] internal tranquillity. The virtues are all parts of a circle. Whatever is humane, [illegible] whatever is wise, is just; and whatever is wise, just, and humane, will be found to [illegible] true interest of States, whether criminals or foreign enemies are the subject of their [illegible]

[illegible] the honor of humanity it can be said, that, in every age and country, there have [illegible] persons in whom uncorrupted nature has triumphed over custom and law. Else, [illegible] we hear of houses being abandoned near to places of public execution? Why do we [illegible] and windows shut on the days and hours of criminal executions? Why do we hear [illegible] secretly afforded to criminals to mitigate or elude the severity of their punish- [illegible] Why is the public executioner of the law a subject of such general detestation? [illegible] are latent struggles of reason, or, rather, the secret voice of God himself, [illegible] the human heart, against the folly and cruelty of public punishments.

[illegible] conclude this inquiry by observing that the same false religion and philosophy [illegible] kindled the fire on the altar of persecution, now dooms the criminal to public [illegible] and death. In proportion as the principles of philosophy and Christianity are [illegible] they will agree in extinguishing the one, and destroying the other. If these [illegible] continue to extend their influence upon government, as they have done for some [illegible] I cannot help entertaining a hope, that the time is not very distant, when the gal- [illegible] pillory, the stocks, the whipping-post, and the wheelbarrow, (the usual engines of [illegible] punishment,) will be connected with the history of the rack and the stake, as marks [illegible] barbarity of ages and countries, and as melancholy proofs of the feeble operation of [illegible] and religion on the human mind."—*Inquiry upon Public Punishments.*

and tens of thousands. The victim was brought out: all the
living mass that surrounded the gibbet were fixed on his coun
they waited with strong desire the expected signal for launc
eternity. There was a delay. They grew impatient. A w
and they were outrageous; cries like those which precede the
of the curtain in a theatre were heard. Impatient for the delig
pected in seeing a fellow-creature die, they raised a fearfu
when it was at last announced that a reprieve had left them no
nessing his agonies, their fury knew no bounds; and the poor
was discovered that he was insane, was with difficulty snatched
ficers of justice from the fate which the most violent among them
determined to inflict.* This is not an overcharged picture; the
feeling has been more than once exhibited in different parts
and will always be produced by public executions, unless
the equally dangerous feeling of admiration and interest for
Which of the two is to prevail, depends on circumstances to
power of the lawgiver or the judge to foresee or control; but
gence of either feeling, every good end of punishment is total

I cannot, I ought not, to dismiss this subject without once
on the most serious consideration of the Legislature an argu
every new view of it convinces me is important, and, if we
voice of conscience, conclusive—the irremediable nature of this
Until men acquire new faculties, and are enabled to decide upon
or guilt without the aid of fallible and corruptible human evide
will the risk be incurred of condemning the innocent. Were
quence felt as deeply as it ought to be, would there be an advoca
punishment, which, applied in such case, has all the consequence
most atrocious murder to the innocent sufferers—worse than the
derer? He stabs, or strikes, or poisons, and the victim dies: he
conscious of the blow—without being made a spectacle to satisfy
curiosity, and without the torture of leaving his dearest friends
his innocence, or seeing them abandon him under the conviction of
he dies, and his death is like one of those inevitable chances to
mortals are subject: his family are distressed, but not dishonored
is lamented by his friends, and, if his life deserved it, honored by
try. But the death inflicted by the laws, the murder of the inno
its holy forms, has no such mitigating circumstances. Slow in its
uncertain in its stroke, its victim feels not only the sickness of the
arises from the alternation of hope and fear, until his doom is pr
but, when that becomes inevitable, alone, the tenant of a dungeon

* This disgraceful scene took place at Orwigsburgh. The wretched madman
near suffering was named Zimmerman. I have the details from a gentleman
respectability in Pennsylvania. My informant adds to his account of this transac
cutions in this State are scenes of riot and every species of wickedness: th
and forty thousand persons have been in attendance on such occasions. In,
two and even three days are employed in the merry-making, much after the
in former times."

† The tendency of public executions at times to elevate the sufferer to the
ship, and lose the detestation due to his crime in admiration for the piety of the
vert, is not confined to the United States. The scene described in the first rep
execution of the mail robbers at Baltimore, has been represented in other coun
note to that part of the report in a German translation says, "One would thi
author was an eye-witness to the execution of the murderer Jonas in this place
is the scene described."

very moment that the cruel lenity of the law prolongs his life, he is made to feel all those anticipations, worse than a thousand deaths. The consciousness of innocence, that which is our support under other miseries, is here converted into a source of bitter anguish, when it is found to be no protection from infamy and death; and when the ties which connected him to his country, his friends, his family, are torn asunder, no consoling reflection mitigates the misery of that moment. He leaves unmerited infamy to his children—a name stamped with dishonor to their surviving parent, and bows down the gray heads of his own with sorrow to the grave. As he walks from his dungeon, he sees the thousands who have come to gaze on his last agony; he mounts the fatal tree, and a life of innocence is closed by a death of dishonor. This is no picture of the imagination: would to God it were! Would to God, that if death must be inflicted, some sure means might be discovered of making it fall upon the guilty. These things have happened—these legal murders have been committed; and who were the primary agents of the crime? Who authorized a punishment, which, once inflicted, could never be remitted to the innocent? Who tied the cord, or let fall the axe upon the guiltless head? Not the executioner, the vile instrument who was hired to do the work of death; not the jury who convict, or the judge who condemns; not the law which sanctions these errors; but the legislators who made the law—those who, having the power, did not repeal it. These are the persons responsible to their country, their consciences, and their God. These horrors not only have happened, but they must be repeated: the same causes will produce the same effects. The innocent have suffered the death of the guilty; the innocent will suffer. We know it; the horrible truth stares us in the face. We dare not deny, and cannot evade it. A word, while it saves the innocent, will secure the punishment of the guilty; and shall we hesitate to pronounce it? Shall we content ourselves with our own imagined exemption from this fate, and shut our ears to the cries of justice and humanity? Shall "sensibility (as has been finely observed) sleep in the lap of luxury,"* and not awake at the voice of wretchedness? I urge this point with more earnestness, because I have witnessed more than one condemnation under false constructions of law, or perjured or mistaken testimony—sentences that would now have been reversed if the unfortunate sufferers were within the reach of mercy. I have seen, in the gloom and silence of the dungeon, the deep concentrated expression of indignation mingled with grief; have heard the earnest asseverations of innocency made in tones which no art could imitate; and listened with awe to the dreadful adjuration, poured forth by one of these victims with an energy and solemnity that seemed superhuman, summoning his false accuser and the mistaken judge to meet him before the throne of God. Such an appeal to the high tribunal which never errs, and before which he who made it was in a few hours to appear, was calculated to create a belief of his innocence: that belief was changed into certainty; the perjury of the witness was discovered, and he fled from the infamy that awaited him; but it was too late for any other effect than to add one more example to the many that preceded it, of the danger, and, I may add, impiety of using this attribute of the divine power, without the infallibility that can alone properly direct. And this objection alone, did none of the other cogent reasons against capital punishment exist, this alone would make me hail the decree for its aboli-

Eden. Principles of Penal Law.

tion as an event so honorable to my country, and so
as to be cheaply purchased by the labor of a life.

I cannot quit this part of the subject without sub
Assembly the opinion of one whose authority would
even more hazardous that this, but whose arguments
name is respectable. They are not the opinions of
which is used to cover the ignorance of the day would
of a man whose whole life was spent in the useful and
of the highest magistracy, whose name is always mention
and whose doctrines are quoted as authority wherever th
legal knowledge are regarded. Hear the venerable D'A

"Who would believe that a first impression may com
question of life and death? A fatal mass of circumstances
fate had collected them together for the ruin of an unfor
crowd of mute witnesses, (and from that character more de
against innocence; they prejudice the judge, his indignatio
zeal contributes to seduce him: losing the character of the
the accuser, he looks only to that which is evidence of guilt, a
to his own reasonings the man whom he would have saved, h
only to the proofs of the law. An unforeseen event sometimes
nocence has sunk under the weight of conjectures, and falsifies the
which circumstances had induced the magistrate to draw. Truth
veil with which probability had enveloped her; but she appears too
blood of the innocent cries aloud for vengeance against the preju
judge; and the magistrate passes the rest of his life in deploring a
which his REPENTANCE CANNOT REPAIR."*

The earnestness for this reform is sometimes reproached to its
as proceeding from a childish fear, that magnifies the apprehensio
which we know is appointed to us all. Not so. The value of
overrated in the argument. There are occasions in which the ris
must be incurred; in which the certainty of death must be encou
firmness and composure. These occasions are presented by patri
fence of our country and our country's rights; by benevolence in
another from danger; by religion, whenever persecution offers th
crown to the faithful: and it is not known or believed that those w
to abolish death as a punishment, either fear it as a natural event,
encounter when required by duty, more than those who think it o
retained. He who preserved the life of a Roman citzen was en
more honorable recompense than the daring soldier who ventured
by first mounting the breach. The civic was preferred to the mur
The Romans, during the best period of their history, reduced this a
practice. "Far," said their great orator, endeavoring in a corru
restore the ancient feeling on the subject, "far from us be the pa
of death, its ministers, its instruments. Remove them, not o
their actual operation on our bodies, but banish them from our
ears, our thoughts; for not only the execution, but the apprehe
existence, the very mention of these things is disgraceful to a fre
a Roman citizen."† Yet the Romans were not very remarka

*D'Aguesseau, 16 Mercuriale.

† Carnifex et abductio capitis, et nomen ipsum crucis absit, non modo a corp
Romanorum, sed etiam a cogitatione, oculis, auribus; harum enim omnium rer
lum eventus atque perpessio, sed etiam conditio, expectatio, mentio ipsa denig
cive romano, atque homine libero, est. *Cicero pro Rabirio.*

unanimous fear of death. In the age of which I speak, they did not want the excitement of capital punishment to induce them to die for their country. On the contrary, it might, perhaps, be plausibly argued, that the civil disposition which disgraced the latter ages of the republic, was, in some measure, caused by the change which made the sacrifice of life the expiation for crime, instead of the consummation and proof of patriotic devotion.

Conscious of having been guilty of much repetition, and certain that I have weakened, by my version of them, arguments much better used by others, I am yet fearful of having omitted many things that might have an effect in convincing any one of those to whom this report is addressed. The firm religious belief I have of the truth of the doctrine I advance, contrasted with the sense of my incapacity to enforce it upon others, must have produced obscurity where the interests of humanity require there should be light, and confusion where the performance of my great duty demands order. But the truth will appear in spite of these obstacles. From the midst of the cloud with which human imperfection has surrounded her, her voice, like that of the Almighty from the mount, will be heard reiterating to nations as well as to individuals, the great command, "THOU SHALT NOT

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Transmitting statements respecting the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, &c. &c.

Printed by order of the Senate of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 28, 1831.

SIR: In obedience to the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit a report from the Register of the Treasury, containing the several statements required respecting the commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries in the year ending on the 30th of September, 1830.

To these are added, as heretofore, certain statements respecting the tonnage of the United States, for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1829.

Various other statements, prepared and transmitted in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of May, 1830, are also added.

This report is sent to you agreeably to my letter to the President of the Senate of the 1st of March last.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.
Secretary of the Senate U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 26th, 1831.

SIR: In conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 10th f February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate state- ents of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to ansmit herewith the following statements of the commerce and naviga- on of the United States during the year ending on the 30th day of Sep- mber, 1830, viz:

o. 1. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States from the 1st of October, 1829, to the 30th September, 1830;
o. 2. A summary statement of the same;
o. 3. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign merchandise exported;
o. 4. A summary statement of the same;
o. 5. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic produce and manufacture exported;
o. 6. A summary statement of the same;
o. 7. A general statement of American and foreign tonnage entered into the United States;
o. 8. A general statement of American and foreign tonnage departed from the United States;
o. 9. A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States;
o. 10. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each State and Territory; and
o. 11. A statement of the American and foreign tonnage entered into, and departing from, the several districts of the United States.

The imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, have nounted to $70,876,920; of which amount, $66,035,739 were imported American vessels, and $4,841,181 in foreign vessels.

The exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1830, ve amounted to $73,849,508; of which, $59,462,029 were of domestic, d $14,387,479 of foreign articles: of the domestic articles, $51,106,189 ere exported in American vessels, and $8,355,840 in foreign vessels; of e foreign articles, $12,776,529 were exported in American vessels, and 1,610,950 in foreign vessels: 967,227 tons of American shipping entered, d 971,760 cleared from the ports of the United States; 131,900 tons of reign-shipping entered, and 133,436 tons cleared, during the same period.

I have also the honor to transmit the annual statements of the district nnage of the United States, for the year ending on the 31st December, 29, (No. 12 and 13.)

	Tons.	95ths.
he registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, for the 31st December, 1829, is stated at - - -	650,142	88
he enrolled and licensed tonnage at - - -	508,858	10
nd the fishing vessels at - - - -	100,796	78
	1,260,797	81

If the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, at -	650,142 88
There were employed in the whale fishery - - -	57,284 38

Connected with No. 12 is a general statement (marked A,) exhibiting a comparison of the tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1828, with that on the 31st December, 1829.

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States in the year 1829, was registered - - - -	28,876 74
Do. do. enrolled - - - -	48,221 86
Total, - - -	77,098 65

No. 14 is a comparative view of the aggregate amount of the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to 1829, inclusive.

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1829, amounted as follows:

The registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade, paying duty on each voyage, - - - - -	350,431 26
The enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty; also, the registered tonnage employed in the same trade, paying duty on each entry, - - - - - - -	748,750 32
Fishing vessels, the same, - - - - -	131,099 50
Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in the foreign trade, not registered, - - - - - - -	1,752 85
Total amount on which duties were collected, -	1,732,034 43

Permit me to refer you to the accompanying statements, (marked A to I,) prepared in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th May, 1830, viz:

A. Statement of the number of vessels, and the amount of tonnage, which were built, registered, enrolled, and licensed, in each State and Territory, in the year ending the 31st December, 1829.

B. Statement of the number of vessels, and the seamen usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to each State and Territory on the 31st December, 1829.

C. Statement of the number of vessels, and the amount of tonnage, and the number of seamen employed in navigating the same, (including their repeated voyages,) which have entered into and departed from each State and Territory, in the year ending on the 30th September, 1830.

D. Statement of the moneys received under the "Act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," in each State and Territory, during the same period.

E. Statement of the vessels belonging to each State and Territory lost at sea in the year ending on the 31st December, 1829.

F. Statement of vessels sold in foreign countries in that year.

G. Statement of vessels destroyed or condemned as not seaworthy during the same year.

No. 1—GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
		Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.							
		Exc'ding 250 cents and not exc'ding 400 cents per sq. yard.	Exc'ding 400 cents per sq. yard.	Blankets.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	Bombazines.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	25	103						1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies								6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	516	-	4,663	1,542	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.								8
9	Dutch East Indies								9
10	England	69,984	5,890	551,149	124,116	22,906	1,228,707	157,869	10
11	Scotland	486	-	10	91	-	838	6,155	11
12	Ireland	-	-	124	3,794	-	40		12
13	Gibraltar								13
14	British African ports								14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-		-	-	8	15
16	British West Indies								16
17	British American colonies	397	22	115	137	-	178	5	17

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IMPORTED INTO THE

UNITED STATES,

COMMENCING ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING ON THIRTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

GENERAL STATEMENT *of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Foreign Countries, imported into the United States during the year commencing on the 1st day of October,* 1829, *and ending on the 30th day of September,* 1830.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Articles imported for the use of the U. States.	Articles specially imported for incorporated philosophical societies, seminaries of learning, colleges, &c. &c.						Specimens of botany and natural history.	Models of inventions and machinery.	
			Philosophical apparatus and instruments.	Books, maps, and charts.	Statuary, busts, casts, & specim'ns of sculpt're.	Paintings, drawings, etchings, & engravings.	Cabinets of				
							Coins and gems.	Medals, and collections of antiq'ity.			
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2		6
7	Netherlands	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	1,801		7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22		8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		9
10	England	430	4,792	15,358	-	-	-	-	2,310	876	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	4	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25		12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	17

18	Other British colonies										18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	2,339	-	-	-	-	35		19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	5,038	1,900	-	-	-	-	427		20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	28		21
22	French West Indies, &c.										22
23	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		23
24	Spain on the Atlantic										24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean										25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		26
27	Manilla and Phillippine islands										27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies										29
30	Portugal	-	-	-	-	20					30
31	Madeira										31
32	Fayal, and other Azores										32
33	Cape de Verd islands										33
34	Sicily										34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	302		5	60		35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		38
39	Central Republic of America										39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.										40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	500		41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	5		42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		43
44	Chili										44
45	Peru										45
46	South America, generally										46
47	West Indies, generally										47
48	Europe, generally										48
49	South Seas										49
50	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15		50
51	Asia, generally										51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	10			52
		430	9.830	19.621		322		95	6.118	897	

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Anatomical preparations.	Antimony, regulus of.	Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter, or zinc.	Burr stones unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Cork tree, bark of.	Clay unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.	Furs of all kinds.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	323							3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Netherlands	-	1,105	-	-	-	-	5,822	-	3,184	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	-	252	311	-	-	-	1,716	1,580	205,090	10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	150		13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	1,946	64,584	17

18	Other British colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	1,636	-	-	-	1,121	6,241	2,070	19
20	France on the Atlantic	274	877	290	16,265	-	-	389	-	17,293	20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	3,623	-	-	7,180	382	-	2,082		21
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674	22
23	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,767		23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	108				24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean										25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries										26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,308	27
28	Cuba										28
29	Other Spanish West Indies										29
30	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	961				30
31	Madeira										31
32	Fayal, and other Azores										32
33	Cape de Verd islands										33
34	Sicily	-	-	-	-	495					34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	8,073	1,027	-	39,029		35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	888	-	-	1,426	-	-	14,400	—	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	2,289		37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,177	— 400	38
39	Central Republic of America										39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.										40
41	Colombia										41
42	Brazil										42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,776	43
44	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780	44
45	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265	45
46	South America, generally										46
47	West Indies, generally										47
48	Europe, generally										48
49	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	49
50	China										50
51	Asia, generally										51
52	Africa, generally										52
		274	6,745	2,560	16,317	17,240	2,538	9,048	72,661	305,782	

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		Hides and skins, raw.	Plaster of Paris.	Barilla.	Wood.		Animals for breed.	Pewter, old.	Tin, in pigs and bars.	
					Dye.	Unmanufact'd mahogany.				
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	16,116	-	-	-	12				1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	815	-	-	108	-	-	525		4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	57,633	-	-	10,142	7,310	-	250		6
7	Netherlands	6,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,007	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	21,930	-	-	7,448	2,253	84			8
9	Dutch East Indies								15,450	9
10	England	24,182	-	5,269	593	-	7,144	-	62,862	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	89			11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	45			12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	10			13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	61,525	-	-	240	-		-	2,485	15
16	British West Indies	2,346	-	-	830	161				16
17	British American colonies	19,145	119,234	-	-	4,353	12,501	40		17

20	France on the Atlantic	140	6,372							20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	6,562	466	765				21
22	French West Indies, &c.	60,358	-	-	-	57				22
23	Hayti	85,374	-	-	77,078	203,948	30			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	23			24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	866	-	-	2,310			25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	50,622	-	-	20			26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands	313	-	-	493	914				27
28	Cuba	2,408	-	-	7,303	28,917	450			28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	10,232	-	-	2,394	887				29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira	-	-	2,100						31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands	16,119	-	-	-	-	20			33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta	320	-	803	-	58	120			35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	14,658	-	-	-	532	80			37
38	Mexico	28,133	-	-	57,172	8,178	225			38
39	Central Republic of America	30,399	-	-	37,050	25,018				39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	108,584	-	-	67,296	3,074				41
42	Brazil	615,530	-	-	16	188				42
43	Argentine Republic	1,119,529	-	-	70					43
44	Chili	11,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,893	44
45	Peru	49,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,684	45
46	South America, generally	24	-	-	330	200				46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas	15,000								49
50	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,960	50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally	17,176	-	-	10,382					52
		2,409,850	125,606	66,222	279,411	286,825	23,151	815	101,341	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.								
		Side arms and fire arms, other than muskets and rifles.	Drawing knives, axes, adzes, and socket chisels.	Bridle bits, of every description.	Steelyards, scalebeams, and vices.	Cutting knives, sickles, scythes, reaping hooks, spades and shovels.	Screws weighing 24 lbs. or upwards.	Wood screws.	Other articles, not specified.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	3								4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
7	Netherlands	61,213	-	11	-	1,316	-	3	29,449	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	98,217	28,998	62,253	30,899	85,821	17	66,814	2,790,554	10
11	Scotland	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	16
17	British American colonies	12	9	-	-	4	-	-	714	17

20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	65			22
23	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	5,084			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	1,279	-	248	27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	12,434	600	18,719	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	341			29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	1,408			32
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	400			33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	3,896			37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	852	39,557	781,201	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	1,158	640	19,671	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	1,250	14,700	-	-	7,369	12,056	38,140	41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	81	-	1,352	-	15,470	42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	510	500	431	43
44	Chili	-	-	154,965						44
45	Peru	29,615	-	231,493	-	-	-	25,633	159,735	45
46	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,582	49
50	China									50
51	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	45			51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	147	33,022		52
		29,615	3,344	403,203	283,785	14,435	83,413	115,267	1,049,343	

No. 1—GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.				VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
	Specie.		All other articles.	Total.	Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.			
	Gold.	Silver.			Not exc'ding 50 cents per square yard.	Exc'ding 50 cts. and not exc'ding 100 cts. per sq. yard.	Exceeding 100 cts. and not exceeding 250 cts per sq. yard.	
	Dollars.							
Russia	-	-	-	17,901				1
Prussia								2
Sweden and Norway	-	1,110	-	1,433				3
Swedish West Indies	81,384	76,490	-	166,329	-	-	14	4
Denmark								5
Danish West Indies	78,834	161,452	-	351,106				6
Netherlands	-	12,197	13	39,158	714	21,496	20,223	7
Dutch West Indies, &c.	76,356	42,885	-	161,553				8
Dutch East Indies	-	10,000	-	25,455				9
England	83,123	91,108	402	777,892	418,324	958,458	1,137,370	10
Gibraltar	-	-	-	739	3,604	453	1,726	11
Ireland	-	-	-	70	8	12	6	12
Gibraltar	-	7,860	-	8,080				13
British African ports	-	840	-	840				14

22	French West Indies, &c.	23,100	[illegible]	-	[illegible]				23
23	Hayti	12,031	19,687	-	407,004				24
24	Spain on the Atlantic	40	25,435	-	25,606				25
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	13,436	160	16,772				26
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	50,652				27
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands	-	16,000	-	24,555				28
28	Cuba	69,267	273,498	-	413,616	-	-	3,290	29
29	Other Spanish West Indies	5,794	1,924	-	21,572				30
30	Portugal	-	8,154	-	9,135				31
31	Madeira	-	5,000	-	7,100				32
32	Fayal, and other Azores	-	11,340	-	12,748				33
33	Cape de Verd islands	4,897	10,560	-	31,996				34
34	Sicily	-	-	-	495				35
35	Italy and Malta	-	2,570	-	52,367	-	5		36
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	912	-	17,626				37
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	45,018	196	66,835	-	10	20	38
38	Mexico	22,022	3,860,936	-	4,799,913				39
39	Central Republic of America	10,176	101,185	-	225,297				40
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	1,472	-	1,472				41
41	Colombia	131,852	232,948	-	617,774				42
42	Brazil	6,230	62,995	-	701,917	280			43
43	Argentine Republic	41,999	146,280	-	1,312,105	-	-	23	44
44	Chili	-	1,569	-	172,312				45
45	Peru	916	405,237	-	905,057	261	227	202	46
46	South America, generally	-	37,076	-	38,630				47
47	West Indies, generally								48
48	Europe, generally								49
49	South Seas	-	-	-	18,822				50
50	China	-	9,194	-	15,169				51
51	Asia, generally	-	13,000	-	13,045				52
52	Africa, generally	3,590	21,769	200	86,296				
		705,879	6,285,475	8,787	12,746,245	452,743	1,083,815	1,236,060	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Wares.			Of brass.	Of tin.	Of pewter and lead, except shot.	Of wood, including cabinet wares.	Of leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness.	
		Japanned.	Plated.	Gilt.						
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	12	-	-	44	1,072	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	75			4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	11		5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	38,375	271	-	1,699	1,672	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	30		9
10	England	34,477	92,740	22,485	206,419	3,405	21,382	27,642	123,618	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	22	1,248	-	454	102	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	68	-	-	132	22	12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	17		13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	-	17	-	15	16	1	1,776	427	17

22	French West Indies, &c. -									22
23	Hayti - - - -	520	1,637	-	-	-	20			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands -	-	-	-	-	1,030				27
28	Cuba - - - -	25,116	16,596	221	186	5,146				28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	4,320	6,476							35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	188								37
38	Mexico - - - -	320	-	58						38
39	Central Republic of America -	979	5,070							39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -	28	-	7						41
42	Brazil - - - -	1,248	-	-	62					42
43	Argentine Republic - -	507	680	-	-	-	164			43
44	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	387					44
45	Peru - - - -	1,671	34	21	-	-	171			45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -	-	3	-	-	176,739				50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -	9,938	4,998							52
		4,356,675	2,487,804	387,454	172,785	228,233	229,375	53,916	2,292	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
		Manufactures of hemp.				Clothing ready made.	Hats, caps, and bonnets.		
		Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheeting.		Other manufactures.		Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass flats, braids, &c.	Fur, wool, leather or silk.	
			Brown.	White.					
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	-	200,014	41,084	3,225	11			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-		-	118	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	61	53			3
4	Swedish West Indies			-					4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	40	-	6	6
7	Netherlands	40	-	-		31	30		7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.								8
9	Dutch East Indies								9
10	England	79,846	9,138	-	28,642	27,230	17,348	37,364	10
11	Scotland	400,070	-	-	95,635	51	69	576	11
12	Ireland	4,046	-	-	-	861			12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	793		13
14	British African ports								14

23	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	5		23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	1,089		24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	5		25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries								26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands	-	-	-	-	340	2,627		27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	303	56		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies								29
30	Portugal	-	-	-	-	71			30
31	Madeira								31
32	Fayal, and other Azores								32
33	Cape de Verd islands								33
34	Sicily								34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	29	285,652	40	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	72			36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	25	-	1,146	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.								40
41	Colombia								41
42	Brazil								42
43	Argentine Republic								43
44	Chili								44
45	Peru								45
46	South America, generally								46
47	West Indies, generally								47
48	Europe, generally								48
49	South Seas								49
50	China	-	-	-	-	348	185		50
51	Asia, generally								51
52	Africa, generally								52
		563,665	209,152	41,085	133,103	46,789	326,793	49,004	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.								
		Side arms and fire arms, other than muskets and rifles.	Drawing knives, axes, adzes, and socket chisels.	Bridle bits, of every description.	Steelyards, scalebeams, and vices.	Cutting knives, sickles, scythes, reaping hooks, spades and shovels.	Screws weighing 24 lbs. or upwards.	Wood screws.	Other articles, not specified.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	3								4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	6
7	Netherlands	61,213	-	11	-	1,316	-	3	29,449	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	98,217	28,998	62,253	30,899	85,821	17	66,814	2,790,554	10
11	Scotland	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	16
17	British American colonies	12	9	-	-	4	-	-	714	17

19	Hanse Towns, &c.	4,027	-	1	-	2,596	-	-	[illegible]	19
20	France on the Atlantic	11,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,510	20
21	France on the Mediterranean	1,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,771	21
22	French West Indies, &c.	280								22
23	Hayti									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	23	25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands									27
28	Cuba	1,975	-	5	-	6	-	1	2,183	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies									29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	126	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	1	-	4,195	-	-	1,143	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	42
43	Argentine Republic									43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China									50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally									52
		179,153	29,007	62,271	30,899	95,004	17	66,817	2,908,978	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Of copper.		Gold and silver.			Wares.			
		Vessels.	All other manufactures of.	Lace.	Watches, and parts of.	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, precious stones, set or otherwise.	Glass not subject to specific duties.	China, or porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	6	-	-	-	223				1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	7			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	5								5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	20	5			6
7	Netherlands	-	83	-	2,271	200	3,838	22	142	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		9
10	England	214	2,927	625	199,030	18,224	2,269	19,544	1,159,160	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	1,414	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	773					12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports	-	-	-	-	160				14
15	British East Indies									15

22	French West Indies, &c.									22
23	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	18			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	7	187		25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	235		27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	1,626	279	-	248	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies									29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,932	32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	14,210	2,71				35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	85			36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	831				38
39	Central Republic of America	619	-	-	-	20				39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	102		41
42	Brazil									42
43	Argentine Republic									43
44	Chili	-	8							44
45	Peru	-	-	-	-	105				45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China	-	-	-	-	715	1,000	10,974		50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	30			52
		1,235	15,198	3,191	312,924	65,026	119,925	90,583	1,168,477	

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Wares.			Of brass.	Of tin.	Of pewter and lead, except shot.	Of wood, including cabinet wares.	Of leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness.	
		Japanned.	Plated.	Gilt.						
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	12	-	-	44	1,072	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	75			4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	11		5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	38,375	271	-	1,699	1,672	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	30		9
10	England	34,477	92,740	22,485	206,419	3,405	21,382	27,642	123,618	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	22	1,248	-	454	102	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	68	-	-	132	22	12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	17		13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	-	17	-	15	16	1	1,776	487	17

20	France on the Atlantic - -	-	2,103	38,136	71,099	1,190	1,568	29,595	309,218	20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	358	107	-	2,081	2,143	21
22	French West Indies, &c. -									22
23	Hayti - - - -									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	134		24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	113							25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands -	10	-	-	-	-	-	15		27
28	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	25	-	921	542		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -	-	-	-	18					30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	570	-	-	173	78	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	336	-	-	1,726		36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	43	-	-	15		38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		41
42	Brazil - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	370		42
43	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	150	-	-	-	35		43
44	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	57	-	-	9		44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -	142	-	-	-	-	-	6,852		50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		36,233	95,225	60,785	329,716	6,248	24,409	112,047	499,923	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture.	Marble, and man'factures of.	Square wire, used for umbrella stretchers.	Cyphering slates.	Prepared quills.	Black lead pencils.	Paper hangings.	Brushes of all kinds.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	9,077				1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	270				3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	16	-	125	69	-	-	133	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	47,872	661	5,550	5,993	3,554	785	-	3,491	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland	-	1,234							12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15

21	France on the Mediterranean -	-	5,310	-	-	396				21
22	French West Indies, &c. -									22
23	Hayti - - - -									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	72							25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands -									27
28	Cuba - - - -									28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	-	6,708							35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -									38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -									43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	394		48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	510		50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		47,872	14,417	5,550	11,526	15,881	4,850	59,524	9,362	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		Hair seating.	Bolting cloths.	Copper bottoms cut round, raised to the edge, &c.	Quicksilv'r.	Brass, in plates.	Tin, in plates.	Crude saltpetre.	Opium.	Raw silk.	12½ per cent.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	19						1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554	4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	-	130	6
7	Netherlands	-	39,151	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	113,513	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England	17,214	-	3,609	-	7,145	389,398	-	1,623	17,985	63,604	10
11	Scotland											11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	6,225	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,214	-	-	246,973	15

18	*Other British colonies* - -											18
19	Hanse Towns, &c. - -	7,988	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	19
20	France on the Atlantic - -	130	-	-	-	2,359	-	-	-	3,240	44,128	20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	-	57,894	21
22	French West Indies, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	22
23	Hayti - - - -											23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	283,473	-	-	-	-	8,153	569	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,599			25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -											26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands -											27
28	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,719	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -											29
30	Portugal - - -											30
31	Madeira - - -											31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -											32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -											33
34	Sicily - - - -											34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	8,059	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	22,409	-	1,200	-	5	-	12,539	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,222	-	6,103	37
38	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307,067	38
39	Central Republic of America -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,024	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -											40
41	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	41
42	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	42
43	Argentine Republic - -											43
44	Chili - - - -											44
45	Peru - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	45
46	South America, generally -											46
47	West Indies, generally - -											47
48	Europe, generally - -											48
49	South Seas - - -											49
50	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,696	93	50
51	Asia, generally - - -											51
52	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	52
		25,332	39,158	3,609	314,167	10,608	390,900	32,214	139,596	119,074	883,685	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
	Wines, in casks, bottles or cases.						
	Red, of France and Spain.		Of France, Spain, Germany, and Mediterranean, not enumerated.		Of Sicily and other countries, and all wines not enumerated.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Dollars.
[illegible]	3,303	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia					3		[illegible]
Sweden and Norway			[illegible]	[illegible]		24	33
Swedish West Indies	272	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark							
Danish West Indies	56	25	15,940	6,484	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands			617	342		1,362	3,227
Dutch West Indies, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch East Indies							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

18	Other British colonies - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18
19	Hanse Towns, &c. - -	63,983	5,162	12,871	9,[illegible]	595	-	-	-	-	1,718,760	19
20	France on the Atlantic - -	184,753	18,713	49,783	148,[illegible]	14	-	-	-	162	6,094,801	20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	35,428	34	404	54,649	-	-	-	-	-	373,635	21
22	French West Indies, &c. -	2,100	-	33	495	-	-	-	-	-	2,957	22
23	Hayti - - - -	49,489	22	296	126	-	-	-	-	-	52,509	23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	4,330	-	150	1,679	-	-	-	-	-	314,062	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	45,704	40	5	3,090	-	-	-	-	-	53,861	25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	4	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	96	26
27	Manilla and Phillippine islands -	149,190	5	-	75	-	-	-	-	784	155,310	27
28	Cuba - - - -	606,222	253	4,354	19,056	-	-	-	-	10	784,492	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -	1,278	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	1,423	29
30	Portugal - - -	2,322	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	2,573	30
31	Madeira - - -	868	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	959	31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -	1,193	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3,454	32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -	68	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	33
34	Sicily - - - -	2,258	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	2,271	34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	108,980	-	30	7,056	-	-	-	-	-	804,129	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	31,003	830	25	1,575	-	-	-	-	-	84,046	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	103,874	-	-	3,443	-	-	-	-	-	245,897	37
38	Mexico - - - -	44,284	978	58	15,210	-	-	-	-	-	370,730	38
39	Central Republic of America -	33,809	-	390	164	-	-	-	-	-	48,548	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -											40
41	Colombia - - -	29,078	-	-	1,037	-	-	-	-	-	31,696	41
42	Brazil - - - -	139,075	40	-	1,948	-	-	-	-	-	144,824	42
43	Argentine Republic - -	74,492	-	-	624	-	-	-	-	-	79,623	43
44	Chili - - - -	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,743	44
45	Peru - - - -	25,167	-	-	644	-	-	-	-	-	36,593	45
46	South America, generally -	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	46
47	West Indies, generally - -											47
48	Europe, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	48
49	South Seas - - -	1,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,746	49
50	China - - - -	72,467	6,521	15	10,606	-	-	-	-	-	1,348,545	50
51	Asia, generally - - -	2,264	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,398	51
52	Africa, generally - -	57,744	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	73,465	52
		2,558,858	105,610	101,102	389,821	761	1,233	14	813	2,610	35,835,450	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Manufactures of wool, not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.		Carpeting.						
				Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton.		Venetian and ingrain.		All other, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	1,025,051	263,283	62,670	74,519	166,438	114,349	25	30	10
11	Scotland	7,727	2,307	1,539	1,926	16,218	9,447			11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	6	5			12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15

18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	11	19
20	France on the Atlantic	586	170	198	488					20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies, &c.									22
23	Hayti									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	[illegible]	240	310					25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands									27
28	Cuba									28
29	Other Spanish West Indies									29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta	-	[illegible]	71	90					35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	117	153					37
38	Mexico									38
39	Central Republic of America									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia									41
42	Brazil									42
43	Argentine Republic									43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China									50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally									52
		1,034,789	266,060	64,885	77,562	182,870	123,950	184	137	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Patent painted or stained floor cloths.		Oil cloth, other than patent floor cloth.		Furniture oil cloth.		Floor matting, of flags or other materials.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	-	206	70					7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	12,431	19,291	119	89	55	53			10
11	Scotland	38	40							11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports	-	-	-	-	-		---	108	14

22	French West Indies, &c. -									22
23	Hayti - - - -									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Phillippine islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	72	27
28	Cuba - - - -									28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -									38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -									43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	71	45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,352	9,235	50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		13,666	19,865	2,710	762	13,071	2,596	77,464	9,486	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Teas.						Coffee.		
		Bohea.	Souchong & other black.	Hyson skin & other green.	Hyson and young hyson.	Imperial.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.					Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,592	2,784	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	14,526	-	-	1,615	1,603,655	106,367	6
7	Netherlands	-	12	63	10	-	39			7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,409	6,069	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433,287	130,320	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,481	12,102	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African posses									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,696	1,747	15

	[illegible] the Atlantic									
	[illegible] the Mediterranean									
	[illegible] ties									
	[illegible] nds									
	[illegible] panish West Indies	1,347								
	[illegible]									
	[illegible]									
	[illegible] and other [illegible]									
	[illegible] de Verd islands									
	[illegible] ily									
	Italy and Malta									
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico					103	[illegible]			38
39	Central Republic of America									
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									
41	Colombia									
42	Brazil	1,485	400			672	1,082		203	
43	Argentine Republic									43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America generally									
47	West Indies generally									
48	Europe generally									48
49	South Seas					44	180			49
50	China					301	520	27	30	50
51	[illegible] generally									51
52	[illegible] generally									52
		1,189,449	317,347	688,015	69,126	179,349	[illegible]	52,281	69,547	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
	Wines, in casks, bottles or cases.						
	Red, of France and Spain.		Of France, Spain, Germany, and Mediterranean, not enumerated.		Of Sicily and other countries, and all wines not enumerated.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia							
Prussia							
Sweden and Norway							
Swedish West Indies	272	56					
Denmark							
Danish West Indies	56	25	15,940	6,484		3,289	13,862
Netherlands			617	342		1,362	3,227
Dutch West Indies, &c.							
Dutch East Indies							
Hayti		1	560				
[illegible]							
Ireland						19	
[illegible]							

22	French West Indies, &c.	773	151	-	-	139	666	1,209
23	Hayti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	Spain on the Atlantic	9,127	2,133	35,380	18,449	13,922	-	4,398
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	62,168	18,384	475,848	148,433	1,255	33	833
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-		86,078	-	48,420
27	Manilla and Philippine islands							
28	Cuba	2,745	1,085	9,821	5,114	192	205	332
29	Other Spanish West Indies							
30	Portugal	-	-			100,767	2,424	84,321
31	Madeira							
32	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	695	200	25,330	24	15,354
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	1,886	897			
34	Sicily	-	-	-	-	222	-	130
35	Italy and Malta	11,219	1,244	19,466	5,744	95,673	145	44,685
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports	2,903	780	24	10	8,555	10	1,935
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	57,142	8,206	361	-	408
38	Mexico	3,961	1,117	61	33		589	632
39	Central Republic of America							
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.							
41	Colombia							
42	Brazil	1,027	722	30	9	660	18	875
43	Argentine Republic					12,966	42	6,383
44	Chili							
45	Peru	105	75					
46	South America generally							
47	West Indies generally							
48	Europe generally							
49	South Seas							
50	China							
51	Asia generally							
52	Africa generally	-		368	70			
		1,284,136	273,033	1,266,522	424,304	387,743	111,668	437,795

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Sugar.				Fruits.				
		Candy and loaf.		Other refined.		Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.				
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	6,095	427	-	-	-	392,839	-	41,238	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	65,757	-	21	1,169	13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	18	6							15
16	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	210				16
17	British American colonies	768	125	15	3	28				17

22	French West Indies, &c.	30	10	20,332	9,159	1,004,897	154,633	1		22
23	Hayti	6	3	82	161					23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	3,479	1,509	-		1,818		24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	85	41					25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-		176	16			27
28	Cuba	121	65	32,133	13,067	5,890,076	666,238	5	5	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	2,536	656	478,804	66,097			29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta									35
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports	-	-	7	36					36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico	-	-	6,198	3,599					38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	58	247					39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	8	1			41
42	Brazil	9	3	2,983	463	4,681	510			42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	2	1					43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru	-	-	23	15	385	68			45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	30,284	7,086			47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China									50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally									52
		477,612	205,704	1,214,732	453,286	8,374,139	995,776	65,260	60,420	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Vinegar.		Oil.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign fishing.		Olive in casks.	Castor.	Linseed.	Rape-seed.	Hemp-seed.	Value.
			Sperma-ceti.	Whale & other fish						
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.							Dollars.
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	[illegible]
Prussia										
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,103	-	-	1,108
Swedish West Indies										
Denmark										
Danish West Indies										
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,974	-	-	7,891
Dutch West Indies, &c.										
Dutch East Indies		100								
[illegible]	2	9	-	-	-	-	2,444	-	-	1,342
[illegible]										
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	1,320	-				
[illegible]	93	2	-	-						93
Gibraltar					277					
British African ports										

27	Manilla and Philippine islands											27
28	Cuba	470	102									28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-										29
30	Portugal											30
31	Madeira											31
32	Fayal, and other Azores											32
33	Cape de Verd islands											33
34	Sicily											34
35	Italy and Malta	135	14	-	-	10,594	-	-	-	-	5,277	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports											36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											37
38	Mexico											38
39	Central Republic of America											39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.											40
41	Colombia											41
42	Brazil											42
43	Argentine Republic											43
44	Chili											44
45	Peru											45
46	South America, generally											46
47	West Indies, generally											47
48	Europe, generally											48
49	South Seas											49
50	China											50
51	Asia, generally											51
52	Africa, generally											52
		24,058	4,241	11	96	14,544	20	18,845	-	27	18,074	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Teas.						Coffee.		
		Bohea.	Souchong & other black.	Hyson skin & other green.	Hyson and young hyson.	Imperial.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.					Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,592	2,784	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	14,526	-	-	1,613	1,604,033	106,367	6
7	Netherlands	-	33	63	10	-	99			7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,409	6,069	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,435,287	131,520	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,581	12,102	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	[illegible]								1,727	15

18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	10	19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,935	761	20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045	77	22
23	Hayti	-	-	92	-	9	39	11,139,486	1,127,251	23
24	Spain on the Atlantic									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine Islands	-	18	-	9	12	20	289,270	16,129	27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	5	8	15,925,774	1,048,442	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,498,048	272,867	29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	512	-	-	60	1,986	190	33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,196	1,265	38
39	Central Republic of America									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400,055	208,498	41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,593,232	1,266,20	42
43	Argentine Republic	-	80	-	-	-	30	58,333	5,713	43
44	Chili	-	-	1,241	-	-	248	5,991	477	44
45	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,020	286	45
46	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,642	367	46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China	152,990	2,165,977	1,918,294	3,694,608	652,930	2,421,711	945	70	50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	7,886	-	80	1,235	136,338	11,078	52
		152,990	2,166,142	1,942,616	3,694,631	653,036	2,425,018	51,488,248	4,227,021	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Cocoa.		Chocolate.		Sugar.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Brown, &c.		White, clayed, &c.		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	100	8	-	-	592,382	31,537			4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	441,781	17,104	95	34	14,265,084	766,474	43,952	3,150	6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	24,808	1,000	12	4	387,185	19,790			8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	47	18	-	-	39,778	803	6,679	559	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies	546	19	2	1	129,385	5,573	235	14	16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	829	67			17

20	France on the Atlantic - -	-	-	139	71	1,703	79			20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	3	1					21
22	French West Indies, &c. -	85,710	5,460	-	-	58,906	2,693	142	9	22
23	Hayti - - - -	101,154	4,938	2	1	9,744	868			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	830	193					24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	3,555,175	170,573			27
28	Cuba - - - -	12,040	1,703	610	217	31,789,416	1,609,515	7,833,196	638,747	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	19,717,951	942,008	18,894	1,710	29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -	54,948	3,948	331	91	-	-	837	75	38
39	Central Republic of America -	764,702	15,157							39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -	480,524	70,735	848	276	72,100	4,832			41
42	Brazil - - - -	253,688	4,513	-	-	7,071,220	369,096	589	36	42
43	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	43
44	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	75,590	4,805			44
45	Peru - - - -	412,419	12,850							45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	502,592	40,297	2,129	176	50
51	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	307,348	16,855			51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		2,632,467	137,453	2,895	899	78,576,388	3,985,865	7,906,658	644,477	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Sugar.				Fruits.				
		Candy and loaf.		Other refined.		Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.				
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	6,095	427	-	-	-	392,839	-	41,238	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	65,757	-	21	1,169	13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	18	6							15
16	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	210				16
17	British American colonies	768	125	15	3	28				17

23	Hayti									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	14,969	-	189	1,698	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	150,244	407	14,387	109,453	25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	6,449				26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands									27
28	Cuba	-	-	21	2	27,140	-	2,139	39,991	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	29
30	Portugal								5	30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily	-	-	-	-	2,969				34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	64,006	23,962	-	1,669	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	153,731			36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	156,590	-	1,423,759	37
38	Mexico	-	-	-	-	97				38
39	Central Republic of America									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia									41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	100				42
43	Argentine Republic									43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China	89	9							50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally									52
		7,005	571	62	9	1,168,495	727,533	86,905	1,620,477	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Fruits.			Spices.						
		Raisins.		Value.	Ginger.	Cayenne pepper.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	
		In jars, boxes and Muscatel.	Other.								
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.						
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	100	-	4							4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	25	-	4	-	6	-	23	253	186	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,889			7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	1,043	53,938	29,063	2,050	-	-	27,638	22,731		10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar	243,606	185,779	29,092							13
14	British African ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	6			14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	419			15

22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,399	22
23	Hayti											23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	153,302	3,512	9,950	-	7	-	-	828			24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	3,051,130	1,684,875	291,228								25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	350								26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-										27
28	Cuba	72,403	-	9,994	-	2	-	-	1,885	3,666		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	923		29
30	Portugal		-	1								30
31	Madeira	1,937	-	120								31
32	Fayal, and other Azores	264	-	15								32
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61		33
34	Sicily	-	-	275								34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	5,033								35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	11,299	7,707								36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	72	740,945	74,615								37
38	Mexico	-	-	12								38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409			39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.											40
41	Colombia											41
42	Brazil	-	-	10								42
43	Argentine Republic											43
44	Chili											44
45	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	51					45
46	South America, generally											46
47	West Indies, generally											47
48	Europe, generally											48
49	South Seas											49
50	China											50
51	Asia, generally											51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,019		52
		3,551,869	2,682,390	520,275	2,050	15	51	56,469	27,844	81,822		

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Indigo.		Cotton.		Gunpowder.		Bristles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	2,421	4,000	-	-	-	-	90,821	20,289	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,949	1,527	2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	13,799	14,116							6
7	Netherlands	663	350	-	-	-	-	2,132	1,357	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	661	740	141,059	13,697					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	69,510	70,219	-	-	100,984	19,550	18,806	3,163	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	1,100	933			11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	335,261	386,816							15
16	British West Indies	5,790	6,824							16
17	British American colonies	1	3	10	2					17

22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	12,522					22
23	Hayti	-	-	-						23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	1,803					24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-								26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-								27
28	Cuba	-	5,483	525,404	-	74,142	44	8		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	229				29
30	Portugal	-								30
31	Madeira	-								31
32	Fayal, and other Azores	-								32
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	20				33
34	Sicily	-								34
35	Italy and Malta	-								35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-								37
38	Mexico	-	-	69,647	-	6,897				38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	1,330	-	1,430				39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-								40
41	Colombia	-								41
42	Brazil	-								42
43	Argentine Republic	-								43
44	Chili	-								44
45	Peru	-	-	-	-	60				45
46	South America, generally	-								46
47	West Indies, generally	-								47
48	Europe, generally	-								48
49	South Seas	-								49
50	China	-	-	-	375,181	40,961				50
51	Asia, generally	-	1,794,322	-	-	66,153				51
52	Africa, generally	-	1,446	-	-	297				52
			2,275,947	1,915,211	376,515	457,723	963	519	129,351	8,959

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Glue,		Ochre,				White and red lead.		
				Dry.		In oil.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	29,024	2,374							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	5,158	350							3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	134	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	3,071	112	227,700	5,573	-	-	240,523	13,978	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland	2,755	250							12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	24	17

20	France on the Atlantic - -	22,487	2,666	11	5					20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	5,282	592	54,863	3,035					21
22	French West Indies, &c. -	-	-	1,300	103					22
23	Hayti - - - -									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands									27
28	Cuba - - - -	7,323	969	52	6	112	11			28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	1,349	297							35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -	-	-	24	3					38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -									43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -									50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	1,341	7			52
		81,440	8,898	58,761	8,310	2,097	43	135	10	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Whiting, and Paris white.		Sugar of lead.		Lead.				
						Bar, sheet, and pig.		Shot.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	-	1,231	182					7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	389,477	3,932	16,498	1,138	406,551	10,586	8,263	1,428	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	60,327	1,500			13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	16	1	-	-	617	36	35	3	17

24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									27
28	Cuba - - - -	1,300	88	6	1					28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -									38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -	652,223	22,851							43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -									50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		659,099	23,220	7,617	681	5,898	652	1,344	80	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Cordage.				Twine, packthread, and seines.		Corks.		
		Tarred, and cables.		Untarred, and yarn.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	1,317,749	62,862	10,710	459	8,257	795			1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	200	29			2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	8,755	400							6
7	Netherlands	1,234	57	-	-	1,700	457			7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	1,085	159	2,757	728	174,930	44,397	33	44	10
11	Scotland	165	33	1,382	234	22,442	4,588			11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	720	196			12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,617	2,640	13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	107,608	3,884	245,233	17,121			15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	133	27	51	15	205	76	1	1	17

18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	38	11	1	1	19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean	15	10							21
22	French West Indies, &c.									22
23	Hayti									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands									27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	271	207	1,082	189	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies									29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico									38
39	Central Republic of America									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia									41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-		6	3	42
43	Argentine Republic									43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	400	50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally									52
		106,944	26,374	2,026	111	321	224	2,599	834	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Glue,		Ochre,				White and red lead.		
				Dry.		In oil.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	29,024	2,374							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	5,158	350							3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	134	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	3,071	112	227,700	5,573	-	-	240,523	13,978	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland	2,755	250							12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	24	17

19	Hanse Towns, &c. - -	330	[illegible]	-	-	1,046	430	1,060	[illegible]	19
20	France on the Atlantic - -	-	-	419,058	15,394					20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	8,864	215					21
22	French West Indies, &c. -									22
23	Hayti - - - -									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									27
28	Cuba - - - -									28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - -									38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -									43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -									50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		40,344	3,110	655,622	21,182	1,046	430	244,318	14,231	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Copper.				Fire arms.				
		Rods and bolts.		Nails and spikes.		Muskets.		Rifles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	174	300			3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	255	780			6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	3,764	9,863			7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	371	77	10,613	2,141	3,408	10,824	6	58	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14

22	French West Indies, &c. -									22
23	Hayti - - - -									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands -									27
28	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	520	2,791			28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal and other Azores - -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -									35
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -									38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -									43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -									50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	187	374			52
		1,241	262	10,613	2,141	8,341	25,142	8	85	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Iron.									
		Iron and steel wire.		Tacks, brads, and sprigs.			Nails.		Spikes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Not exceeding 16 oz. pr thousand.	Exceeding 16 oz. per thousand.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1,992	130			3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Netherlands										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	592,259	59,326	12,937	1,286	2,725	608,970	40,540	36,935	1,305	10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15

21	France on the Mediterranean -										21
22	French West Indies, &c. -										22
23	Hayti - - - -										23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -										24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -										25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands -										27
28	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	40	4	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -										29
30	Portugal - - -										30
31	Madeira - - -										31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -										32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -										33
34	Sicily - - - -										34
35	Italy and Malta - - -										35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	35	12								36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -										37
38	Mexico - - - -										38
39	Central Republic of America -										39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -										40
41	Colombia - - -										41
42	Brazil - - - -										42
43	Argentine Republic - -										43
44	Chili - - - -										44
45	Peru - - - -										45
46	South America, generally -										46
47	West Indies, generally - -										47
48	Europe, generally - -										48
49	South Seas - - -										49
50	China - - - -										50
51	Asia, generally - - -										51
52	Africa, generally - -										52
		592,733	59,485	13,177	1,322	2,799	613,704	40,906	37,873	1,391	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Iron.								
		Anvils.		Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths.		Castings, vessels, and all other.		Braziers' rods or round iron of 3-16 to 8-16 diameter, inclusive.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
	Russia									1
1	Prussia									2
2	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,942	240	3
3	Swedish West Indies									4
4	Denmark									5
5	Danish West Indies									6
6	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1,507	196			7
7	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
8	Dutch East Indies									9
9	England	676,655	31,199	75,553	3,092	1,033,423	33,304	208,931	5,648	10
10	Scotland									11
11	Ireland									12
12	Gibraltar									13
13	British African ports									14
	British East Indies.									

21	France on the Mediterranean -									22
22	French West Indies, &c. -	6,013	142							23
23	Hayti - - - -	14,023	756							24
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -									25
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries -									27
27	Manilla and Philippine islands -									28
28	Cuba - - - -	1,408	100	-	-	-	-	1,731	130	29
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
30	Portugal - - - -									31
31	Madeira - - - -						-			32
32	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	-	-	-	-		5,850	300	33
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
34	Sicily - - - -									35
35	Italy and Malta - - -									36
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports -									37
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
38	Mexico - - - -	1,910	100	-	-	-	-	917	50	39
39	Central Republic of America -									40
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
41	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	40	42
42	Brazil - - - -									43
43	Argentine Republic - -									44
44	Chili - - - -									45
45	Peru - - - -									46
46	South America, generally -									47
47	West Indies, generally - -									48
48	Europe, generally - -									49
49	South Seas - - -									50
50	China - - - -									51
51	Asia, generally - - -									52
52	Africa, generally - -									
		540,628	25,885	2,781	200	4,395	12,252	22,672	1,121	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Iron.								
		Nail or spike rods, slit.		Sheets and hoops.		Slit or rolled for band, scroll, or casement rods.		In pigs.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	46,308	2,482					1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	1,491	70							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	31,181	700	2,242,259	55,270	2,789	76	7,869	8,713	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,628	16,930	11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	[illegible]									14

25	Spain on the Mediterranean -									25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries -									26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands -									27
28	Cuba - - - -	-	-	5	2					28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -									29
30	Portugal - - -									30
31	Madeira - - -									31
32	Fayal and other Azores -									32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Italy and Malta - - -									35
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Mexico - - - -									38
39	Central Republic of America -									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									40
41	Colombia - - -									41
42	Brazil - - - -									42
43	Argentine Republic - -									43
44	Chili - - - -									44
45	Peru - - - -									45
46	South America, generally -									46
47	West Indies, generally - -									47
48	Europe, generally - -									48
49	South Seas - - -									49
50	China - - - -									50
51	Asia, generally - - -									51
52	Africa, generally - -									52
		677,246	31,249	75,616	3,096	1,157,256	38,686	218,428	5,945	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
	Iron.				Steel.		Hemp.		
	Bar and bolt.								
	Rolled.		Hammered.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
Russia	-	-	21,912,702	541,445	-	-	30,373	198,185	1
Prussia	-	-	94,951	653					2
Sweden and Norway	-	-	45,206,082	1,148,604	1,542	6,499			3
Swedish West Indies	-	-	30,572	620					4
Denmark	-	-	215,194	5,333					5
Danish West Indies									6
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	3,179	32,116			7
Dutch West Indies, &c.	206	255							8
Dutch East Indies									9
England	137,623	221,346	984,399	22,456	16,568	233,200	300	1,499	10
Scotland									11
Ireland									12
Gibraltar									13
British African ports	60	104							14
British East Indies									15
[illegible]									16

20	France on the Atlantic								
21	France on the Mediterranean								
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	500					
23	Hayti								
24	Spain on the Atlantic								
25	Spain on the Mediterranean								
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
27	Manilla and Philippine islands								
28	Cuba								
29	Other Spanish West Indies								
30	Portugal								
31	Madeira								
32	Fayal and other Azores								
33	Cape de Verd islands								
34	Sicily								
35	Italy and Malta								
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports								
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								
38	Mexico								
39	Central Republic of America								
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.								
41	Colombia								
42	Brazil								
43	Argentine Republic								
44	Chili								
45	Peru								
46	South America, generally								
47	West Indies, generally								
48	Europe, generally								
49	South Seas								
50	China								
51	Asia, generally								
52	Africa, generally								
		32,848	784	2,336,796	59,623	2,845	81	22,499	25,644

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Flax, unmanufactured.		Wool, unmanufactured.		Wheat flour.		Salt.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
	Russia	4,653	29,1[illegible]							1
1	Prussia	1,111	8,604							2
2	Sweden and Norway									3
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,278	500	4
4	Denmark									5
5	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,233	3,636	6
6	Netherlands	86	1,348	3,108	792					7
7	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,483	7,396	8
8	Dutch East Indies									9
9	England	-	-	317,710	99,684	-	-	3,083,337	469,711	10
10	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	20[illegible]	11
11	Ireland	-	-					56,798	11,3[illegible]	12
12	Gibraltar			-	-	-	-	37,300	4,1[illegible]	13
13	British African ports									14
14	British East Indies									15

21	France on the Atlantic									21
22	France on the Mediterranean									22
23	French West Indies, &c.									23
24	Hayti	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	962	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	68,684	13,932	-	-	436,690	29,666	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,372	7,574	26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,296	6,849	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	50	30
31	Portugal	-	-	71,455	8,594	-	-	620,188	49,621	31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,489	836	33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,682	810	34
35	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,374	569	35
36	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,915	2,607	36
37	Priest and other Adriatic ports	-	-	1,032	310	-	-	9,363	310	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	223,773	20,329	-	-	8,688	907	38
39	Mexico	-	-	1,013	36	-	-	157	86	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	200	41
42	Colombia	-	-	4,706	147	-	-	1,647	173	42
43	Brazil	-	-	114,397	2,679	-	-	-	-	43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Peru	-	-	29,232	1,256	-	-	-	-	46
47	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,906	300	47
48	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Africa, generally	-	-	660	39	-	-	-	-	53
		5,850	29,055	669,883	96,853	201	599	5,374,046	671,979	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Coal.		Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
	Russia - - - -									1
1	Prussia - - - -									2
2	Sweden and Norway - -									3
3	Swedish West Indies - -									4
4	Denmark - - -									5
5	Danish West Indies - -									6
6	Netherlands - - -	6,498	860	-	-	-	-	97	20	7
7	Dutch West Indies, &c. - -									8
8	Dutch East Indies - -									9
9	England - - - -	1,115,438	155,507	-	-	-	-	9,326	3,606	10
10	Scotland - - - -	36,151	6,452	-	-	-	-	1,205	380	11
11	Ireland - - - -	18,397	2,746	-	-	69	17	8,011	3,010	12
12	Gibraltar - - -									13
13	British Africa - - -									14

22	French West Indies, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
23	Hayti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries							[illegible]	7,574	26
27	Manila and Philippine islands									27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-			17,296	6,849	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-		-			607	50	29
30	Portugal	-	-	71,455	8,594	-	-	620,188	19,821	30
31	Madeira									31
32	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,489	835	32
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,682	510	33
34	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,375	569	34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,915	2,007	35
36	Triest and other Adriatic ports	-	-	1,032	310	-	-	9,363	310	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	223,773	20,329	-	-	8,588	907	37
38	Mexico	-	-	1,013	36	-	-	157	86	38
39	Central Republic of America									39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	200	41
42	Brazil	-	-	4,706	147	-	-	1,647	173	42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	114,397	2,679					43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America, generally	-	-	29,232	1,256					46
47	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,906	300	47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China									50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally	-	-	660	39					52
		5,850	39,055	669,883	96,853	201	599	5,374,046	671,979	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Paper.						Books.		
		Folio and quarto post.	Foolscap, drawing, and writing.	Printing, copperplate, and stainers'.	Sheathing, binders', wrapping, & box-boards.	All other.	Value.	Printed previous to 1775.	Printed in other languages than English, Latin, & Greek.	
		Pounds.					Dollars.	Volumes.		
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	12	-	-	-	5			4
5	Denmark	-								5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	72		6
7	Netherlands	250	-	-	-	12	67	-	4,190	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	6,669	6,169	5	1,005	20,113	16,608	781	3,148	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	39	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	6	7			12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	13
14	Beyond Africa and Cape									14

23	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands									27
28	Cuba	-	189,136	902	-	2,507	36,654	-	1,790	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies									29
30	Portugal									30
31	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	31
32	Fayal, and other Azores									32
33	Cape de Verd islands									33
34	Sicily									34
35	Italy and Malta	14,669	79,757	-	-	766	10,168	-	1,999	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	10	124	-	12,321	3,771	1,945	-	427	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									37
38	Mexico	-	19,504	-	-	-	5,851	-	723	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	11	-	-	-	3			39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	41
42	Brazil									42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	43
44	Chili									44
45	Peru									45
46	South America, generally									46
47	West Indies, generally									47
48	Europe, generally									48
49	South Seas									49
50	China	-	-	1,355	1,335	189	583			50
51	Asia, generally									51
52	Africa, generally									52
		46,617	490,536	2,335	26,664	45,315	110,408	817	89,217	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		Books.			Glass ware.				
		Latin or Greek.	All other.	Value.	Cut and not specified.		All other articles of		
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	2	-	16	-	-	33	19	1
2	Prussia	3	3	21					2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	10					3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	10	34	15			6
7	Netherlands	42	-	2,346	182	92	1,670	366	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.								8
9	Dutch East Indies								9
10	England	2,706	79,152	81,460	3,925	2,283	403,255	49,624	10
11	Scotland	6	278	288	814	176	25,543	8,706	11
12	Ireland	-	48	14	255	223	176	26	12
13	Gibraltar	-	1	40					13
14									14

23	Hayti	-	66	38					23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	4	7	600	45	20			24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean								25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries								26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands								27
28	Cuba	-	54	474	-	-	1,196	826	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies								29
30	Portugal								30
31	Madeira	-	-	6					31
32	Fayal, and other Azores								32
33	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	13	14			33
34	Sicily								34
35	Italy and Malta	74	58	1,897	-	-	9,291	1,459	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	168	-	-	60,056	7,733	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	10	-	2					37
38	Mexico	-	33	1,280	292	900	348	504	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	2,667	352	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.								40
41	Colombia	1	1	55					41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	12	2	4,576	247	42
43	Argentine Republic	-	12	160					43
44	Chili								44
45	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	422	45
46	South America, generally								46
47	West Indies, generally								47
48	Europe, generally								48
49	South Seas								49
50	China								50
51	Asia, generally								51
52	Africa, generally								52
		7,891	82,440	130,632	10,958	6,192	911,919	129,632	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Glass.									
		Apothecaries' vials.			Bottles.				Demijohns.		
		Not above 6 oz. and less.	Above 6 oz. and not above 8 oz.	Value.	Not above one quart.	Exceeding one and not above two quarts.	Exceeding 2 quarts and not above 1 gallon.	Value.	No. of.	Value.	
		Groce.		Dollars.	Groce.			Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	2	-	-	10			1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	15	-	-	30	12	5	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	90	-	-	329	103	56	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	522	185	-	2,881	3,332	990	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	685	121	1,788	4,201	-	-	21,975	5	5	10
11	Scotland	30	21	97	1,116	-	1	5,380			11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	1	-	-	4			12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	91	-	-	353			13
14											14

21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	2,740	-	-	10,314	157	[illegible]	21
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	71	-	-	185	62	26	22
23	Hayti	-	-	-	5	-	-	18			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	69	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean										25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries										26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands										27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	17	-	-	83	153	103	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies										29
30	Portugal	-	-	-	115	-	-	397			30
31	Madeira	-	-	-	31		-	114	2	1	31
32	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	1	-	-	6			32
33	Cape de Verd islands										33
34	Sicily										34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	5	-	-	26			35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	12	-	-	40			37
38	Mexico										38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	9	-	-	3			39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.										40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	1	-	-	5			43
44	Chili										44
45	Peru	-	-	2	-	-	-	2			45
46	South America, generally										46
47	West Indies, generally										47
48	Europe, generally										48
49	South Seas										49
50	China										50
51	Asia, generally										51
52	Africa, generally										52
		1,011	150	3,473	12,136	185	6	52,991	50,614	15,624	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Glass.									
		Apothecaries' vials.			Bottles.				Demijohns.		
		Not above 6 oz. and less.	Above 6 oz. and not above 8 oz.	Value.	Not above one quart.	Exceeding one and not above two quarts.	Exceeding 2 quarts and not above 1 gallon.	Value.	No. of.	Value.	
		Groce.		Dollars.	Groce.			Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	2	-	-	10			1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	15	-	-	30	12	5	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	90	-	-	329	103	56	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	522	185	-	2,881	3,332	990	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	685	121	1,788	4,201	-	-	21,975	5	5	10
11	Scotland	30	21	97	1,116	-	1	5,380			11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	1	-	-	4			12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	91	-	-	353			13
14	British African ports										14

21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	2,746	-	-	10,314	157	55	41
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	71	-	-	185	62	26	22
23	Hayti	-	-	-	5	-	-	18			23
24	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	69	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean										25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries										26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands										27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	17	-	-	83	153	103	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies										29
30	Portugal	-	-	-	115	-	-	397			30
31	Madeira	-	-	-	31		-	114	2	1	31
32	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	1	-	-	6			32
33	Cape de Verd islands										33
34	Sicily										34
35	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	5	-	-	26			35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	12	-	-	40			37
38	Mexico										38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	9	-	-	3			39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.										40
41	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	41
42	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	42
43	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	1	-	-	5			43
44	Chili										44
45	Peru	-	-	2	-	-	-	2			45
46	South America, generally										46
47	West Indies, generally										47
48	Europe, generally										48
49	South Seas										49
50	China										50
51	Asia, generally										51
52	Africa, generally										52
		1,011	150	3,473	12,136	185	6	52,991	50,614	15,624	

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		Glass.					Fish.					
		Window.										
		Not above 8 by 10 in.	Not above 10 by 12 in.	Above 10 by 12 and not above 10 by 15 in.	Above 10 by 15 in.	Value.	Foreign caught & dried.	Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.	Value.	
		100 square feet.				Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.			Dollars.	
1	Russia - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	3
4	Swedish West Indies - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - -											6
7	Netherlands - - -	40	53	37	98	2,516	2	-	-	1	22	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c. -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - -											9
10	England - - -	10	54	147	956	15,462	4	-	-	-	22	10
11	Scotland - - -	9	15	106	388	7,200	27	-	-	-	196	11
12	Ireland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	75	12
13	Gibraltar - - -											13
14	British African ports - -											14
15	British East Indies - -											15
16	British West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	16
17	British American colonies -	23	1	-	-	16	315	1,592	386	702	27,001	17

18	Other British colonies - -											18
19	Hanse Towns, &c. - -											19
20	France on the Atlantic - -	12	10	-	-	194						20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	-		2	6	35						21
22	French West Indies, &c. -	-		-	-	-	-	29	-	-	282	22
23	Hayti - - - -											23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -											24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -											25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries -											26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands -											27
28	Cuba - - - -											28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -											29
30	Portugal - - -											30
31	Madeira - - -											31
32	Fayal and other Azores - -											32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -											33
34	Sicily - - - -											34
35	Italy and Malta - - -											35
36	Trieste and other Adriatic ports	-	-	4	10	174						36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -											37
38	Mexico - - - -											38
39	Central Republic of America -											39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -											40
41	Colombia - - -											41
42	Brazil - - - -											42
43	Argentine Republic - -											43
44	Chili - - - -											44
45	Peru - - - -											45
46	South America, generally -											46
47	West Indies, generally - -											47
48	Europe, generally - -											48
49	South Seas - - -											49
50	China - - - -											50
51	Asia, generally - - -											51
52	Africa, generally - -											52
		94	133	296	1.458	25.597	351	1.621	391	715	27.624	

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		Playing cards.		Roofing slates.								
		Quantity.	Value.	Not exceeding						Above 20 by 24 in.	Value.	
				12 by 6 in.	12 by 14 in.	14 by 16 in.	16 by 18 in.	18 by 20 in.	20 by 24 in			
		Packs.	Dollars.	Tons.							Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	168	9									4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Netherlands											7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England	-	-	50	427	1,817	427	217	158	-	32,517	10
11	Scotland											11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	24	74	-	77	13	16	2,166	12
13	Gibraltar											13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies											15

20	France on the Atlantic - -	2,321	920	3,907	104	4,882	134	370			20
21	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	38	-	21					21
22	French West Indies, &c. -										22
23	Hayti - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	1,010	23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	30	-	24	-	-	20	200	24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -										25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -										27
28	Cuba - - - -	72	-	48	-	103	-	-	21,749	243,526	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -										29
30	Portugal - - -										30
31	Madeira - - -										31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -										32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -										33
34	Sicily - - - -										34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6	10			35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	4	11	-	-	12	3	8			36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -										37
38	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,731	4,885	38
39	Central Republic of America -										39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -										40
41	Colombia - - -										41
42	Brazil - - - -										42
43	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	43
44	Chili - - - -										44
45	Peru - - - -										45
46	South America, generally -										46
47	West Indies, generally - -										47
48	Europe, generally - -										48
49	South Seas - - -										49
50	China - - - -	50	-	24	-	40					50
51	Asia, generally - - -										51
52	Africa, generally - -										52
		2,469	972	4,302	132	5,362	597	1,013	23,880	251,818	

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	From the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	17,901	472,490	1,131,508	1,621,899	1,606,054	15,845	1,621,899	1
2	Prussia	-	5,741	10,864	16,605	16,605	-	16,605	2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,433	9,339	1,157,338	1,168,110	999,321	168,789	1,398,640	3
4	Swedish West Indies	166,329	8,652	55,549	230,530	213,933	16,597		4
5	Denmark	-	42	5,342	5,384	5,384	-	1,671,218	5
6	Danish West Indies	351,106	34,326	1,280,402	1,665,834	1,645,199	20,635		6
7	Netherlands	39,158	548,028	301,222	888,408	844,174	44,234	1,356,765	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	161,553	1,878	123,078	286,509	284,097	2,412		8
9	Dutch East Indies	25,455	918	155,475	181,848	181,848	-		9
10	England	777,892	19,361,217	2,615,931	22,755,040	20,995,579	1,759,461	26,804,984	10
11	Scotland	759	1,253,133	128,949	1,382,841	231,875	1,150,966		11
12	Ireland	70	357,445	23,818	381,333	274,708	106,625		12
13	Gibraltar	8,080	10,868	71,080	90,028	90,028	-		13
14	British African ports	940	1,155	205	2,300	2,300	-		14
15	British East Indies	65,290	845,882	462,125	1,373,297	1,373,297	-		15
16	British West Indies	71,603	5,426	91,550	168,579	162,385	6,194		16
17	British American colonies	488,459	80,270	81,574	650,303	645,937	4,366		17
18	Other British colonies	-	13	1,250	1,263	1,263	-		18

21	France on the Mediterranean -	33,645	373,035	481,923	891,183	889,208	1,975	8,240,885	21
22	French West Indies, &c. -	328,728	2,957	187,002	518,687	499,712	18,975		22
23	Hayti - - - -	407,004	52,509	1,137,627	1,597,140	1,487,102	110,038	1,597,140	23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	25,606	314,062	121,599	461,267	461,267	-		24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	16,772	53,861	472,638	543,271	543,271	-		25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	50,652	96	49,130	99,878	98,053	1,825		26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	24,555	155,310	205,022	384,887	384,887	-	8,373,681	27
28	Cuba - - - -	413,616	784,492	4,379,122	5,577,230	5,253,317	323,913		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -	21,572	1,423	1,284,153	1,307,148	1,301,429	5,719		29
30	Portugal - - -	9,135	2,573	153,613	165,321	165,321	-		30
31	Madeira - - -	7,100	959	231,593	239,652	239,652	-		31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -	12,748	3,454	16,710	32,912	30,199	2,713	471,643	32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -	31,996	71	1,691	33,758	33,758	-		33
34	Sicily - - - -	495	2,271	974	3,740	3,740	-	3,740	34
35	Italy and Malta - - -	52,367	804,129	83,758	940,254	940,254	-	940,254	35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	17,626	84,046	30,421	132,093	132,093	-	132,093	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	66,835	245,897	104,660	417,392	417,392	-	417,392	37
38	Mexico - - - -	4,799,913	370,730	64,598	5,235,241	5,022,120	213,121	5,235,241	38
39	Central Republic of America -	225,297	48,548	28,988	302,833	302,833	-	302,833	39
40	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,472	-	-	1,472	1,472	-	1,472	40
41	Colombia - - -	617,774	31,696	470,625	1,120,095	1,117,994	2,101	1,120,095	41
42	Brazil - - - -	701,917	144,824	1,644,719	2,491,460	2,479,138	12,322	2,491,460	42
43	Argentine Republic - -	1,312,105	79,623	40,155	1,431,883	1,398,970	32,913	1 431,883	43
44	Chili - - - -	172,312	4,743	5,530	182,585	182,585	-	182,585	44
45	Peru - - - -	905,057	36,593	31,234	972,884	972,884	-	972,884	45
46	South America, generally -	38,630	16	1,623	40,269	40,269	-	40,269	46
47	West Indies, generally - -	-	-	7,386	7,386	7,386	-	7,386	47
48	Europe, generally - -	-	394	-	394	394	-	394	48
49	South Seas - - -	18,822	1,746	180	20,748	20,748	-	20,748	49
50	China - - - -	15,169	1,348,545	2,514,427	3,878,141	3,878,141	-	3,878,141	50
51	Asia, generally - - -	13,045	2,398	83,008	98,451	98,451	-	98,451	51
52	Africa, generally - -	86,296	73,465	13,100	172,861	172,826	35	172,861	52
		12,746,245	35,835,450	22,295,225	70,876,920	66,035,739	4,841,181	70,876,920	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 25, 1831. T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

OODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

IMPORTED INTO THE

UNITED STATES,

IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

NCING ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the quantity and value of wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, in Am and foreign vessels, commencing on the 1st day of October, 182 *ending on the 30th day of September,* 1830.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	T
VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			
Articles imported for the use of the United States	$ 430	-	
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c.			
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c. -	9,830	-	
Books, maps, and charts - - -	17,090	2,531	
Paintings and drawings - - -	322	-	
Medals and collections of antiquity - -	95	-	
Anatomical preparations - - - -	274	-	
Antimony, regulus of - - - -	6,745	-	
Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter, or zinc -	2,560	-	
Burr stones, unwrought - - - -	16,317	-	
Brimstone and sulphur - - - -	17,240	-	
Cork tree, bark of - - - -	2,538	-	
Clay, unwrought - - - -	8,302	746	
Rags of any kind of cloth - - - -	68,739	3,922	
Furs of all kinds - - - - -	303,151	2,631	3
Hides and skins, raw - - - -	2,369,051	40,799	2,4
Plaster of Paris - - - - -	125,606	-	1
Specimens of botany, natural history, & mineralogy	5,828	290	
Models of inventions and machinery - -	538	359	
Barilla - - - - - - -	64,397	1,825	
Wood, dye - - - - - -	268,666	10,745	2
unmanufactured mahogany - -	236,027	50,798	2
Animals for breed - - - - -	22,986	165	
Pewter, old - - - - - -	815	-	
Tin in pigs and bars - - - -	94,421	6,920	1
Brass in pigs and bars - - - -	29,615	-	4
old - - - - - -	3,344	-	
Copper in pigs and bars - - - -	402,665	538	40
in plates, suited to the sheathing of ships -	271,155	12,630	28
for the use of the mint - - -	14,435	-	1
old, fit only to be remanufactured -	82,994	419	8
Bullion, gold - - - - - -	115,077	190	11
silver - - - - - -	1,047,793	1,550	1,04
Specie, gold - - - - - -	692,617	13,262	70
silver - - - - - -	5,992,853	292,622	6,28
All other free articles - - - -	8,294	493	
Total dollars	12,302,810	443,435	12,74

No. 2—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

PECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
' MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
Manufactures of			
of which wool is a component material—			
ceeding 50 cents per square yard -	$ 441,172	11,571	452,743
ling 50 and not exceeding 100 cts. per do.	1,060,541	23,274	1,083,815
100 do 250 do -	1,228,996	7,064	1,236,060
250 do 400 do -	75,214	492	75,706
400 - - - -	6,015	-	6,015
ts - - - - -	568,640	25,404	594,044
', gloves, mits, &c. - - -	130,577	2,876	133,453
zines - - - - -	33,887	-	33,887
d stuff goods - - - -	1,371,436	26,109	1,397,545
er manufactures of - - -	306,210	13,096	319,306
Printed or colored - - -	3,896,179	460,496	4,356,675
White - - - - -	2,212,900	274,904	2,487,804
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings -	305,433	82,021	387,454
Twist, yarn, and thread - -	142,589	30,196	172,785
Nankeens - - - -	219,363	8,870	228,233
All other manufactures of - -	217,121	12,254	229,375
and plaids—Of wool, or wool and cotton or silk - -	53,916	-	53,916
Of cotton or cotton and silk	1,200	1,092	2,292
om India, piece goods - - -	1,366,886	206	1,367,092
Do other manufactures - -	31,224	-	31,224
m other places, piece goods - -	2,812,119	12,799	2,824,918
Do other manufactures - -	1,531,004	19,772	1,550,776
' thread, silk, or cotton - -	811,534	13,463	824,997
ach - - - - -	6,026	-	3,026
nen, bleached and unbleached - -	2,003,796	481,257	2,485,053
ecks and stripes - - -	31,252	11,473	42,725
her manufactures of - - -	281,526	201,976	483,502
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps -	109,175	454,490	563,665
heeting, brown - - -	208,735	417	209,152
Do white - - -	41,085	-	41,085
All other manufactures of - -	39,546	93,557	133,103
ready made - - - -	41,996	4,793	46,789
, and bonnets—Leghorn, straw, chip, &c.	326,167	626	326,793
Fur, wool, leather, or silk	44,493	4,511	49,004
ron and steel wire—			
arms and fire arms, other than muskets d rifles - - - -	170,076	9,077	179,153
ving knives, axes, adzes, and socket chi- ls - - - - -	27,630	1,377	29,007
le bits of every description - -	62,138	133	62,271
lyards, scale beams, and vices - -	27,361	3,538	30,899
ing knives, scythes, sickles, reaping oks, spades, and shovels - -	85,521	9,483	95,004
ws weighing 24 pounds or upwards -	-	17	17
d screws - - - -	66,253	564	66,817
r articles not specified - - -	2,709,971	199,007	2,908,978
-Vessels of - - - -	744	491	1,235
All other manufactures of - -	14,746	452	15,198

No. 2—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
Manufactures of			
Gold and silver—Lace - - - -	21,600	1,591	3,191
Watches and parts thereof -	269,799	43,125	312,924
Articles composed of, &c. -	59,864	5,162	65,026
Wares—Glass, not subject to specific duties -	82,235	37,690	119,925
China or porcelain - - -	88,582	2,001	90,583
Earthen and stone - - -	938,427	230,050	1,168,477
Japanned - - - - -	36,233	-	36,233
Plated - - - - - -	95,203	22	95,225
Gilt - - - - - -	60,771	14	60,785
Brass - - - - - - -	310,731	18,985	329,716
Tin - - - - - - -	4,989	1,259	6,248
Pewter and lead, except shot - - -	24,241	168	24,409
Wood, including cabinet wares - - -	99,347	12,700	112,047
Leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness -	496,471	3,452	499,923
Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture -	47,872	-	47,872
Marble and manufactures of - - -	13,897	520	14,417
Square wire used for umbrella stretchers -	5,550	-	5,550
Cyphering slates - - - -	10,193	1,333	11,526
Prepared quills - - - -	13,838	2,043	15,881
Black lead pencils - - - -	3,321	1,529	4,850
Paper hangings - - - -	59,187	337	59,524
Brushes of all kinds - - - -	8,973	389	9,362
Hair seating - - - - -	25,272	60	25,332
Bolting cloths - - - - -	39,158	-	39,158
Copper bottoms, cut round, raised to the edge -	3,609	-	3,609
Quicksilver - - - - -	314,167	-	314,167
Brass, in plates - - - - -	10,608	-	10,608
Tin, in plates - - - - -	279,638	111,262	390,900
Crude saltpetre - - - - -	32,214	-	32,214
Opium - - - - - -	139,596	-	139,596
Unmanufactured—Raw silk - - -	119,074	-	119,074
Articles not specially enumerated subject to a duty of 12½ per cent.	876,020	7,665	883,685
15 do -	2,399,465	159,393	2,558,858
20 do -	102,409	3,201	105,610
25 do -	73,742	27,360	101,102
30 do -	356,428	33,393	389,821
33⅓ do -	90	671	761
35 do -	1,024	209	1,233
40 do -	14	-	14
45 do -	805	8	813
50 do -	1,859	751	2,610
Total dollars	32,625,909	3,209,541	35,835,450

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
Manufactures of wool not exceeding 33⅓ cts. per sq. yd.	sq. yds.	976,234	250,300	58.555	15,760	1,034,789	266,060
Carpeting—Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton	"	63,835	76,232	1,050	1,330	64,885	77,562
Venetian and ingrain	"	170,805	117,007	12,065	6,943	182,870	123,950
All other of wool, flax, or cotton	"	149	126	35	11	184	137
Patent printed or stained floor cloths	"	3,848	10,297	9,818	9,568	13,666	19,865
Oil cloth, other than patent floor cloth	"	365	194	2,345	568	2,710	762
Furniture oil cloth	"	3,549	895	9,522	1,701	13,071	2.596
Floor mattings of flags or other materials	"	77,464	9,486	-	-	77,464	9,486
Sail duck	"	1,162,018	311,232	27,431	6,115	1,189,449	317,347
Cotton bagging	"	68,114	7,183	619,901	61,943	688,015	69,126
Wines—Madeira	gallons	179,291	330,302	58	121	179,349	330,423
Sherry	"	52,281	69,547	-	-	52,281	69,547
Red, of France and Spain	"	1,193,748	251,574	90,388	21,459	1,284,136	273,033
Of France, Spain and Germany, not enumerated	"	1,263,379	422,044	3,143	2,260	1,266,522	424,304
Of Sicily and other countries, and all wines not enumerated, in casks	"	372,181	415,370	15,562	22,425	387,743	437,795
in bottles	"	105,374		6,288		111,662	
Foreign spirits—From grain	"	459,909	198,691	17,703	7,013	477,612	205,704
Other materials	"	1,092,495	394,338	122,237	58,948	1,214,732	453,286
Molasses	"	8,327,386	988,384	46,753	7,392	8,374,139	995,776
Beer, ale, and porter	"	52,642	48,942	12,618	11,478	65,260	60,420
Vinegar	"	20,827	3,595	3,231	646	24,058	4,241
Oil—Foreign fishing, spermaceti	"	11	18,035	90	39	11	18,074
whale	"	6				96	
Olive, in casks	"	14,544		9		14,544	
Castor	"	11				20	
Linseed	"	18,845				18,845	
Hempseed	"	27				27	

No. 2—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
Teas—Bohea	pounds	152,990				152,990	
Souchong and other black	"	2,166,142				2,166,142	
Hyson skin and other green	"	1,942,616	2,425,018			1,942,616	2,425,018
Hyson and young hyson	"	3,694,631				3,694,631	
Imperial, gunpowder, and Gomel	"	653,036				653,036	
Coffee	"	49,909,105	4,105,479	1,579,143	121,542	51,488,248	4,227,021
Cocoa	"	2,619,428	135,248	13,039	2,205	2,632,467	137,453
Chocolate	"	2,739	839	156	60	2,895	899
Sugar—Brown, &c.	"	77,143,192	3,922,249	1,433,196	63,616	78,576,388	3,985,865
White, clayed, &c.	"	7,247,039	591,555	659,619	52,922	7,906,658	644,477
Candy and loaf	"	7,005	571	-	-	7,005	571
Other refined	"	36	5	26	4	62	9
Fruits—Almonds	"	1,129,182		39,313		1,168,495	
Currants	"	727,533				727,533	
Prunes and plums	"	82,975		3,930		86,905	
Figs	"	1,613,213	516,533	7,264	3,742	1,620,477	520,275
Raisins, in jars and boxes	"	3,542,799		9,070		3,551,869	
All other	"	2,682,390				2,682,390	
Spices—Ginger	"	2,050				2,050	
Cayenne pepper	"	15				15	
Mace	"	51				51	
Nutmegs	"	56,469				56,469	
Cinnamon	"	26,230	454,070	1,614	3,653	27,844	457,723
Cloves	"	80,557		1,265		81,822	

Tallow	"	129,351	8,959	-	-	129,351	8,959
Cheese	"	76,022	8,118	5,418	780	81,440	8,898
Soap	"	58,761	3,310	-	-	58,761	3,310
Tallow	"	1,985	32	112	11	2,097	43
Lard	"	120	9	15	1	135	10
Beef and pork	"	653,649	22,925	5,450	295	659,099	23,220
Bacon	"	5,838	514	1,779	167	7,617	681
Butter	"	2,255	302	3,643	350	5,898	652
Saltpetre	"	1,344	80	-	-	1,344	80
Camphor, crude	"	106,944	26,374	-	-	106,944	26,374
Salts, epsom	"	2,026	111	-	-	2,026	111
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	"	208	173	113	51	321	224
Snuff	"	2,245	780	354	54	2,599	834
Indigo	"	617,063	714,935	761	780	617,824	715,715
Cotton	"	399,813	33,621	15,494	1,116	415,307	34,737
Gunpowder	"	100,984	19,550	1,125	938	102,109	20,488
Bristles	"	115,551	26,518	-	-	115,551	26,518
Glue	"	40,008	3,086	336	24	40,344	3,110
Ochre—Dry	"	563,739	18,989	91,883	2,193	655,622	21,182
In oil	"	1,046	430	-	-	1,046	430
White and red lead	"	220,924	12,846	23,394	1,385	244,318	14,231
Whiting and Paris white	"	30,377	699	359,116	3,234	389,493	3,933
Sugar of lead	"	92,351	11,447	2,794	399	95,145	11,846
Lead—Bar, sheet, and pig	"	695,214	18,274	17,756	483	712,970	18,757
Shot	"	9,625	1,638	-	-	9,625	1,638
Cordage—Tarred and cables	"	1,437,570	71,258	165	33	1,437,735	71,291
Untarred and yarn	"	147,466	7,306	5,360	808	152,826	8,114
Twine, packthread and seine	"	446,294	66,298	48,581	8,708	494,875	75,006
Corks	"	135,935	30,251	1,287	479	137,222	30,730
Copper—Rods and bolts	"	297	64	944	198	1,241	262
Nails and spikes	"	10,613	2,141	-	-	10,613	2,141
Fire arms—Muskets	No. of	7,685	23,120	656	2,022	8,341	25,142
Rifles	"	7	70	1	15	8	85
Iron—Iron and steel wire	pounds	548,783	56,755	43,950	2,730	592,733	59,485
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per thousand	M.	12,937	2,711	240	88	13,177	2,799
exceeding 16 oz. per M.	pounds	1,220		102		1,322	

No. 2—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
Iron—Nails	pounds	560,416	37,418	53,288	3,488	613,704	40,906
Spikes	"	22,814	770	15,059	621	37,873	1,391
Cables and chains or parts thereof	"	183,654	9,827	356,974	16,058	540,628	25,885
Mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron	"	2,781	200	-	-	2,781	200
Mill saws	No. of	3,995	10,977	400	1,275	4,395	12,252
Anchors	pounds	21,326	1,028	1,346	93	22,672	1,121
Anvils	"	636,566	29,539	40,680	1,710	677,246	31,249
Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths	"	70,574	2,879	5,042	217	75,616	3,096
Castings, vessels and all other	"	716,174	22,584	441,082	16,102	1,157,256	38,686
Braziers' rods or round iron, of 3-10 to 8-16 diameter, inclusive	"	161,503	4,660	56,925	1,285	218,428	5,945
Nail or spike rods, slit	"	31,357	714	1,491	70	32,848	784
Sheets and hoop	"	2,095,965	54,107	230,831	5,715	2,326,796	59,822
Slit or rolled, &c.	"	2,845	81	-	-	2,845	81
In pigs	cwt.	12,107	14,358	10,392	11,286	22,499	25,644
Bar and bolt, rolled	"	103,547	172,713	35,434	53,623	138,981	226,336
hammered	pounds	61,738,614	1,557,242	7,014,329	173,133	68,752,943	1,730 375
Steel	cwt.	18,240	209,564	6,232	82,593	24,472	291,957
Hemp	"	30,604	200,102	178	236	30,782	200,338
Flax, unmanufactured	"	5,703	38,793	147	262	5,850	39,055
Wheat flour	"	200	397	1	2	201	599
Wool, unmanufactured	pounds	662,291	93,960	7,592	2,893	669,883	96,853
Salt	bushels	4,577,370	546,708	796,676	125,274	5,374,046	671,979
Coal	"	1,320,731	158,081	319,564	46,692	1,640,295	204,773

Oats - - - -		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Potatoes - - - - - -	"	12,828	4,783	11,967	4,406	24,795	9,189
Paper—Folio and quarto post - - -	pounds	45,670		947		46,617	
Foolscap drawing and writing -	"	477,030		13,506		490,536	
Printing, copperplate, and stainers' - -	"	1,433	105,838	902	4,570	2,335	110,408
Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box boards	"	26,660		4		26,664	
All other - - - - -	"	37,572		7,743		45,315	
Books—Printed previous to 1775 - - -	volumes	808		9		817	
in other languages than English, Latin, and Greek - - - -	"	84,507	127,856	4,710	2,776	89,217	130,632
in Latin and Greek - - - -	"	7,643		248		7,891	
All other - - - - -	pounds	81,770		670		82,440	
Glassware—Cut and not specified - - -	"	8,462	4,902	2,496	1,290	10,958	6,192
All other articles of - - -	"	603,243	85,942	308,676	43,690	911,919	129,632
Glass—Apothecaries' vials not above 6 oz. and less -	groce	1,003	3,313	8	160	1,011	3,473
above 6 oz. and not above 8	"	105		45		150	
Bottles not above 1 quart - - -	"	7,756		4,380		12,136	
exceeding 1 and not above 2 quarts -	"	185	30,597		22,394	185	52,991
exceeding 2 qts. and not above 1 gallon	"	5		1		6	
Demijohns - - - - - -	No. of	37,818	11,718	12,796	3,906	50,614	15,624
Window, not above 8 by 10 inches - -	100 sq. ft.	43		51		94	
10 by 12 inches - -	"	39	4,333	94	21,264	133	25,597
above 10 by 12 and not above 10 by 15	"	85		211		296	
above 10 by 15 inches - -	"	289		1,169		1,458	
Fish—Foreign, caught and dried - - -	quintals	303		48		351	
Salmon, pickled - - - -	"	1,611	27,022	10	602	1,621	27,624
Mackerel, do - - - -	"	366		25		391	
All other, do - - - -	"	688		27		715	
Shoes and slippers—Silk - - - -	pairs	2,449		20		2,469	
Prunelle and other of stuff or nankeen, &c. - - -	"	970	5,111	2	251	972	5,362
Leather, morocco, kid, &c. for men and women - -	"	4,040		262		4,302	
Children's - - -	"	132				132	
Boots and bootees - - - - -	"	585	994	12	19	597	1,013
Cigars - - - - - -	M.	22,667	241,991	1,213	9,827	23,880	251,818
Playing cards - - - - -	packs	471	45	2,544	385	3,015	430

No. 2—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
Roofing slates—Not exceeding 12 by 16 inches - tons	16		34		50	
12 by 14 do - "	135		316		451	
14 by 16 do - "	1,314		577		1,891	
16 by 18 do - "	85	15,452	342	19,231	427	34,683
18 by 20 do - "	16		278		294	
20 by 24 do - "	24		147		171	
Above 20 by 24 inches - - "	-	-	16		16	
Value of merchandise paying specific duties - - -	-	21,107,020	-	1,188,205	-	22,295,225
Do do do ad valorem do - - -	-	32,625,909	-	3,209,541	-	35,835,450
Do do free of duty - - - -	-	12,302,810	-	443,435	-	12,746,245
Total value	-	$66,035,739	-	$4,481,181	-	$70,876,920

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 3.—*GENERAL STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1829, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1830.*

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.							
		Specimens of botany and natural history.	Lapis calaminaris, tcutenegue, spelter, or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Furs of all kinds.	Hides and skins, raw.	Plaster of Paris.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	15							1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	27,276		3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies								6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-		661	147,476		7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.								8
9	Dutch East Indies								9
10	England	70	-	-		10,610	20,342		10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12
13	Gibraltar								13
14	British African ports								14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	2,806	-	970		15
16	British West Indies					574			16

20	France on the Atlantic	500	-	-	-	-	4,800		20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	38,561		21
22	French West Indies, &c.								22
23	French African ports								23
24	Hayti	-	-	-	-	24	138		24
25	Spain on the Atlantic								25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean								26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries								27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands								28
29	Cuba	-	120	-	235	105	195		29
30	Other Spanish West Indies								30
31	Portugal								31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	50		32
33	Fayal, and other Azores								33
34	Cape de Verd islands								34
35	Sicily								35
36	Italy and Malta								36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports								37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								38
39	Mexico	-	3	-	-			27	39
40	Central Republic of America								40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.								41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	8	19			42
43	Brazil	-	-	-	20	781			43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	247	11,694			44
45	Chili								45
46	Peru								46
47	South America, generally								47
48	West Indies, generally								48
49	Europe, generally								49
50	South Seas								50
51	China		11,050						51
52	Northwest coast of America								52
53	Asia, generally								53
54	Africa, generally								54
		695	11,173	668	3,316	24,468	310,074	27	

[illegible]NT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.							
		Wood.					Copper.		
		Dye.	Unmanufactured mahogany.	Pewter, old.	Cork tree, bark of.	Tin, in pigs and bars.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	12,803	549						1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway	18,324	4,886						3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark	8,912							5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	6
7	Netherlands	85,640	14,499						7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-		-	-	2,559	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	9
10	England	37,927	8,427						10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12
13	Gibraltar	920							13
14	British African ports								14
15	British East Indies	-	8,849	1,375	345	-	271,345	26,099	15
16	British West Indies								16
17	British American colonies	1,916							17
18	Other British colonies	[illegible]	10,033						18

23	French African ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
24	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	28
29	Cuba	1,628	358	-	-	1,666	-	7,532	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	30
31	Portugal	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Italy and Malta	10,214	2,827	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	18,586	385	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	2,046	764	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Mexico	150	-	-	-	21	-	428	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	42
43	Brazil	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Europe, generally	246	193	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	China	-	-	-	-	1,304	25,316	3,945	51
52	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	52
53	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	10,980	3,418	54
		279,706	51,995	1,375	345	2,991	307,641	49,252	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.						
		Copper.	Bullion.		Specie.		Total.	
		Old, fit only to be remanufac'd.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		
		Dollars.						
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	28,700	42,067	1
2	Prussia							2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	50,486	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	773	-	773	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	8,912	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	187	-	20,000	-	21,199	6
7	Netherlands	420	-	-	-	-	211,040	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	2,260	-	4,819	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	1,600	51,000	53,720	9
10	England	-	2,100	19,622	27,216	63,291	189,605	10
11	Scotland							11
12	Ireland							12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	4,680	55,200	60,800	13
14	British African ports							14
15	British East Indies	29,720	-		17,015	143,626	[illegible]	15

24	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean							26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries							27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible],467	28
29	Cuba	-	-	800	270,132	4,755	273,711	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	21,650	-	21,709	30
31	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	635	31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	1,638	1,688	32
33	Fayal, and other Azores							33
34	Cape de Verd islands							34
35	Sicily							35
36	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	13,041	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	18,971	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	2,810	38
39	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	629	39
40	Central Republic of America							40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.							41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	213	42
43	Brazil	1,890	-	-	-	1,470	4,194	43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible],941	44
45	Chili							45
46	Peru							46
47	South America, generally							47
48	West Indies, generally							48
49	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	439	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	1,000	100	1,100	50
51	China	-	-	1,000	-	78,984	121,599	51
52	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	52
53	Africa, generally							53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	152,630	167,0[illegible]	54
		34,969	10,637	24,154	474,876	731,955	2,320,317	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.									
		Not exceeding 50 cents per sq. yd.	Exceeding 50 cts. and not exceeding 100 cts. per sq. yd.	Exceeding 100 cts. and not exceeding 250 cts. per sq. yd.	Exceeding 250 and not exceeding 400 cts. per square yd.	Exceeding 400 cts. per square yd.	Blankets.	Vestings and plaids.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures of.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	1,552	2,038	-	-	-	-	1,284		6
7	Netherlands										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	843					8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	1,280	10,925	21,588	16,049	700	-	3,016	4,773	1,100	10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies										17

22	French West Indies, &c. -										22
23	French African ports -										23
24	Hayti - - -	-	-	140	-		-	-	221		24
25	Spain on the Atlantic -										25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands										28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	721	3,900	132	-	-	-	2,378	1,568	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -										30
31	Portugal - - -										31
32	Madeira - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									—	33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -										36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	900					38
39	Mexico - - - -	8,453	8,162	36,224	-	-	2,169	646	9,471	17,602	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	-	4,666							40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	54	41
42	Colombia - - -	814	118	1,628	-	-	240	-	-	258	42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,170	-	1,916	707	43
44	Argentine Republic -										44
45	Chili - - - -	774	-	5,825	-	1,360	1,898	-	5,307	1,600	45
46	Peru - - - -										46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally - -										48
49	Europe, generally - -										49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -	-	1,600	15,700	-	-	-	-	7,410	700	51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-	-	1,110	-	-	2,215	52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	294	53
54	Asia, generally - - -	185									54
		13,469	24,021	95,573	18,881	3,803	6,587	3,662	32,838	27,060	
	Entitled to drawback -	13,189	18,125	95,208	18,881	3,803	3,633	3,016	32,374	18,327	
	Not entitled to drawback -	280	5,896	365	-	-	2,954	646	464	8,733	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		Manufactures of cotton.						Silks.				
								From India, &c.		From other places.		
		Printed or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Twist, yarn, and thread.	Nankeens.	All other manufactures of	Piece goods.	Other articles.	Piece goods.	Other articles.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	7,688	956	-	-	4,025	192	500				4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	32,156	3,745	280	-	6,510	-	10,521	8,291	910	2,424	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	400	-	1,725	-	-	-	150		7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	2,902	3,310	69	-	62	-	-	-	228	84	8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England	4,772	2,643	-	9,531	4,000						10
11	Scotland	1,248										11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar	1,400	-	308	-	7,635	-	7,014	4,518			13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	1,445							15
16	British West Indies											16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	103	17
18	Other British colonies											18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	875	1,429	-	-	15,420	-	1,890	788	4,699	904	19

22	French West Indies, &c. -	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	250	-	500		22
23	French African ports - -											23
24	Hayti - - - -	35,375	8,860	718	1,013	183	2,724	4,150	7,360	150	638	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	300	-	2,465	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -											26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -											27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	20,127	11,535	678	-	-	-	-	1,050			28
29	Cuba - - - -	68,807	26,720	2,647	4,916	5,983	11,321	109,235	25,520	93,288	56,633	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	722	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	271		30
31	Portugal - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280		31
32	Madeira - - -	-	-	-	-	756						32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -											33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	479	736	-	-	1,529	-	677				34
35	Sicily - - - -											35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	645	-	-	-	22,377	720	100	625	-	360	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	11,740	-	1,600				37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	2,804	-	-	9,200	-	1,924	338			38
39	Mexico - - - -	683,844	336,921	48,353	31,505	108,424	37,134	131,369	22,648	60,690	151,056	39
40	Central Republic of America -	27,208	7,501	719	2,311	7,489	-	3,194	2,265	460	247	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	66	5	21	-	574	240	-	-	-	70	41
42	Colombia - - -	12,659	9,530	-	291	7,083	620	4,899	4,370	18,506	9,516	42
43	Brazil - - - -	8,261	4,797	150	-	4,212	786	34,264	128	3,559	1,969	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	6,905	7,735	-	850	12,070	1,310	21,657	2,872	14,888	4,447	44
45	Chili - - - -	58,039	14,600	854	6,283	68,063	263	35,060	928	47,434	8,054	45
46	Peru - - - -											46
47	South America, generally -											47
48	West Indies, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540		48
49	Europe, generally - -											49
50	South Seas - - -											50
51	China - - - -	10,009	21,317	275	180	-	-	-	2,575			51
52	Northwest coast of America -	1,957	2,555	-	-	-	-	882	-	-	320	52
53	Africa, generally - -	7,216	1,734	332	-	-	-	198	-	265		53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	3,938	-	-	-	-	618				54
		995,028	475,171	57,104	58,325	348,526	55,310	371,654	84,576	256,559	239,290	
	Entitled to drawback -	961,301	454,293	52,516	55,899	342,896	48,149	356,157	81,545	239,316	207,293	
	Not entitled to drawback -	33,727	20,878	4,588	2,426	5,630	7,161	15,497	3,031	17,243	31,997	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Lace.	Manufactures of flax.			Manufactures of hemp.				
		Thread and cotton, &c.	Linen, bleached and unbleached.	Checks and stripes.	Other manufactures of.	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheetings. Brown.	Sheetings. White.	Other manufactures of.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	5,380	-	1,567	802	10,740	-	825	6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	4,311	3,208			8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	1,427	-	1,051			9
10	England	3,300	-	710						10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	10,179							13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	690					15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17
18	Other British colonies									18

26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	3,772								28
29	Cuba - - - -	17,854	64,036	-	17,033	7,949	208,922	1,110		29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	310	30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	2,387	664,637	1,758	15,901	29,023	81,458	443	1,980	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	6,821	600	-	2,326	1,388			40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -	859	22,402	168	620	5,851	6,455			42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	1,325	430	-	330	909			43
44	Argentine Republic - -	248	6,058	328	-	-	-	-	50	44
45	Chili - - - -	1,342	84,691	-	2,470	1,810	5,902			45
46	Peru - - - -	-	2,520							46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	626			48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -	-	657							51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-		291			52
53	Africa, generally - -	810								53
54	Asia, generally - -									54
		34,379	877,563	3,994	41,989	54,269	322,893	1,553	11,536	
	Entitled to drawback -	23,195	849,922	3,594	35,974	52,988	321,245	1,510	10,749	
	Not entitled to drawback -	11,184	27,641	400	6,015	1,281	1,648	43	787	

[illegible] OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.							
		Wood.					Copper.		
		Dye.	Unmanufactured mahogany.	Pewter, old.	Cork tree, bark of.	Tin, in pigs and bars.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	12,803	549						1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway	18,324	4,886						3
4	Swedish West Indies								4
5	Denmark	8,912							5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	6
7	Netherlands	85,640	14,499						7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,559	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	9
10	England	37,927	8,427						10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12
13	Gibraltar	920							13
14	British African ports								14
15	British East Indies	-	8,849	1,375	345	-	271,345	26,099	15
16	British West Indies								16
17	British American colonies	1,916							17
18	Other British colonies						-		18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	41,186	10,033						19

23	French African ports - -								23
24	Hayti - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic - -	1,550							25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean								26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -								27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,467	28
29	Cuba - - - -	1,628	358	-	-	1,666	-	7,532	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	30
31	Portugal - - -	635							31
32	Madeira - - -								32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -								33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -								34
35	Sicily - - - -								35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	10,214	2,827						36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	18,586	385						37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	2,046	764						38
39	Mexico - - - -	150	-	-	-	21	-	428	39
40	Central Republic of America -								40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -								41
42	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	-		186	42
43	Brazil - - - -	33							43
44	Argentine Republic - -								44
45	Chili - - - -								45
46	Peru - - - -								46
47	South America, generally -								47
48	West Indies, generally - -								48
49	Europe, generally - -	246	193						49
50	South Seas - - -								50
51	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,304	25,316	3,945	51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	52
53	Africa, generally -								53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10,980	3,418	54
		279,706	51,995	1,375	345	2,991	307,641	49,252	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.						
		Copper.	Bullion.		Specie.		Total.	
		Old, fit only to be remanufac'd.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		
		Dollars.						
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	28,700	42,067	1
2	Prussia							2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	50,486	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	773	-	773	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	8,912	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	187	-	20,000	-	21,199	6
7	Netherlands	420	-	-	-	-	211,040	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	2,260	-	4,819	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	1,600	51,000	53,720	9
10	England	-	2,100	19,622	27,216	63,291	189,605	10
11	Scotland							11
12	Ireland							12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	4,680	55,200	60,800	13
14	British African ports							14
15	British East Indies	29,720	-	-	17,015	143,626	418,006	15
16	British West Indies							16

24	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	297	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean							26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries							27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible],467	28
29	Cuba	-	-	800	270,132	4,755	273,711	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	21,650	-	21,709	30
31	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	635	31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	1,638	1,688	32
33	Fayal, and other Azores							33
34	Cape de Verd islands							34
35	Sicily							35
36	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	13,041	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	18,971	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	2,810	38
39	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	629	39
40	Central Republic of America							40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.							41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	213	42
43	Brazil	1,890	-	-	-	1,470	4,194	43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible],941	44
45	Chili							45
46	Peru							46
47	South America, generally							47
48	West Indies, generally							48
49	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	439	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	1,000	100	1,100	50
51	China	-	-	1,000	-	78,984	121,599	51
52	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	52
53	Africa, generally							53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	152,630	167,0[illegible]	54
		34,969	10,637	24,154	474,876	731,955	2,320,317	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		Manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material.									
		Not exceeding 50 cents per sq. yd.	Exceeding 50 cts. and not exceeding 100 cts. per sq. yd.	Exceeding 100 cts. and not exceeding 250 cts. per sq. yd.	Exceeding 250 and not exceeding 400 cts. per square yd.	Exceeding 400 cts. per square yd.	Blankets.	Vestings and plaids.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures of.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	1,552	2,038	-	-	-	-	1,284		6
7	Netherlands										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	84[illegible]					8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	1,280	10,925	21,588	16,049	700	-	3,016	4,773	1,100	10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies										17
18	Other British colonies										18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	408	943	496							19
20	France on the Atlantic	1,135	-	3,290	2,700	-	-	-	-	504	20
21	France on the Mediterranean										21

25	Spain on the Atlantic - -										25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands										28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	721	3,900	132	-	-	-	2,378	1,568	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -										30
31	Portugal - - -										31
32	Madeira - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -										33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -										36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	900					38
39	Mexico - - - -	8,453	8,162	36,224	-	-	2,169	646	9,471	17,602	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	-	4,666							40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	54	41
42	Colombia - - -	814	118	1,628	-	-	240	-	-	258	42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,170	-	1,916	707	43
44	Argentine Republic - -										44
45	Chili - - - -	774	-	5,825	-	1,360	1,898	-	5,307	1,600	45
46	Peru - - - -										46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally - -										48
49	Europe, generally - -										49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -	-	1,600	15,700	-	-	-	-	7,410	700	51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-	-	1,110	-	-	2,215	52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	294	53
54	Asia, generally - - -	185									54
		13,469	24,021	95,573	18,881	3,803	6,587	3,662	32,838	27,060	
	Entitled to drawback -	13,189	18,125	95,208	18,881	3,803	3,633	3,016	32,374	18,327	
	Not entitled to drawback -	280	5,896	365	-	-	2,954	646	464	8,733	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		Manufactures of cotton.						Silks.				
								From India, &c.		From other places.		
		Printed or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Twist, yarn, and thread.	Nankeens.	All other manufactures of	Piece goods.	Other articles.	Piece goods.	Other articles.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	7,688	956	-	-	4,025	192	500				4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	32,156	3,745	280	-	6,510	-	10,521	8,291	910	2,424	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	400	-	1,725	-	-	-	150		7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	2,902	3,310	69	-	62	-	-	-	228	84	8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England	4,772	2,643	-	9,531	4,000						10
11	Scotland	1,248										11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar	1,400	-	308	-	7,635	-	7,014	4,518			13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	1,445							15
16	British West Indies											16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	103	17
18	Other British colonies											18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	875	1,429	-	-	15,420	-	1,890	788	4,699	904	19
20	France on the Atlantic	670	-	-	-	1,766	-	-	-	9,741		20
21	France on the Mediterranean	998	-	-	-	47,700	-	1,512				21

22	French West Indies, &c. -	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	250	-	500		22
23	French African ports - -											23
24	Hayti - - - -	35,375	8,860	718	1,013	183	2,724	4,150	7,360	150	638	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	300	-	2,465	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -											26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -											27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	20,127	11,535	678	-	-	-	-	1,050			28
29	Cuba - - - -	68,807	26,720	2,647	4,916	5,983	11,321	109,235	25,520	93,288	56,633	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	722	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	271		30
31	Portugal - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280		31
32	Madeira - - -	-	-	-	-	756						32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -											33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	479	736	-	-	1,529	-	677				34
35	Sicily - - - -											35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	645	-	-	-	22,377	720	100	625	-	360	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	11,740	-	1,600				37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	2,804	-	-	9,200	-	1,924	338			38
39	Mexico - - - -	683,844	336,921	48,353	31,505	108,424	37,134	131,369	22,648	60,690	151,056	39
40	Central Republic of America -	27,208	7,501	719	2,311	7,489	-	3,194	2,265	460	247	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	66	5	21	-	574	240	-	-	-	70	41
42	Colombia - - -	12,659	9,530	-	291	7,083	620	4,899	4,370	18,506	9,516	42
43	Brazil - - - -	8,261	4,797	150	-	4,212	786	34,264	128	3,559	1,969	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	6,905	7,735	-	850	12,070	1,310	21,657	2,872	14,888	4,447	44
45	Chili - - - -	58,039	14,600	854	6,283	68,063	263	35,060	928	47,434	8,054	45
46	Peru - - - -											46
47	South America, generally -											47
48	West Indies, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540		48
49	Europe, generally - -											49
50	South Seas - - -											50
51	China - - - -	10,009	21,317	275	180	-	-	-	2,575			51
52	Northwest coast of America -	1,957	2,555	-	-	-	-	882	-	-	320	52
53	Africa, generally - -	7,216	1,734	332	-	-	-	198	-	265		53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	3,938	-	-	-	-	618				54
		995,028	475,171	57,104	58,325	348,526	55,310	371,654	84,576	256,559	239,290	
	Entitled to drawback -	961,301	454,293	52,516	55,899	342,896	48,149	356,157	81,545	239,316	207,293	
	Not entitled to drawback -	33,727	20,878	4,588	2,426	5,630	7,161	15,497	3,031	17,243	31,997	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Lace.	Manufactures of flax.			Manufactures of hemp.				
		Thread and cotton, &c.	Linen, bleached and unbleached.	Checks and stripes.	Other manufactures of.	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Sheetings. Brown.	Sheetings. White.	Other manufactures of.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	5,380	-	1,567	802	10,740	-	825	6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	4,311	3,208			8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	1,427	-	1,051			9
10	England	3,300	-	710						10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	10,179							13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	690					15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17
18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	1,042	3,854	-	861					19
20					470					20
21										21

27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	3,772								28
29	Cuba - - - -	17,854	64,036	-	17,033	7,949	208,922	1,110		29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	310	30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	2,387	664,637	1,758	15,901	29,023	81,458	443	1,980	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	6,821	600	-	2,326	1,388			40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -	859	22,402	168	620	5,851	6,455			42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	1,325	430	-	330	909			43
44	Argentine Republic - -	248	6,058	328	-	-	-	-	50	44
45	Chili - - - -	1,342	84,691	-	2,470	1,810	5,902			45
46	Peru - - - -	-	2,520							46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	626			48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -	-	657							51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-		291			52
53	Africa, generally - -	810								53
54	Asia, generally - -									54
		34,379	877,563	3,994	41,989	54,269	322,893	1,553	11,536	
	Entitled to drawback -	23,195	849,922	3,594	35,974	52,988	321,245	1,510	10,749	
	Not entitled to drawback -	11,184	27,641	400	6,015	1,281	1,648	43	787	

No 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Manufactures of wool, not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.		Carpeting.						
				Brussels, Turkey, & Wilton.		Venitian and ingrain.		All other, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -			-						1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - -									4
5	Denmark - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - -	733	174							6
7	Netherlands - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c. -									8
9	Dutch East Indies - -									9
10	England - - -	-	-	-	-	16	20			10
11	Scotland - - -									11
12	Ireland - - -									12
13	Gibraltar - - -									13
14	British African ports - -									14
15	British East Indies - -									15
16	British West Indies - -									16
17	British American colonies -									17
18	British colonies - -									18
19										19

27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	595	447	-	-	-	9,628	28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	42	1,759	1,916	325	-	-	-	69,228	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	217									30
31	Portugal - - - -										31
32	Madeira - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -										33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	1,542									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -										38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	27	470	11,457	2,009	-	-	40	30,292	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	1,710	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	41
42	Colombia - - -	-	60	100	342	-	200	-	-	4,910	42
43	Brazil - - - -	105	-	150	446	-	-	-	-	397	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	600	400	-	-	-	-	25	1,084	44
45	Chili - - - -	-	529	257	165	-	-	489	-	13,409	45
46	Peru - - - -										46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally -										48
49	Europe, generally - -										49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	616	-	-	-	-	3,452	52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,470	53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	509						54
		12,859	1,838	5,778	16,480	2,781	200	489	82	146,788	
	Entitled to drawback -	12,450	1,606	4,614	12,000	2,642	-	489	30	93,580	
	Not entitled to drawback -	409	232	1,164	4,480	139	200	-	52	53,208	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Gold and silver.		Wares.						
		Watches and parts of	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, precious stones, set, or otherwise.	Glass, not subject to specific duties.	China or porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	Plated.	Gilt.	Of brass.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	350	446						4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	265	16	-	363	-	210		6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	476				8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	-	-	3,865	457	-	-	-	208	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies				-	150				16

25	Spain on the Atlantic - -									25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	350								27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-	-	125	-	-	435			28
29	Cuba - - - - -	550	1,300	1,932	220	8,582	2,405	890	2,062	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	253				30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	-	-	669				34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	2,607	957	12,666	1,601	14,053	234	1,923	1,038	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	-	978	240	2,156	-	-	60	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	30	-	602				41
42	Colombia - - -	-	-	856	24	3,019	-	653	14	42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	498	-	280	-	-	439	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	215	44
45	Chili - - - -	1,315	378	204	-	8,056				45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -	1,218								51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	551	-	-	647				52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	505	-	478				53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	462	-	594				54
		7,840	5,221	23,493	2,742	42,210	3,074	3,676	4,227	
	Entitled to drawback -	736	1,978	16,384	2,316	24,154	2,507	2,993	2,602	
	Not entitled to drawback -	7,104	3,243	7,109	426	18,056	567	683	1,625	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		Of tin.	Of pewter and lead, except shot.	Of wood, including cabinet ware.	Of leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness.	Of marble, and manufactures of.	Cyphering slates.	Prepared quills.	Paper hangings.	
		Dollars.								
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	84						4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies									6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	-	202	32	469	-			500	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-		250		15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17
18	Other British colonies									18
										19

25	Spain on the Atlantic - -									25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	42		28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	-	3,883	1,328	336	-	973	621	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	72	-	1,561	260					39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	-	105						40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -	-	-	687	200					42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	900	-	-	33	250		43
44	Argentine Rèpublic - -	-	-	320	288	-	-	250		44
45	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	615	-	-	156		45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -	-	-	183						51
52	Northwest coast of America -									52
53	Africa, generally - -									53
54	Asia, generally - - -									54
		72	202	7,784	3,160	336	33	1,921	1,121	
	Entitled to drawback -	-	202	6,996	3,160	-	-	1,473	1,100	
	Not entitled to drawback -	72	-	788	-	336	33	448	21	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
		Brushes of all kinds.	Hair seating.	Copper bottoms cut round, raised to the edge, &c.	Quicksilver.	Tin, in plates.	Opium.	Raw silk.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia								1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	20			4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	618			6
7	Netherlands								7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,302			8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	17,625		9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,200	10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	5,532		13
14	British African ports								14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	6,805				15
16	British West Indies								16
17	British American colonies								17
18	Other British colonies								18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.								19
20									20

26	Spain on the Mediterranean -								26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -								27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -								28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	121	-	468	10,739			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	287			30
31	Portugal - - -								31
32	Madeira - - -								32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -								33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -								34
35	Sicily - - - -								35
36	Italy and Malta - - -								36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports								37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -								38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	*347	143,432	14,098	-	52,056	39
40	Central Republic of America -	-	-	-	14,076	-	-	4,756	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -								41
42	Colombia - - -	10	-	-	-	408			42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	205			43
44	Argentine Republic - -								44
45	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	69,524	900	470		45
46	Peru - - - -	-	-	-	19,477				46
47	South America, generally -								47
48	West Indies, generally - -								48
49	Europe, generally - -								49
50	South Seas - - -								50
51	China - - - -	-	-	-	82,205	4,760	69,392		51
52	Northwest Coast of America -								52
53	Africa, generally - -								53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	-	9,766		54
		10	121	401	335,987	33,809	102,785	108,975	
	Entitled to drawback -	-	-	-	331,446	29,414	102,785	108,975	
	Not entitled to drawback -	10	121	401	4,541	4,395			

* All other manufactures of copper.

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Foreign distilled spirits from other materials.		Molasses.		Beer, ale, and porter.		Vinegar.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	7,759	3,893	537	91					3
4	Swedish West Indies	6,016	4,548							4
5	Denmark	16,947	5,055							5
6	Danish West Indies	33,286	20,824							6
7	Netherlands	12,408	4,286							7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	2,254	1,202							8
9	Dutch East Indies	10,636	4,781							9
10	England	9,125	9,308							10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	14,138	5,358							13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	3,970	1,919							15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	120	80	1,982	569	42	42			17

26	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	350	27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	46	-	20	48,500	28
29	Cuba	77	75,981	3,133	5,986	12,553	938,296	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	901	-	-	43	3,534	30
31	Portugal	-	888	-	-	-	1,168	31
32	Madeira	-	2,109	-	-	-	2,865	32
33	Fayal and other Azores							33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	4,801	34
35	Sicily							35
36	Italy and Malta	3,030	10,718	-	700	-	40,817	36
37	Trieste and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	13,340	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	1,029	-	-	-	16,195	38
39	Mexico	2,547	422,500	6,243	60,140	25,282	3,300,170	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	1,318	-	130	776	93,740	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	14	152	-	53	12	2,220	41
42	Colombia	-	13,732	785	386	2,647	135,920	42
43	Brazil	1,250	19,597	-	552	1,465	91,480	43
44	Argentine Republic	1,200	10,358	343	-	524	95,865	44
45	Chili	8,418	46,287	1,741	-	2,721	508,216	45
46	Peru	-	10,833	-	-	-	32,830	46
47	South America, generally							47
48	West Indies, generally	-	8	-	-	-	1,174	48
49	Europe, generally	-	471	-	-	-	471	49
50	South Seas	-	-	331	-	-	331	50
51	China	85,102	106,655	319	-	1,159	414,296	51
52	Northwest coast of America	-	733	246	-	325	15,900	52
53	Africa, generally	-	360	377	180	429	14,726	53
54	Asia, generally	-	32,004	-	54	1,314	49,444	54
		392,024	1,113,418	15,808	73,887	67,041	7,054,286	
	Entitled to drawback	386,868	972,704	11,041	46,336	53,306	6,541,867	
	Not entitled to drawback	5,156	140,714	4,767	27,551	13,735	512,599	

No 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Manufactures of wool, not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.		Carpeting.						
				Brussels, Turkey, & Wilton.		Venitian and ingrain.		All other, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - -									4
5	Denmark - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - -	733	174							6
7	Netherlands - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c. -									8
9	Dutch East Indies - -									9
10	England - - -	-	-	-	-	16	20			10
11	Scotland - - -									11
12	Ireland - - -									12
13	Gibraltar - - -									13
14	British African ports - -									14
15	British East Indies - -									15
16	British West Indies - -									16
17	British American colonies -									17
18	Other British colonies - -									18

27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									28
29	Cuba - - - -									29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	70	150			39
40	Central Republic of America -									40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -									42
43	Brazil - - - -									43
44	Argentine Republic - -									44
45	Chili - - - -	1,111	737	118	200	-	-	18,120	2,592	45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -									51
52	Northwest coast of America -									52
53	Africa, generally - -									53
54	Asia, generally - - -									54
		1,844	911	118	200	86	170	18,120	2,592	
	Entitled to drawback -	1,844	911	-	-	86	170	18,120	2,592	
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	-	118	200					

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Coffee.		Cocoa.		Chocolate.		Sugar—brown, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	143,124	10,771	-	-	-	-	278,227	17,205	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	538,415	38,957	-	-	-	-	1,391,482	79,250	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	68,368	4,373	-	-	-	-	123,070	6,265	5
6	Danish West Indies	245	20							6
7	Netherlands	1,693,542	132,122	3,635	582	-	-	1,242,893	73,970	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	19,952	1,397							10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	573,306	37,857	113,998	7,300	-	-	347,472	19,129	13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	3,097	482	-	-	-	-	8,241	553	17
18	Other British colonies	729,470	59,607	41,556	1,833	722	66	641,807	37,609	18
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	19

22	French West Indies, &c.									22
23	French African ports									23
24	Hayti									24
25	Spain on the Atlantic									25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands									28
29	Cuba	-	-	820	300	1,916	537	1,260	400	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies									30
31	Portugal									31
32	Madeira									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores									33
34	Cape de Verd islands									34
35	Sicily									35
36	Italy and Malta									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									38
39	Mexico	-	-	469	175					39
40	Central Republic of America									40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	30	42
43	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	80	43
44	Argentine Republic									44
45	Chili									45
46	Peru									46
47	South America, generally									47
48	West Indies, generally									48
49	Europe, generally									49
50	South Seas									50
51	China	-	-	-	-	1,953	400			51
52	Northwest coast of America									52
53	Africa, generally									53
54	Asia, generally									54
		402	200	1,289	475	3,869	937	2,820	1,160	
	Entitled to drawback	402	200	1,289	475	3,869	937	2,760	1,130	
	Not entitled to drawback									

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Sugar—white, clayed, &c.		Fruits.							
								Raisins.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	In jars, boxes, and Muscatel.	Other.	Value	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.						Dollars.	
1	Russia	2,554,276	229,763								1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	14,872	1,078								3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	52	338	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	2,399	-	-	8,905	17,267	-	2,470	6
7	Netherlands	88,015	8,527								7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,785	2,972	-	750	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,780	-	1,037	9
10	England										10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar	23,557	2,198								13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies			-	-	-	19,992	11,110	-	6,799	15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies	430	43	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	17

26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	10,500	1,925	-	-	-	-	412	140	28
29	Cuba - - - -	58,053	17,658	9,500	1,325	535	833	127	191	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - - -									31
32	Madeira - - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores - -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	2,863	572	-	-	90	97			34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	220	578			38
39	Mexico - - - -	13,695	3,822	6,293	868	248	448	2,209	3,313	39
40	Central Republic of America -	11,774	2,206	2,020	250					40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,463	275							41
42	Colombia - - -	1,800	288	-	-	322	726	105	253	42
43	Brazil - - - -	20,126	6,362	2,032	295	825	337			43
44	Argentine Republic - -	10,364	2,337							44
45	Chili - - - -	33,145	10,063	-	-	1,126	1,551	678	579	45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -	1,540	420							48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -	-	-	-	-	106	265			50
51	China - - - -	9,801	2,736	-	-	4,000	8,100			51
52	Northwest coast of America -	3,021	978							52
53	Africa, generally - -	1,931	640							53
54	Asia, generally - - -	12,400	3,070	-	-	2,935	1,877			54
		270,345	73,261	33,490	4,443	14,276	21,567	3,764	4,809	
	Entitled to drawback -	259,750	70,638	33,490	4,443	13,614	19,736	3,470	4,295	
	Not entitled to drawback -	10,595	2,623	-	-	662	1,831	294	514	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Wines, in casks, bottles, &c.							Foreign distilled spirits from grain.		
		Red, of France and Spain.		Other, of France, Spain, Germany, &c.		Of all other countries, and all wine not enumerated.					
		In casks.	Value.	In casks.	Value.	In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	592	181	-	-	7,352	-	4,404			1
2	Prussia - - - -										2
3	Sweden and Norway - -										3
4	Swedish West Indies - -	-	-	912	475	7,183	-	3,189			4
5	Denmark - - -										5
6	Danish West Indies - -	3,000	600	-	-	14,671	46	13,425			6
7	Netherlands - - -										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c. - -	-	-	608	435	613	-	400	710	660	8
9	Dutch East Indies - -	986	204	1,382	550	4,079	100	2,678			9
10	England - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,223	18	2,766			10
11	Scotland - - - -										11
12	Ireland - - - -										12
13	Gibraltar - - -										13
14	British African ports - -										14
15	British East Indies - -	-	-	2,933	3,272						15
16	British West Indies - -										16
17	British American colonies -										17
18	Other British colonies - -										18

25	Spain on the Atlantic -										25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -										28
29	Cuba - - - -	8,648	1,642	1,427	590	1,249	2,243	3,122	6,523	3,106	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	827	281	-	-	-	472	472			30
31	Portugal - - -										31
32	Madeira - - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	116	33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	618	135						34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -										36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	-	180	290			38
39	Mexico - - - -	144,101	47,793	56,206	22,798	4,713	19,004	20,533	4,706	2,462	39
40	Central Republic of America -	3,544	1,300	480	301	-	1,991	1,607	1,792	981	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	292	192	-	475	520			41
42	Colombia - - -	20,289	6,317	9,921	4,829	754	1,631	2,743	1,829	719	42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	1,800	700	5,971	386	3,333	1,845	908	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	7,680	2,899	597	283	9,600	1,336	8,477	21,683	8,749	44
45	Chili - - - -	1,836	643	-	-	4,115	2,857	5,777	3,921	1,969	45
46	Peru - - - -										46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally - -										48
49	Europe, generally - -										49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,000	369	2,415	864	312	51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-	718	-	447	840	333	52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	900	386	-	803	2,004	735	376	53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	545	-	220			54
		191,503	61,860	79,707	35,704	66,377	32,377	79,989	46,052	20,947	
	Entitled to drawback -	180,051	56,749	79,385	35,482	61,794	27,728	68,894	45,016	20,126	
	Not entitled to drawback -	11,452	5,111	322	222	4,583	4,649	11,095	1,036	821	

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26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									27
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									28
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									29
29	Cuba - - - -	19,002	11,312	-	-	3,454	3,550			30
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									31
31	Portugal - - - -									32
32	Madeira - - - -									33
33	Fayal, and other Azores -	124	125							34
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	1,238	451							35
35	Sicily - - - -									36
36	Italy and Malta - - -	21,987	8,998							37
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	35,920	11,835							38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	64,348	47,744	1,756	402					39
39	Mexico - - - -	104,035	78,818	-	-	85	105	4,908	1,13	40
40	Central Republic of America -	5,992	2,360	127	39					41
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	4,052	880							42
42	Colombia - - -	11,172	5,815	116	31	17	18			43
43	Brazil - - - -	22,390	14,701	2,743	787					44
44	Argentine Republic - -	31,863	16,690	1,059	180					45
45	Chili - - - -	26,690	12,797	6,737	2,144	268	210			46
46	Peru - - - -									47
47	South America, generally -									48
48	West Indies, generally - -									49
49	Europe, generally - -									50
50	South Seas - - -	3,628	1,239	2,177	570					51
51	China - - - -	4,079	2,693							52
52	Northwest Coast of America -	6,139	2,193	1,857	435					53
53	Africa, generally - -	39,093	13,602	5,094	1,044					54
54	Asia, generally - - -	2,757	1,310							
		660,246	384,705	27,121	6,791	3,866	3,925	4,908	1,137	
	Entitled to drawback -	648,786	379,014	21,216	4,981	3,722	3,760	3,658	787	
	Not entitled to drawback -	11,460	5,691	5,905	1,810	144	165	1,250	350	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		Oil.				Teas.						
		Olive, in casks.	Castor.	Linseed.	Value.	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.	Hysonskin and other green.	Hyson and young hyson.	Imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee.	Value.	
		Gallons.			Dollars.	Pounds.					Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	158	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,990	698	4,234	5,119	4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	1,730	1,032	-	-	6,497	5,034	24,488	22,592	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,171	72,492	20,524	61,078	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	225	135	-	-	5,028	132	2,198	4,155	8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	320	678	229	52	1,182	10
11	Scotland											11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	3,969	29,773	9,712	157,936	44,456	145,730	13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies											15
16	British West Indies						927	3,755	-	-	2,464	16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	194,328	159,020	34,450	242,349	17
18											227,090	18
19												19
20												20

25	Spain on the Atlantic - -									25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									28
29	Cuba - - - -	383,316	14,445	-	-	1,000	100			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - -									39
40	Central Republic of America -									40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -									42
43	Brazil - - - -	65,596	2,296							43
44	Argentine Republic - -									44
45	Chili - - - -									45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -									51
52	Northwest coast of America -									52
53	Africa, generally - -									53
54	Asia, generally - - -									54
		470,544	17,577	1,860	180	1,000	100	112	10	
	Entitled to drawback -	470,544	17,577	1,860	180					
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	-	-	-	1,000	100	112	10	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Coffee.		Cocoa.		Chocolate.		Sugar—brown, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	143,124	10,771	-	-	-	-	278,227	17,205	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	538,415	38,957	-	-	-	-	1,391,482	79,250	3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	68,368	4,373	-	-	-	-	123,070	6,265	5
6	Danish West Indies	245	20							6
7	Netherlands	1,693,542	132,122	3,635	582	-	-	1,242,893	73,970	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	19,952	1,397							10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	573,306	37,857	113,998	7,300	-	-	347,472	19,129	13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies	3,097	482	-	-	-	-	8,241	553	17
18	Other British colonies									18
19	Malta, Tonga, &c.	729,470	59,607	41,556	1,833	722	66	641,807	37,609	19
20	France on the Atlantic	1,350,413	96,580	4,222	830	-	-	60,702	3,137	20
21	France on the Mediterranean	1,883,018	159,190	154,257	7,630	-	-	245,799	12,496	21

24	Hayti	-	-	150	29					24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	7,969	956	26,376	1,664	-	-	86,438	6,140	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	100	12	50	8					27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands									28
29	Cuba	100	16	575,575	33,921					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies									30
31	Portugal									31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,201	2,232	32
33	Fayal, and other Azores									33
34	Cape de Verd islands	150	17							34
35	Sicily									35
36	Italy and Malta	2,767,312	221,026	-	-	-	-	709,099	52,187	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	1,404,410	123,706	17,523	1,657	-	-	717,591	45,848	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	1,716,058	137,735	-	-	-	-	698,355	50,434	38
39	Mexico	40,478	4,762	913,926	92,567	-	-	95,227	1,884	39
40	Central Republic of America	4,132	272	-	-	-	-	20,593	1,118	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									41
42	Colombia	1,145	76	-	-	-	-	755	68	42
43	Brazil	6,316	341							43
44	Argentine Republic	6,250	550	-	-	-	-	1,698	102	44
45	Chili	19,186	1,700	-	-	-	-	7,570	406	45
46	Peru									46
47	South America, generally									47
48	West Indies, generally	-	-	6,579	273					48
49	Europe, generally	155,231	13,082							49
50	South Seas	543	65	-	-	-	-	893	80	50
51	China	892	60	-	-	-	-	400	21	51
52	Northwest Coast of America	3,352	238	-	-	-	-	5,245	381	52
53	Africa, generally	1,190	119	-	-	-	-	13,495	1,080	53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,878	196	54
		13,124,561	1,046,542	1,857,847	148,294	722	66	6,676,265	412,355	
	Entitled to drawback	13,081,008	1,041,315	1,640,337	139,805	622	54	6,496,046	401,089	
	Not entitled to drawback	43,553	5,227	217,510	8,489	100	12	180,219	11,266	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Gunpowder.		Ochre—dry.		White and red lead.		Whiting and Paris white.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-		204	65			4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	3,750	550	-	-	41,266	2,687			6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	24,875	4,390	364	9	-	-	302	4	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	3,854	215			9
10	England	-	-	9,382	123	234,670	17,234			10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	126,645	5,939			15
16	British West Indies						-	1,300	104	16

24	Hayti	-	-	125	-	-	4,125	2,550	2,570	761	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic										25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands										28
29	Cuba	-	-	7,444	-	5,088	206,150	7,040	2,790	39,556	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	2,732	-	-	130	30
31	Portugal										31
32	Madeira										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores										33
34	Cape de Verd islands										34
35	Sicily										35
36	Italy and Malta	154,345	10,223								36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	145,950	14,138								38
39	Mexico	3,977	570	105,258	-	1,476	14,970	137,554	2,214	27,591	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	-	221	-	-	1,919	3,565	-	363	40
41	Hondoras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	330	-	-	300	1,775	-	248	41
42	Colombia	-	-	2,974	-	30	11,830	24,595	-	3,864	42
43	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	30,109	34,390	2,314	4,864	43
44	Argentine Republic	30,007	2,700	-	-	-	6,314	17,000	-	1,628	44
45	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	1,893	3,370	-	418	45
46	Peru										46
47	South America, generally										47
48	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	8,981	-	-	449	48
49	Europe, generally										49
50	South Seas										50
51	China	-	-	316	-	-	-	478	-	100	51
52	Northwest Coast of America	874	87								52
53	Africa, generally	-	-	-	300	-	1,600	2,535	-	371	53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,250	-	650	54
		3.049,527	272,020	119,067	300	6,594	327,605	298,231	11,061	92,515	
	Entitled to drawback	2,189,735	207,350	104,730	-	5,764	323,563	275,426	10,988	88,589	
	Not entitled to drawback	859.792	64,670	14,337	300	830	4,042	22,805	73	3,926	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		Spices.							
		Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Black pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	Value.	
		Pounds.						Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	34,716	-	-	1,736	1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	5,455	3,140	4,922	1,951	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	790	-	-	115	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	2,290	-	-	110	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	917	30,451	-	14,118	4,275	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	698,846	27,844	25,591	41,331	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	351	778	-	-	201	8
9	Dutch East Indies								9
10	England	-	-	-	-	31,983	23,000	8,187	10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	1,920	-	2,381	30,315	6 065	13
14	British African ports								14
15	British East Indies	-	-	6,712	-	-	-	1,290	15
16	British West Indies								16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	17
18									18

23									23
24	Hayti	492	-	492	12,239	-	1,958	2,649	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	1,973	17,572	2,786	25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean								26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries								27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands								28
29	Cuba	1,120	919	10,383	41,436	12,711	17,026	12,351	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	318	13,690	-	48	870	30
31	Portugal								31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	735	-	-	40	32
33	Fayal, and other Azores								33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	539	1,718	-	-	233	34
35	Sicily								35
36	Italy and Malta	-	-	1,563	112,464	46,666	8,708	13,934	36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	133,109	-	4,749	6,950	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	101,168	21,593	10,763	13,702	38
39	Mexico	404	23,019	12,819	69,082	141	3,451	56,323	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	80	-	9,233	-	221	596	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	30	-	-	1,944	-	505	260	41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	19,163	2,340	4,183	2,983	42
43	Brazil	484	-	3,228	112,957	-	8,694	9,606	43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	17,963	-	9,444	2,527	44
45	Chili	-	248	1,532	44,185	1,169	5,756	4,426	45
46	Peru								46
47	South America, generally								47
48	West Indies, generally	-	-	1,656	10,381	-	-	1,162	48
49	Europe, generally								49
50	South Seas								50
51	China								51
52	Northwest Coast of America	107	-	-	871	-	-	145	52
53	Africa generally	-	-	1,753	2,121	-	-	495	53
54	Asia, generally								54
		2,637	24,266	45,063	2,160,889	558,766	278,944	287,098	
	Entitled to drawback	2,250	24,093	44,041	1,180,354	558,625	277,194	281,742	
	Not entitled to drawback	387	173	1,022	980,535	141	829	5,356	

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Candles, tallow.		Cheese.		Soap.		Tallow.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	1,013	86							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	7,199	480							6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England							124,934	7,939	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17
18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21

24	Hayti	-	-	577	75					24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-							25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	-								26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-								27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-								28
29	Cuba	154,817	12,371	17,793	2,211	25,180	2,040	11,478	803	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-								30
31	Portugal	-	-							31
32	Madeira	-	-							32
33	Fayal, and other Azores	-								33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-							34
35	Sicily	-	-							35
36	Italy and Malta	-	-							36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	578	240					38
39	Mexico	-	-	29,136	4,841					39
40	Central Republic of America	5,398	450							40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	2,114	180							41
42	Columbia	-	-	-	-	13,987	1,322			42
43	Brazil	6,041	544							43
44	Argentine Republic	4,208	416	3,654	660	4,110	328			44
45	Chili	8,763	718							45
46	Peru	-	-							46
47	South America, generally	-								7
48	West Indies, generally	-	-							48
49	Europe, generally	-	-							49
50	South Seas	-	-							50
51	China	-	-							51
52	Northwest coast of America	-								52
5	Africa, generally	-	-							53
54	Asia, generally	-	-							54
		189,553	15,245	51,738	8,027	43,277	3,690	136,412	8,742	
	Entitled to drawback	189,553	15,245	50,560	7,775	43,277	3,690	94,224	6,745	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	1,178	252	-	-	42,188	1,997	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Camphor.			Snuff.		Indigo.		Cotton.		
		Crude.	Refined.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	35,337	51,110			1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	8,957	10,443	7,750	1,152	3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	1,401	2,201			5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	445	445			6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	39,035	45,302	35,462	4,687	7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	17,964	24,526	134,224	11,351	10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	10,939	11,669			13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies										17

26	Spain on the Mediterranean -										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -										28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15,097	18,600			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -										30
31	Portugal - - - -										31
32	Madeira - - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores - -										33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -										34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	-	-	24,435	32,560			36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	45,145	64,733	23,452	2,931	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	-	29,812	45,784			38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	15			39
40	Central Republic of America -										40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -										41
42	Colombia - - -										42
43	Brazil - - - -	886	503	723	-	-	919	555			43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,992	5,581			44
45	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,432	7,105			45
46	Peru - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,483	5,175			46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally - -										48
49	Europe, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,812	8,661			49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -										51
52	Northwest coast of America -										52
53	Africa, generally - -										53
54	Asia, generally - - -										54
		886	503	723	350	67	334,624	440,863	234,777	23,226	
	Entitled to drawback -	-	503	325	350	67	327,697	433,885	234,777	23,226	
	Not entitled to drawback -	886	-	398	-	-	6,927	6,978			

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Gunpowder.		Ochre—dry.		White and red lead.		Whiting and Paris white.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-		204	65			4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	3,750	550	-	-	41,266	2,687			6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	24,875	4,390	364	9	-	-	302	4	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	3,854	215			9
10	England	-	-	9,382	123	234,670	17,234			10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	126,645	5,939			15

27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	-	5,000	149	25,373	1,655			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	11,290	932			39
40	Central Republic of America -	5,000	800	-	-	1,344	78			40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -	8,702	2,095	-	-	3,200	358			42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	10,248	648			43
44	Argentine Republic - - -	-	-	1,517	19	4,756	297			44
45	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,680	120			45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -		-	-		2,576	154			51
52	Northwest coast of America -									52
53	Africa, generally - -									53
54	Asia, generally - - -									54
		44,327	8,220	16,263	300	485,679	31,682	1,602	108	
	Entitled to drawback -	43,625	8,045	11,782	221	485,252	31,543			
	Not entitled to drawback -	702	175	4,481	79	1,427	139	1,602	108	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Litharge.		Lead.						
				Bar, sheet, and pig.		Shot.		Pipes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	4,000	100	1,333	40					6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.									8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	England	179,944	6,117	34,200	1,258	-	-	38,830	1,768	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	190,601	5,636	-	-	17,568	615	15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17
18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.									19

25	Spain on the Atlantic - -									
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	-	21,391	1,050					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	94,000	3,290					37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	16,000	300					39
40	Central Republic of America -									40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									41
42	Colombia - - -	-	-	10,232	464					42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	98,830	3,007					43
44	Argentine Republic - -									44
45	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,149	305	45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -	-	-	644,585	20,583					51
52	Northwest coast of America -									52
53	Africa, generally - -									53
54	Asia, generally - - -									54
		183,944	6,217	1,111,172	35,628	500	35	66,547	2,688	
	Entitled to drawback -	183,944	6,217	1,083,699	34,904	-	-	66,547	2,688	
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	-	27,473	724	500	35			

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Cordage.				Twine, pack thread, and seines.		Corks.		
		Tarred and cables.		Untarred and yarn.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	64,501	4,727							4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	116,144	7,740	7,766	700	7,435	928			6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	55,210	3,848							8
9	Dutch East Indies	24,805	1,736	-	-	-	-	1,957	420	9
10	England	36,754	2,207							10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	57,721	4,797							13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	28,662	1,888							15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17

22	French West Indies, &c. -	[illegible]								23
23	French African ports - -									24
24	Hayti - - - -	24,036	2,221	3,702	297	7,094	898	216	91	25
25	Spain on the Atlantic - -	81,591	6,343							26
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									27
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									28
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	18,282	1,418							29
29	Cuba - - - -	234,279	18,327	627	80					30
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									31
31	Portugal - - -									32
32	Madeira - - -									33
33	Fayal, and other Azores -	3,397	237							34
34	Cape de Verd islands - -	2,672	157							35
35	Sicily - - - -									36
36	Italy and Malta - - -	70,415	4,428							37
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	15,099	1,308							39
39	Mexico - - - -	7,738	525	-	-	5,651	1,209	7,192	1,193	40
40	Central Republic of America -	8,655	594							41
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									42
42	Colombia - - -	30,043	2,416	-	-	600	165	55	37	43
43	Brazil - - - -	388,760	28,803	13,489	806					44
44	Argentine Republic - -	108,961	5,785	7,385	538					45
45	Chili - - - -	161,782	8,492	-	-	637	216			46
46	Peru - - - -	11,960	796							47
47	South America, generally -									48
48	West Indies, generally - -	1,461	96							49
49	Europe, generally - -									50
50	South Seas - - -	32,458	1,930							51
51	China - - - -	8,561	585							52
52	Northwest coast of America -	15,133	1,346							53
53	Africa, generally - -	31,112	2,064							54
54	Asia, generally - - -	16,924	1,010	-	-	-	-	1,894	460	
		1,667,850	117,282	35,517	2,599	21,417	3,416	11,314	2,201	
	Entitled to drawback -	1,667,850	117,282	22,028	1,793	20,630	3,172	10,834	2,009	
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	-	13,489	806	787	244	480	192	

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Copper nails and spikes.		Fire arms—muskets.		Iron.					
						Iron and steel wire.			Tacks, brads, & sprigs.		
		Quantity.	Value.	No.	Value.	Not above No. 14.	Above No. 14.	Value.	Not exc'dg 16 oz. pr M.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies										4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Netherlands										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	-	-	200	800	16,574	-	2,803			10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16
17	British American colonies										17
18	Other British colonies										18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.										19
20	France on the Atlantic										20
21	France on the Mediterranean										21

24	Hayti - - - -										24
25	Spain on the Atlantic - -										25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	1,344	215	60	240						28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	-	1,494	5,482	-	4,158	250			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -										30
31	Portugal - - -										31
32	Madeira - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -										33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -										34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -										36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -										38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	1,660	6,750	-	250	30	210	26	39
40	Central Republic of America -										40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -										41
42	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	10	42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	60	240						43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	200	567						44
45	Chili - - - -										45
46	Peru - - - -										46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally - -										48
49	Europe, generally - -										49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -										51
52	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	120	480						52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	1,402	4,727						53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	660	2,597						54
		1,344	215	5,856	21,883	16,574	4,408	3,083	270	36	
	Entitled o drawback -	1,344	215	5,164	19,325	15,624	4,408	3,053			
	Not entitled to drawback -	-	-	692	2,558	950	-	30	270	36	

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		Iron.										
		Nails.		Cables and chains, or parts thereof.		Mill saws.		Anchors.		Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Netherlands											7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	1	8					8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England											10
11	Scotland											11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar											13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies											15
16	British West Indies											16
17	British American colonies											17
18	Other British colonies											18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.											19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	-	14,336	1,200	-	-	1,569	66			20
21	France on the Mediterranean											21

23	French African ports											
24	Hayti											24
25	Spain on the Atlantic											25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean											26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries											27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands											28
29	Cuba											29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal, and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands											34
35	Sicily											35
36	Italy and Malta											36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Mexico	2,540	146	346	52							39
40	Central Republic of America											40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.											41
42	Colombia											42
43	Brazil											43
44	Argentine Republic											44
45	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	2,650	150	45
46	Peru											46
47	South America, generally											47
48	West Indies, generally											48
49	Europe, generally											49
50	South Seas											50
51	China	2,080	160									51
52	Northwest coast of America											52
53	Africa, generally	-	-	2,829	228							53
54	Asia, generally											54
		4,620	306	17,511	1,480	1	8	1,569	66	2,650	150	
	Entitled to drawback	2,080	160	-	-	-	-	1,569	66	2,650	150	
	Not entitled to drawback	2,540	146	17,511	1,480	1	8					

No. 5—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS [illegible]

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		Iron.								Steel.		
		Slit or rolled, for band, scroll, or casement rods.		In pigs.		Bar and bolt.						
						Rolled.		Hammered.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	296	620	-	-	6	78	6
7	Netherlands											7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	20	79	-	-	10	152	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,124	3,503			9
10	England	-	-	806	1,210	-	-	-	-	74	1,035	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	188	940					11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	2,240	13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	2,481	15
16	British West Indies											16
17	British American colonies											17
18	Other British colonies											18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.											19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	-	296	1,500							20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	815	1,674							21

23	French African ports											
24	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	107	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic											25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean											26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries											27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands											28
29	Cuba	9,000	184	-	-	2,145	4,092	5,600	181			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal, and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-		5,017	176			34
35	Sicily											35
36	Italy and Malta											36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Mexico	-	-	-	-	979	2,524	195,672	8,479	1,893	11,046	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	-	-		100	280	-	-	12	60	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.											41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	-	30	150					42
43	Brazil	-	-	-	-	122	444	-	-	123	721	43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	189	590	69,559	2,170			44
45	Chili	-	-	-	-	1,584	3,666	92,829	4,480	151	1,143	45
46	Peru											46
47	South America, generally											47
48	West Indies, generally											48
49	Europe, generally											49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,485	314			50
51	China	-	-	-	-	1,913	3,973	-	-	248	1,522	51
52	Northwest coast of America											52
53	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	6,913	536	11,091	351			53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	83	215	4,480	166			54
		9,000	184	1,917	4,384	14,562	18,109	506,857	19,820	3,537	20,585	
	Entitled to drawback	9,000	184	1,917	4,384	14,426	17,651	495,863	19,242	3,342	18,623	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	136	458	10,994	578	195	1,962	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		Hemp.		Flax, unmanufactured.		Wool, unmanufactured.		Alum.		Copperas.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	20	224									3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	200	1,620									6
7	Netherlands											7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	England	171	1,498	1,553	15,861	6,242	4,681					10
11	Scotland											11
12	Ireland											12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	120	983							13
14	British African ports											14
15	British East Indies											15
16	British West Indies											16
17	British American colonies											17

26	Spain on the Mediterranean											26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries											27
28	Manilla, and Philippine island -	120	56	-	-	4,200	-	578				28
29	Cuba - - - -	8,653	2,906	11,904	2,676	1,450	5,816	689	304	-	606	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -	1,014	210	-	-	708	-	120				30
31	Portugal - - -											31
32	Madeira - - -											32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -											33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -											34
35	Sicily - - - -											35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	-	640	-	80				36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -											38
39	Mexico - - - - -	153	112	-	-	586,645	4,000	122,726	673	441	1,003	39
40	Central Republic of America -	2,093	563	-	-	15,665	-	2,420				40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	275	110									41
42	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	1,040	-	208	1,185	-	1,149	42
43	Brazil - - - -	37,697	4,970	-	-	7,106	-	1,990				43
44	Argentine Republic - -	27,959	4,422	-	-	7,474	-	972				44
45	Chili - - - - -	4,041	1,418	324	126	51,422	-	13,919				45
46	Peru - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,717	-	601				46
47	South America, generally -	295	170									47
48	West Indies, generally - -	600	410									48
49	Europe, generally - -											49
50	South Seas - - -	1,300	450									50
51	China - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	500	51
52	Northwest coast of America -	2,089	262	72	30							52
53	Africa, generally - -	4,780	1,905									53
54	Asia, generally - - -	1,190	231									54
		101,866	20,064	12,480	2,932	684,898	9,816	145,092	2,562	2,171	4 639	
	Entitled to drawback -	88,150	17,779	11,394	2,464	674,342	9,816	143,812	63	2,171	943	
	Not entitled to drawback -	13,716	2,285	1,086	468	10,556	-	1,280	2,499	-	3 696	

No. 3—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Glassware.				Glass.				
		Cut and not specified.		Other articles of.		Bottles.		Demijohns.		
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Not above one quart.	Value.	No. of.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Groce.	Dollars	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies -									4
5	Denmark - -									5
6	Danish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	77	422			6
7	Netherlands - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c. -									8
9	Dutch East Indies - -									9
10	England - - -									10
11	Scotland - - -									11
12	Ireland - - -									12
13	Gibraltar - - -									13
14	British African ports - -									14
15	British East Indies - -	-	-	-	-	7	15			15

27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands									28
29	Cuba	-	-	26,840	1,913	12	98	1,095	532	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies									30
31	Portugal									31
32	Madeira									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores									33
34	Cape de Verd islands									34
35	Sicily									35
36	Italy and Malta									36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									38
39	Mexico	1,458	166	24,912	3,993	100	491	7,607	3,148	39
40	Central Republic of America	-	-	1,453	187	-	-	550	410	40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	16	80	287	144	41
42	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,593	4,177	42
43	Brazil	-	-	-	-	21	63	1,000	494	43
44	Argentine Republic	703	250	16,193	1,958	-	-	300	270	44
45	Chili	-	-	3,000	608	16	100	200	100	45
46	Peru									46
47	South America, generally									47
48	West Indies, generally									48
49	Europe, generally									49
50	South Seas									50
51	China	-	-	500	64					51
52	Northwest coast of America									52
53	Africa, generally									53
54	Asia, generally									54
		2,161	416	72,898	8,718	249	1,269	17,632	9,275	
	Entitled to drawback	2,161	416	69,845	8,211	231	1,138	16,873	8,765	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	3,053	507	18	131	759	510	

No. 2—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Glass—window.					Fish.				
		Not above 8 by 10 in.	Not above 10 by 12 in.	Above 10 by 12, and not above 10 by 15 in.	Uncut, in plates.	Value.	Foreign caught and dried.	Salmon.	All other.	Value.	
		100 square feet.				Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.		Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -										1
2	Prussia - - - -										2
3	Sweden and Norway - -										3
4	Swedish West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	4
5	Denmark - - -										5
6	Danish West Indies - -										6
7	Netherlands - - -										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c. -										8
9	Dutch East Indies - -										9
10	England - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	3,480	10
11	Scotland - - -										11
12	Ireland - - -										12
13	Gibraltar - - -										13
14	British African ports - -										14
15	British East Indies - -										15
16	British West Indies - -										16
17	British American colonies -										17

22	French West Indies, &c. -										22
23	French African ports - -										23
24	Hayti - - - -										24
25	Spain on the Atlantic - -										25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean -										26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -										27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands										28
29	Cuba - - - -	56	12	-	17	708					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -										30
31	Portugal - - -										31
32	Madeira - - -										32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -										33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -										34
35	Sicily - - - -										35
36	Italy and Malta - - -										36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -										38
39	Mexico - - - -	8	3	26	-	363	30	-	65	254	39
40	Central Republic of America -										40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -										41
42	Colombia - - -										42
43	Brazil - - - -										43
44	Argentine Republic - -										44
45	Chili - - - -										45
46	Peru - - - -										46
47	South America, generally -										47
48	West Indies, generally - -										48
49	Europe, generally - -										49
50	South Seas - - -										50
51	China - - - -										51
52	Northwest coast of America -										52
53	Africa, generally - -										53
54	Asia, generally - - -										54
		64	15	26	17	1,071	30	145	85	3,774	
	Entitled to drawback -	52	15	26	4	873					

No. 2—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		Glass—window.					Fish.				
		Not above 8 by 10 in.	Not above 10 by 12 in.	Above 10 by 12, and not above 10 by 15 in.	Uncut, in plates.	Value.	Foreign caught and dried.	Salmon.	All other.	Value.	
		100 square feet.				Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.		Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies										6
7	Netherlands										7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.										8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	3,480	10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British African ports										14
15	British East Indies										15
16	British West Indies										16

26	Spain on the Mediterranean -									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									28
29	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	65	588			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -									30
31	Portugal - - -									31
32	Madeira - - -									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores -									33
34	Cape de Verd islands - -									34
35	Sicily - - - - -									35
36	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	-	153	1,606			36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-					37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	188	2,157			38
39	Mexico - - - - -	60	60	-	-	635	7,876			39
40	Central Republic of America -									40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	68	136					41
42	Colombia - - -									42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	483	4,754			43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	672	8,075			44
45	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	402	5,972			45
46	Peru - - - -									46
47	South America, generally -									47
48	West Indies, generally - -									48
49	Europe, generally - -									49
50	South Seas - - -									50
51	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	155	1,822			51
52	Northwest coast of America -									52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	60	730			53
54	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	-	56	560			54
		60	60	104	208	7,335	86,121	2,800	900	
	Entitled to drawback -	-	-	-	-	6,847	80,159	2,800	900	
	Not entitled to drawback -	60	60	104	208	488	5,962			

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Shoes and slippers.		Boots and bootees.		Cigars.		Playing cards.		
		Prunelle and and other of stuff or nankeen, &c.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	64	960			1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	20	280			3
4	Swedish West Indies	-		-	-	35	405			4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	20	270			5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	153	1,531			6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	195	2,007			7
8	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	36	72	102	1,185			8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	44	440			9
10	England	-	-	-	-	2,327	30,072			10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	85	405			13
14	British African ports									14
15	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	302	3,194			15
16	British West Indies									16
17	British American colonies									17
18	Other British colonies									18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	169	1,595			19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	119	1,833	2,800	000	20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	198	[illegible]			21

23	French African ports									23
24	Hayti	-	-	-	-	71	443			24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	531	5,253			25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean									26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands									28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	65	588			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies									30
31	Portugal									31
32	Madeira									32
33	Fayal, and other Azores									33
34	Cape de Verd islands									34
35	Sicily									35
36	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	153	1,606			36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-					37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	188	2,157			38
39	Mexico	60	60	-	-	635	7,876			39
40	Central Republic of America									40
41	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	68	136					41
42	Colombia									42
43	Brazil	-	-	-	-	483	4,754			43
44	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	672	8,075			44
45	Chili	-	-	-	-	402	5,972			45
46	Peru									46
47	South America, generally									47
48	West Indies, generally									48
49	Europe, generally									49
50	South Seas									50
51	China	-	-	-	-	155	1,822			51
52	Northwest coast of America									52
53	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	60	730			53
54	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	56	560			54
		60	60	104	208	7,335	86,121	2,800	900	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	6,847	80,159	2,800	900	
	Not entitled to drawback	60	60	104	208	488	5,962			

No. 4.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

ODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

Not exceeding 400 cents	18,881	-	-	18,881
Exceeding 400 cents	3,803	-	-	3,803
Blankets	3,633	-	2,954	6,587
Vestings and plaids	3,016	-	646	3,662
Worsted stuff goods	32,374	-	464	32,838
All other manufactures	18,327	-	8,733	27,060
Of cotton—Printed or colored	961,301	-	33,727	995,028
White	454,293	-	20,878	475,171
Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	52,516	-	4,588	57,104
Twist, yarn, and thread	55,899	-	2,426	58,325
Nankeens	342,896	-	5,630	348,526
All other manufactures	48,149	-	7,161	55,310
Of silk—From India, piece goods	356,157	-	15,497	371,654
other manufactures	81,545	-	3,031	84,576
Other places, piece goods	239,316	-	17,243	256,559
other manufactures	207,293	-	31,997	239,290
Lace, thread and cotton, &c.	23,195	-	11,184	34,379
Of flax—Linen, bleached and unbleached	849,922	-	27,641	877,563
Checks and stripes	3,594	-	400	3,994
Other manufactures	35,974	-	6,015	41,989
Of hemp—Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	52,988	-	1,281	54,269
Sheetings, brown	321,245	-	1,648	322,893
white	1,510	-	43	1,553
All other manufactures	10,749	-	787	11,536
Hats, caps, and bonnets—Of Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	12,152	-	707	12,859
Of fur, wool, leather, and silk	1,606	-	232	1,838
Clothing, ready made	4,614	-	1,164	5,778
Of iron and iron and steel—				
Side and fire arms, other than muskets and rifles	12,000	-	4,480	16,480
Cutting knives, scythes, &c.	30	-	52	82
Steelyards and scalebeams	489	-	-	489
Drawing knives, axes, adzes, and socket chisels	2,642	-	139	2,781
Bridle bits, of every description	-	-	200	200
Other articles not specified	93,580	-	53,208	146,788

No. 4—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	EXPORTED.					
	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
Gold and silver, &c.—Watches and parts of	-	736	-	7,104	-	7,840
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, precious stones, &c.	-	1,978	-	3,243	-	5,221
Wares—Glass, not subject to specific duties	-	16,384	-	7,109	-	23,493
China or porcelain	-	2,316	-	426	-	2,742
Earthen and stone	-	24,154	-	18,056	-	42,210
Plated	-	2,507	-	567	-	3,074
Gilt	-	2,993	-	683	-	3,676
Of Brass	-	2,602	-	1,625	-	4,227
Tin	-	-	-	72	-	72
Pewter and lead, except shot	-	202	-	-	-	202
Wood, including cabinet wares	-	6,996	-	788	-	7 784
Leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness	-	3,160	-	-	-	3,160
Marble, and manufactures of	-	-	-	336	-	336
Cyphering slates	-	-	-	33	-	33
Prepared quills	-	1,473	-	448	-	1,921
Paper hangings	-	1,100	-	21	-	1,121
Brushes, of all kinds	-	-	-	10	-	10
Hair seating	-	-	-	121	-	121
Quicksilver	-	331,446	-	4,541	-	335,987

MANUFACTURES PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
Of wool—Not exceeding 50 cents per square yard	-	-	-	13,189	-	280	-	13,469
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 cents per sq. yd.			-	18,125	-	5,896	-	24,021
Not exceeding 250 cents	-	-	-	95,208	-	365	-	95,573
Not exceeding 400 cents	-	-	-	18,881	-	-	-	18,881
Exceeding 400 cents	-	-	-	3,803	-	-	-	3,803
Blankets	-	-	-	3,633	-	2,954	-	6,587
Vestings and plaids	-	-	-	3,016	-	646	-	3,662
Worsted stuff goods	-	-	-	32,374	-	464	-	32,838
All other manufactures	-	-	-	18,327	-	8,733	-	27,060
Of cotton—Printed or colored	-	-	-	961,301	-	33,727	-	995,028
White	-	-	-	454,293	-	20,878	-	475,171
Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	-	-	-	52,516	-	4,588	-	57,104
Twist, yarn, and thread	-	-	-	55,899	-	2,426	-	58,325
Nankeens	-	-	-	342,896	-	5,630	-	348,526
All other manufactures	-	-	-	48,149	-	7,161	-	55,310
Of silk—From India, piece goods	-	-	-	356,157	-	15,497	-	371,654
other manufactures	-	-	-	81,545	-	3,031	-	84,576
Other places, piece goods	-	-	-	239,316	-	17,243	-	256,559
other manufactures	-	-	-	207,293	-	31,997	-	239,290
Lace, thread and cotton, &c.	-	-	-	23,195	-	11,184	-	34,379
Of flax—Linen, bleached and unbleached	-	-	-	849,922	-	27,641	-	877,563
Checks and stripes	-	-	-	3,594	-	400	-	3,994
Other manufactures	-	-	-	35,974	-	6,015	-	41,989
Of hemp—Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	-	-	-	52,988	-	1,281	-	54,269
Sheetings, brown	-	-	-	321,245	-	1,648	-	322,893
white	-	-	-	1,510	-	43	-	1,553
All other manufactures	-	-	-	10,749	-	787	-	11,536
Hats, caps, and bonnets—Of Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	-	-	-	12,152	-	707	-	12,859
Of fur, wool, leather, and silk	-	-	-	1,606	-	232	-	1,838
Clothing, ready made	-	-	-	4,614	-	1,164	-	5,778
Of iron and iron and steel—								
Side and fire arms, other than muskets and rifles	-	-	-	12,000	-	4,480	-	16,480
Cutting knives, scythes, &c.	-	-	-	30	-	52	-	82
Steelyards and scalebeams	-	-	-	489	-	-	-	489
Drawing knives, axes, adzes, and socket chisels	-	-	-	2,642	-	139	-	2,781
Bridle bits, of every description	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Other articles not specified	-	-	-	93,580	-	53,208	-	146,788

No. 4—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	EXPORTED.					
	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
Gold and silver, &c.—Watches and parts of	-	736	-	7,104	-	7,840
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, precious stones, &c.	-	1,978	-	3,243	-	5,221
Wares—Glass, not subject to specific duties	-	16,384	-	7,109	-	23,493
China or porcelain	-	2,316	-	426	-	2,742
Earthen and stone	-	24,154	-	18,056	-	42,210
Plated	-	2,507	-	567	-	3,074
Gilt	-	2,993	-	683	-	3,676
Of Brass	-	2,602	-	1,625	-	4,227
Tin	-	-	-	72	-	72
Pewter and lead, except shot	-	202	-	-	-	202
Wood, including cabinet wares	-	6,996	-	788	-	7 784
Leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness	-	3,160	-	-	-	3,160
Marble, and manufactures of	-	-	-	336	-	336
Cyphering slates	-	-	-	33	-	33
Prepared quills	-	1,473	-	448	-	1,921
Paper hangings	-	1,100	-	21	-	1,121
Brushes, of all kinds	-	-	-	10	-	10
Hair seating	-	-	-	121	-	121
Quicksilver	-	331,446	-	4,341	-	335,987

Soap	"	43,977	3,890	-	-	43,977	3,890
Tallow	"	94,224	6,745	42,188	1,997	136,412	8,742
Beef and pork	"	470,544	17,557	-	-	470,544	17,557
Butter	"	1,860	180	-	-	1,860	180
Saltpetre	"	-	-	1,000	100	1,000	100
Vitriol	"	-	-	112	10	112	10
Camphor, crude	"	-	325	886	398	886	723
refined	"	503		-		503	
Snuff	"	350	67	-	-	350	67
Indigo	"	327,697	433,885	6,927	6,978	334,624	440,863
Cotton	"	234,777	23,226	-	-	234,777	23,226
Gunpowder	"	43,625	8,045	702	175	44,327	8,220
Ochre, dry	"	11,782	221	4,481	79	16,263	300
White and red lead	"	485,252	31,543	1,427	139	486,679	31,682
Whiting and Paris white	"	-	-	1,602	108	1,602	108
Litharge	"	183,944	6,217	-	-	183,944	6,217
Lead—Bar, sheet, and pig	"	1,083,699	34,904	27,473	724	1,111,172	35,628
Shot	"	-	-	500	35	500	35
Pipes	"	66,547	2,688	-	-	66,547	2,688
Cordage—Tarred, and cables	"	1,667,850	117,283	-	-	1,667,850	117,282
Untarred, and yarn	"	22,028	1,792	13,489	806	35,517	2,599
Twine, packthread, and seines	"	20,630	3,172	787	244	21,417	3,416
Corks	"	10,834	2,009	480	192	11,314	2,201
Copper nuts and spikes	"	1,344	215	-	-	1,344	215
Fire arms—muskets	No. of	5,164	19,325	692	2,558	5,856	21,883
Iron—Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14	pounds	15,624	3,053	950	30	16,574	3,083
above No. 14	"	4,408		-		4,408	
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per thousand	M.	-	-	270	36	270	36
Nails	pounds	2,080	160	2,540	146	4,620	306
Cables and chains, or parts thereof	"	-	-	17,511	1,480	17,511	1,480
Mill saws	No. of	-	-	1	8	1	8
Anchors	pounds	1,569	66	-	-	1,569	66
Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths	"	2,650	150	-	-	2,650	150
Castings, vessels, and all other	"	4,256	390	4,804	203	9,060	593
Braziers' rods, &c.	"	185,628	3,469	-	-	185,628	3,469
Nails or spike rods, slit	"	1,669	125	-	-	1,669	125
Sheets and hoops	"	108,750	4321	9,463	321	118,213	4,642

No. 4—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		EXPORTED.					
		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
Oil—Olive, in casks	gallons	6,985	14,602	360	351	7,345	14,953
Castor	"			10		10	
Linseed	"	14,330		32		14,362	
Teas—Bohea	pounds	3,969	884,395	80	8,412	4,049	892,807
Souchong	"	491,104		79		491,183	
Hyson skin and other green	"	255,604		4,852		260,456	
Hyson and young hyson	"	559,111		49,129		608,240	
Imperial	"	372,396				372,396	
Coffee	"	13,081,008	1,041,315	43,553	5,227	13,124,561	1,046,542
Cocoa	"	1,640,337	139,805	217,510	8,489	1,857,847	148,294
Chocolate	"	622	54	100	12	722	66
Sugar—Brown, &c.	"	6,496,046	401,089	180,219	11,266	6,676,265	412,355
White, clayed, &c.	"	2,189,735	207,350	859,792	64,670	3,049,527	272,020
Fruits—Almonds	"	104,730	88,589	14,337	3,926	119,067	92,515
Currants	"			300		300	
Prunes and plums	"	5,764		830		6,594	
Figs	"	323,563		4,042		327,605	
Raisins, in jars, boxes, &c.	"	275,426		22,805		298,231	
All other	"	10,988		73		11,061	
Spices—Nutmegs	"	2,250		387		2,637	
Cinnamon	"	24,093		173		24,266	

Soap	"	43,277	3,690	-	-	43,277	3,690	
Tallow	"	94,224	6,745	42,188	1,997	136,412	8,742	
Beef and pork	"	470,544	17,557	-	-	470,544	17,557	
Butter	"	1,860	180	-	-	1,860	180	
Saltpetre	"	-	-	1,000	100	1,000	100	
Vitriol	"	-	-	112	10	112	10	
Camphor, crude	"	-	325	886	398	886	723	
refined	"	503		-		503		
Snuff	"	350	67	-	-	350	67	
Indigo	"	327,697	433,885	6,927	6,978	334,624	440,863	
Cotton	"	234,777	23,226	-	-	234,777	23,226	
Gunpowder	"	43,625	8,045	702	175	44,327	8,220	
Ochre, dry	"	11,782	221	4,481	79	16,263	300	
White and red lead	"	485,252	31,543	1,427	139	486,679	31,682	
Whiting and Paris white	"	-	-	1,602	108	1,602	108	
Litharge	"	183,944	6,217	-	-	183,944	6,217	
Lead—Bar, sheet, and pig	"	1,083,699	34,904	27,473	724	1,111,172	35,628	
Shot	"	-	-	500	35	500	35	
Pipes	"	66,547	2,688	-	-	66,547	2,688	
Cordage—Tarred, and cables	"	1,667,850	117,283	-	-	1,667,850	117,282	
Untarred, and yarn	"	22,028	1,792	13,489	806	35,517	2,599	
Twine, packthread, and seines	"	20,630	3,172	787	244	21,417	3,416	
Corks	"	10,834	2,009	480	192	11,314	2,201	
Copper nuts and spikes	"	1,344	215	-	-	1,344	215	
Fire arms—muskets	No. of	5,164	19,325	692	2,558	5,856	21,883	
Iron—Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14	pounds	15,624	3,053	950	30	16,574	3,083	
above No. 14	"	4,408		-		4,408		
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per thousand	M.	-	-	270	36	270	36	
Nails	pounds	2,080	160	2,540	146	4,620	306	
Cables and chains, or parts thereof	"	-	-	17,511	1,480	17,511	1,480	
Mill saws	No. of	-	-	1	8	1	8	
Anchors	pounds	1,569	66	-	-	1,569	66	
Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths	"	2,650	150	-	-	2,650	150	
Castings, vessels, and all other	"	4,256	390	4,804	203	9,060	593	
Braziers' rods, &c.	"	185,628	3,469	-	-	185,628	3,469	
Nails or spike rods, slit	"	1,669	125	-	-	1,669	125	
Sheets and hoops	"	108,750	4321	9,463	321	118,213	4,642	

No. 4—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		EXPORTED.					
		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
Iron—Slit or rolled, &c.	pounds	9,000	184	-	-	9,000	184
In pigs	cwt.	1,917	4,384	-	-	1,917	4,384
Bar and bolt, rolled	"	14,426	17,651	136	458	14,562	18,109
hammered	pounds	495,863	19,242	10,994	578	506,857	19,820
Steel	cwt.	3,342	18,623	195	1,962	3,537	20,585
Hemp	"	741	6,186	-	-	741	6,186
Flax, unmanufactured	"	1,673	16,844	-	-	1,673	16,844
Wool, unmanufactured	pounds	6,242	4,681	-	-	6,242	4,681
Alum	cwt.	-	-	16	120	16	120
Copperas	"	-	-	39	129	39	129
Salt	bushels	88,150	17,779	13,716	2,285	101,866	20,064
Coal	"	11,394	2,464	1,086	468	12,480	2,932
Paper—Foolscap, drawing, and writing	pounds	674,342	143,812	10,556	1,280	684,898	145,092
Sheathing, &c.	"	9,816		-		9,816	
Books—Printed in other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	volumes	63	943	2,499	3,696	2,562	4,639
All other	pounds	2,171		-		2,171	
Glassware—Cut and not specified	"	2,161	416	-	-	2,161	416
All other	"	69,845	8,211	3,053	507	72,898	8,718
Glass—Bottles, not above one quart	gross	231	1,138	18	131	249	1,269
Demijohns	No. of	16,873	8,765	759	510	17,632	9,275
Window, not above 8 by 10 inches	100 sq. ft.	52		12		64	

Salmon - - - - -	barrels	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other - - - - -	"	-	-	85		85	
Shoes and slippers, prunelle, &c. - - -	pairs	-	-	60	60	60	60
Boots and bootees - - - - -	"	-	-	104	208	104	208
Cigars - - - - - -	M.	6,847	80,159	488	5,962	7,335	86,121
Playing cards - - - - -	packs	2,800	900	-	-	2,800	900
Total value of merchandise paying specific duties -		-	4,835,359	-	177,517	-	5,012,876
Do do do ad valorem duties -		-	6,541,687	-	512,599	-	7,054,286
Do do do free of duty -		-	-	-	2,320,317	-	2,320,317
Total dollars -		-	11,377,046	-	3,010,433	-	14,387,479

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 26, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 5.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

OODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE,

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

EXPORTED,

ENGING ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

NO. 5.—*A GENERAL STATEMENT of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported; commencing on the 1st day of October, 1829, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1830.*

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.									
		Fish.					Oil.				
		Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Sperma-ceti.	Value.	Whale and other fish.	Value.	
		Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,196	7,620	3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,353	5,974	1,747	157	6,043	-	-	117	46	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,297	4,338	5
6	Danish West Indies	20,299	45,961	17,372	1,095	56,029	1,896	951	1,824	733	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	92	83	896,492	275,174	7
8	Dutch East Indies	230	670	170	100	809					8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	24,205	39,512	4,202	337	15,553	145	105	17,026	5,761	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	220	176			10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar	4,925	10,427	250	10	901	-	-	300	157	13
14	British East Indies	30	90	-	202	224	-	-	1,139	421	14
15	British West Indies	113	309	156	-	327	116	101	180	140	15
16	British American colonies										16

18	France on the Atlantic - -	1	3	155	-	1,240		-	[illegible]		18
19	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,271	1,288	19
20	French West Indies, &c. -	39,205	95,877	4,809	692	18,193	610	411	6,362	2,575	20
21	French African ports - -	35	101								21
22	Hayti - - - -	35,499	88,396	18,048	260	59,588	867	503	3,501	1,448	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	22,689	6,302	23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -	49	128	10	-	68	-	-	85,907	24,267	24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	-	-	52	12	163	-	-	590	174	25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	27	90	-	25	50					26
27	Cuba - - - -	73,948	172,441	8,702	1,715	29,376	49,414	32,522	35,051	14,131	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	6,075	14,535	4,913	6	15,952	5	4	455	189	28
29	Portugal - - -										29
30	Madeira - - -	87	252	30	20	113	288	231	11,583	3,886	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -	454	832	-	-	-	-	-	2,035	598	31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	46	124	50	100	231					32
33	Italy and Malta - - -	507	1,141	959	-	2,772					33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	90	164	756	2	2,664					35
36	China - - - -	-	-	55	52	377					36
37	Mexico - - - -	1,371	2,826	90	73	457	1,107	871	263	159	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	294	746	210	62	942					38
39	Central Republic of America -	925	1,701	280	103	1,234	129	76			39
40	Colombia - - -	891	2,762	72	21	403	832	629	899	434	40
41	Brazil - - - -	6,310	18,657	460	439	2,024	1,467	953	11,576	3,965	41
42	Argentine Republic - -	1,759	4,370	72	110	600	442	309			42
43	Chili - - - -	342	889	29	-	165	435	287			43
44	Peru - - - -										44
45	South America, generally -	566	954	216	161	803	401	160			45
46	West Indies, generally - -	9,061	20,515	1,748	651	6,194	-	-	1,158	429	46
47	Europe, generally - -										47
48	Asia, generally - - -	63	132	100	250	519					48
49	Africa, generally - -	41	111	260	50	1,225	348	246			49
50	South Seas - - -	-	-	100	-	300					50
51	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	40	14	241					51
		229,796	530,690	56,113	6,723	225,987	58,814	38,618	1,833,196	568,326	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.									
		Whalebone.		Spermaceti candles.		Wood.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Thousand of.		M. feet.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	113	30						3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	17,480	3,611	1,560	4,174	2,764	50	64,129	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	72,193	17,409	2,325	5,842	3,336	762	88,230	6
7	Netherlands	44,416	9,838	37,479	3,619	304	-	24	-	8,585	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	9,504	2,186	-	-	32	-	375	8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	24,549	5,481	366	525	979	-	13,897	9
10	England	-	-	94	23	339	-	65	1,478	15,317	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	60	11
12	Ireland				[illegible]	1,046	18	71	-	[illegible]	12

18	France on the Atlantic	242,301	73,270	1,186	285	1,801	-	88	188	49,579	18
19	France on the Mediterranean	19,323	5,178	100	38	2,133	-	1	45	65,636	19
20	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	2,544	665	3,342	14,981	16,745	300	239,242	20
21	French African ports	-	-	1,438	336	-	-	119	-	1,457	21
22	Hayti	-	-	37,069	7,578	61	2,844	3,275	11	38,146	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	21,268	5,289	382	-	-	-	9,158	23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	1,645	493	7,018	2,102	240	-	46	-	7,274	24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	192	25	181	-	8,593	25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands										26
27	Cuba	-	-	280,224	62,413	985	6,205	31,210	-	378,490	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	6,696	1,561	551	1,938	2,844	-	33,006	28
29	Portugal	-	-	-	-	401	-	3	-	15,875	29
30	Madeira	-	-	1,381	323	171	-	38	-	6,687	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	1,817	399	2	-	152	-	1,547	31
32	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	1,328	304	-	285	435	-	5,166	32
33	Italy and Malta	-	-	3,874	831	131	-	-	-	3,836	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	100	34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	10,601	2,542	3	-	-	-	70	35
36	China	-	-	6,764	1,637						36
37	Mexico	-	-	105,489	26,575	-	110	318	-	4,858	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	1,078	253	-	901	212	-	3,633	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	8,586	2,066	-	432	363	-	4,625	39
40	Colombia	-	-	25,813	6,047	5	10	135	100	2,333	40
41	Brazil	-	-	121,445	30,023	-	64	864	-	8,199	41
42	Argentine Republic	-	-	18,021	4,137	-	118	1,017	-	13,109	42
43	Chili	-	-	87,335	20,951	6	-	97	-	1,599	43
44	Peru	-	-	14,631	3,726						44
45	South America, generally	-	-	1,626	339	4	-	10	-	172	45
46	West Indies, generally	-	-	15,485	3,541	28	63	661	15	8,871	46
47	Europe, generally	-									47
48	Asia, generally	-	-	13,593	3,078	-	-	3	-	30	48
49	Africa, generally	-	-	9,401	2,351	-	66	292	-	4,055	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	30	8	-	175	50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	-	-	19	43	-	796	51
		404,919	112,357	1,082,941	249,292	23,069	41,175	67,300	19,203	1,501,658	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.									
		Wood.				Naval stores.			Ashes, pot and pearl.		
		Other lumber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark & other dye.	All manu factures of.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Barrels.		Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	10,339							1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	244	3
4	Swedish West Indies	11,203	673	-	6,811	586	78	803			4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	160	5
6	Danish West Indies	8,020	2,453	-	23,758	651	61	1,078			6
7	Netherlands	3,636	-	21,138	132	50	5,038	7,227	3,230	427,222	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	232	-	-	255	-	490			8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	3,484	-	-	8,120	513	18	959			9
10	England	1,411	1,090	79,175	258	20,497	106,068	248,939	200	29 058	10
11	Scotland	54	-	1,264	998	1,000	-	1,648			11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	275	375	1,139	22	2,559	12
			200	-	547	335	122	678	5	476	13

18	France on the Atlantic	7,728	783	36,528	1,116	60	40	131	2,439	334,970	18
19	France on the Mediterranean	2,248	-	20,589	-	103	-	155	6	859	19
20	French West Indies, &c.	11,919	1,198	-	14,802	2,036	212	3,195	-	30	20
21	French African ports	-	-	-	267	28	-	63			21
22	Hayti	690	479	-	1,828	444	29	786			22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	55	-	-	120	75	-	130			23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	2,005	-	-	190						24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	40	7	-	-	65	-	117			25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	210	275	25	525			26
27	Cuba	62,018	2,515	4,015	62,465	2,852	323	4,965	-	66	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	8,387	20	-	3,916	101	-	146	-	41	28
29	Portugal	-	322	-	300	403	2,297	2,135	3	440	29
30	Madeira	5	83	-	4 109	133	-	219			30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	25	100	-	33	25	-	47			31
32	Cape de Verd islands	79	68	-	249	93	5	200			32
33	Italy and Malta	280	-	-	-	525	845	2,233			33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	714	-	-	350	554	-		34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	195	260	692			35
36	China	-	47	-	-	38	-	65			36
37	Mexico	2,421	264	-	3,853	1,147	-	2,524			37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	45	22	-	355	120	-	198			38
39	Central Republic of America	553	-	-	130	374	4	610			39
40	Colombia	-	200	-	1,703	858	253	1,783			40
41	Brazil	423	1,380	128	3,877	944	971	3,129	71	8,566	41
42	Argentine Republic	710	45	-	1,812	407	112	863	1	207	42
43	Chili	-	866	-	279	143	3	316	4	500	43
44	Peru										44
45	South America, generally	270	-	-	636	35	-	70			45
46	West Indies, generally	245	-	-	4,211	302	-	497			46
47	Europe, generally										47
48	Asia, generally	-	-	-	220	275	-	584			48
49	Africa, generally	-	-	-	1,032	33	-	56			49
50	South Seas	100	-	-	5,390	20	-	40			50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	891	37	-	70			51
		148,257	13,327	220,275	172,772	44,343	120,722	321,019	8,957	1,105,127	

No 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Skins and furs.	Ginseng.		Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horned cattle.	Value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Pounds.	No. of.		Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	2,165	-	-	14	14,769	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	480	-	-	5,217	2,200	-	-	38,256	6
7	Netherlands	3,217	-	-	309	-	-	-	2,508	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	1,669	-	-	-	12,217	8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	2,579	2,412	-	10	19,747	9
10	England	483,809	-	-	200	6,737	28,627	-	140,408	10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland		15,179	3,782	1,603	-	983	-	11,785	12

22	Hayti	742	-	-	1,172	-	229	-	8,835	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	283	-	-	-	1,698	23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	1,032	-	-	-	9,007	24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	126	25
26	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	2,003	26
27	Cuba	13,486	-	-	9,794	7,383	*549,963	-	118,931	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	377	350	-	-	2,450	28
29	Portugal	-	-	-	234	-	-	-	1,012	29
30	Madeira	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	5,562	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	255	31
32	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	198	32
33	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	3,433	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	840	-	-	67	-	-	-	670	35
36	China	10,306	306,513	64,070	92	-	-	-	784	36
37	Mexico	3,775	-	-	104	-	-	-	698	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	140	-	-	26	-	-	-	243	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	202	4,121	-	-	2,151	39
40	Colombia	-	-	-	544	117,842	-	-	12,312	40
41	Brazil	-	-	-	1,328	-	-	-	10,662	41
42	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	153	42
43	Chili	490	-	-	2,024	34,553	-	-	18,738	43
44	Peru									44
45	South America, generally	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	1,061	45
46	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	1,039	-	-	10	7,563	46
47	Europe, generally									47
48	Asia, generally	2,000	-	-	503	-	-	-	3,748	48
49	Africa, generally	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	2,729	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	1,122	50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	868	51
		641,760	321,692	67,852	46,842	533,436	50,146	4,12[illegible]	717,683	

* Jerked beef.

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Pork.	Hams and bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Pounds.		No	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	3,408	41,179	90,825	38	44,859	39,064	20,538	5,268	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	5,812	133,088	342,355	-	95,512	99,987	58,549	13,577	6
7	Netherlands	214	-	-	-	2,108				7
8	Dutch East Indies	650	4,194	-	-	7,309	2,572	-	270	8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	1,521	9,723	33,595	-	19,418	51,261	12,048	6,876	9
10	England	1,700	1,646	-	-	16,238				10
11	Scotland	500	-	-	-	4,594				11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	999	4,145	18,990		3,749	8,555	2,525	945	13

17	Hanse Towns, &c.									
18	France on the Atlantic	480	736	-		5,319				18
19	France on the Mediterranean	167	80	-	-	1,758	-	2,800	178	19
20	French West Indies, &c.	860	6,240	23,931	961	17,846	9,377	4,515	1,654	20
21	French African ports	18	400	-	-	248	1,030	1,231	167	21
22	Hayti	7,591	57,170	297,256	-	119,287	128,613	73,128	16,906	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	34	-	-	-	346				23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	829	1,392	-	-	9,555	10,221	15,038	2,913	2
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	10	-	1,989	-	231	250	75	40	25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	75	3,210		-	1,198	1,110	3,222	475	26
27	Cuba	9,706	1,579,177	4,669,493	196	564.798	161,811	165,153	28,222	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	1,018	26,783	150,142	-	24,563	29,240	25,496	4,753	28
29	Portugal	25	-	-	-	250				29
30	Madeira	65	3,223	11,155	-	1,840	13,986	6,270	1,692	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores									31
32	Cape de Verd islands	-	824	952	-	180	579	748	128	32
33	Italy and Malta	106	797	-	-	1,240	-	29,573	1,796	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	75	-	-	-	891	168	3,940	268	35
36	China	20	6,193	-	-	982	1,254	1,381	330	36
37	Mexico	181	14,446	57,079	-	7,208	19,287	5,879	2 630	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	240	1,841	2,260	-	2,854	-	2,002	154	38
39	Central Republic of America	668	6,588	11,790	-	7 945	1,020	3,124	483	39
40	Colombia	84	31,104	54,064	-	7,539	31,538	17,887	4,409	40
41	Brazil	1,021	140,178	27,050	-	23,456	62,168	29,288	10,748	41
42	Argentine Republic	20	9,800	900	-	1,197	19,197	577	1,874	42
43	Chili	1,168	24,223	22,475	-	16,077	44,991	17,036	7,080	43
44	Peru	-	1,883	-	-	179	964	-	107	44
45	South America, generally	61	1,197	2,016	-	1,098	1,358	270	203	45
46	West Indies, generally	199	7,130	69,824	-	8,707	5,983	26,344	2,495	46
47	Europe, generally									47
48	Asia, generally	4	-	-	-	50	970	-	97	48
49	Africa, generally	524	13,122	5,727	-	7,689	6,112	2,262	962	49
50	South Seas	58	-	-	-	653				50
51	Northwest coast of America	120	-	557	-	1,958	414	-	62	51
		45,645	2,154,986	6,001,417	22,294	1,315,245	899,396	688,241	142,370	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.							
		Horses.	Mules.	Value.	Sheep		Wheat.		
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Number of.		Dollars.	Number of.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia								1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies	841	331	66,897	106	175			4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	45	154	10,982	135	3,185			6
7	Netherlands								7
8	Dutch East Indies								8
9	Dutch West Indies,	178	60	16,682					9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	32,037	33,184	10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12

18	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	69	18
19	France on the Mediterranean									19
20	French West Indies, &c.	634	120	51,741	2,428	4,199				20
21	French African ports									21
22	Hayti	2	-	300						22
23	Spain on the Atlantic									23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean									24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands									26
27	Cuba	42	-	5,080						27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	4	-	200	200	300				28
29	Portugal									29
30	Madeira	1	-	90	-	-	1,602	1,480		30
31	Fayal, and other Azores									31
32	Cape de Verd islands									32
33	Italy and Malta									33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									35
36	Cuba									36
37	Mexico	13	-	1,612						37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.									38
39	Central Republic of America									39
40	Colombia	-	-	1	-	-	10	15		40
41	Brazil	8	-	3,000						41
42	Argentine Republic									42
43	Chili									43
44	Peru									44
45	South America, generally									45
46	West Indies, generally	41	30	3,295						46
47	Europe, generally									47
48	Asia, generally									48
49	Africa, generally									49
50	South Seas									50
51	Northwest coast of America									51
		2,138	695	182,244	15,460	22,110	45,289	46,176		

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Flour.		Indian corn.		Meal.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	29,243	144,949	18,250	8,591	26,462	72,617	1,223	4,162	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	122,227	594,209	30,419	13,379	87,978	221,201	1,710	5,675	6
7	Netherlands	201	1,024							7
8	Dutch East Indies	2,697	14,786							8
9	Dutch West Indies	14,466	77,321	8,673	4,555	4,243	12,146	2,111	7,235	9
10	England	325,120	1,538,617	51,416	29,425	50	145			10
11	Scotland	662	3,410	-	-	-	-	2	9	11
12	Ireland	400	2,167							12
13	Gibraltar	35,809	180,299							13
14	British East Indies	1,426	7,018							14
15	British West Indies	-	-	100	50					15
16	British American colonies	149,966	728,534	76,199	39,609	20,137	49,193	21,211	70,553	16

18	France on the Atlantic - -	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2					18
19	France on the Mediterranean -	1,842	8,329							19
20	French West Indies, &c. -	6,211	31,184	108,325	52,173	1,986	5,324	30	120	20
21	French African ports - -	20	104	50	25	5	14			21
22	Hayti - - - -	24,512	121,976	350	250	146	323	10	37	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	9,666	44,397							23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -	556	2,843							24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	100	529							26
27	Cuba - - - -	77,598	367,379	5,490	2,345	1,507	3,877			27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	6,401	30,308	-	-	1,380	3,711			28
29	Portugal - - -									29
30	Madeira - - -	9,628	46,228	141,776	72,543	20	62			30
31	Fayal, and other Azores - -	65	326							31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	529	3,076							32
33	Italy and Malta - - -	30	155							33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	406	2,419							35
36	China - - - -	126	637	-	-	11	34			36
37	Mexico - - - -	13,939	64,047	109	77	8	12			37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,225	5,912	524	278					38
39	Central Republic of America -	8,366	43,952	530	345					39
40	Colombia - - -	10,951	56,693	-	-	668	1,642			40
41	Brazil - - - -	196,736	1,042,853	500	300	160	435			41
42	Argentine Republic - -	43,908	227,021							42
43	Chili - - - -	70,829	375,818							43
44	Peru - - - -	2,502	14,503							44
45	South America, generally -	137	703	-	-	10	27			45
46	West Indies, generally - -	618	3,587	1,393	880	390	1,167			46
47	Europe, generally - -									47
48	Asia, generally - - -	865	4,025							48
49	Africa, generally - -	2,060	11,134	-	-	140	364			49
50	South Seas - - -	75	450							50
51	Northwest coast of America -	155	968							51
		1,227,434	6,085,953	444,107	224,823	145,301	372,296	26,298	87,796	

STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse.	Biscuit or ship bread.			Potatoes.		Apples.		
			Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	3
4	Swedish West Indies - -	9,266	2,083	1,245	5,971	3,261	1,181	121	176	4
5	Denmark - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - -	5,511	16,765	9,703	59,084	6,493	2,688	948	1,624	6
7	Netherlands - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	7
8	Dutch East Indies - -	-	480	199	1,904					8
9	Dutch West Indies - -	2,461	394	513	1,951	1,534	611	135	261	9
10	England - - -	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,015	4,046	10
11	Scotland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	199	11
12	Ireland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	29	12
13	Gibraltar - - -	-	750	452	2,396					13
14	British East Indies - -	-	62	-	192					14
15	British West Indies - -	-	20	-	60					15
16	British American colonies -	8,893	10,155	4,514	31,646	95	53	4,810	6,199	16

18	France on the Atlantic - -	-	15	-	40					18
19	France on the Mediterranean -									19
20	French West Indies - -	17,829	702	209	2,121	7,178	2,772	485	749	20
21	French African ports - -	139	35	58	147	610	163	5	9	21
22	Hayti - - - -	829	404	1,294	1,683	1,566	618	298	349	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	150	6	212	5	3			23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -	923	5,927	337	15,294					24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	-	50	305	296					25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands									26
27	Cuba - - - -	11,949	1,829	6,463	8,358	66,995	24,378	4,731	8,643	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	744	573	555	821	3,380	1,608	20	43	28
29	Portugal - - -									29
30	Madeira - - -	680	205	723	1,258	-	-	2	4	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -	-	50	-	141					31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	229	47	655					32
33	Italy and Malta - -	-	50	120	395					33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turke, Levant, &c. - -	-	80	250	553					35
36	China - - - -	-	208	4	837					36
37	Mexico - - - -	66	279	14	823	1,528	730	81	141	37
38	Honduras - - -	7	70	165	501	40	36	38	75	38
39	Central Republic of America -	18	166	235	1,013	45	34	52	113	39
40	Colombia - - -	263	369	1,078	1,596	982	433	473	858	40
41	Brazil - - - -	744	6,834	8,360	23,193	907	401			41
42	Argentine Republic -	365	632	351	2,412	150	69			42
43	Chili - - - -	763	5,908	566	16,502					43
44	Peru - - - -	-	47	233	242					44
45	South America, generally -	-	-	200	65	58	20			45
46	West Indies, generally -	299	223	50	773	10,763	3,215	125	145	46
47	Europe, generally - -									47
48	Asia, generally - -	-	240	-	984					48
49	Africa, generally - -	-	639	340	2,340	30	12			49
50	South Seas - - -	-	211	-	950					50
51	Northwest coast of America -	-	239	-	963					51
		66,249	57,101	38,592	188,474	105,620	39,027	14,458	23,727	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.							
		Rice.		Indigo.		Cotton.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.	
		Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	405	5,792	-	-	3,060	108,316	11,204	1
2	Prussia	1,062	16,501						2
3	Sweden and Norway	118	1,765	-	-	-	367,431	35,891	3
4	Swedish West Indies	909	13,160						4
5	Denmark	2,516	38,704	-	-	-	134,764	14,466	5
6	Danish West Indies	3,222	52,095						6
7	Netherlands	36,816	587,004	-	-	6,293	8,561,193	840,549	7
8	Dutch East Indies								8
9	Dutch West Indies	346	5,033						9
10	England	17,533	264,190	-	-	6,533,189	187,685,330	19,130,356	10
11	Scotland	52	882	448	224	489,773	13,814,568	1,420,986	11
12	Ireland	23	407	-	-	-	1,307,561	127,291	12
13	Gibraltar	1,394	21,894	-	-	-	58,003	4,299	13
14	British East Indies								14
15									15
16							9,358	849	16

22	Hayti	994	14,602						22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	1,223	19,715	-	-	-	32,210	2,818	23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	99	1,934						24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	6	87						25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands								26
27	Cuba	16,325	235,460	-	-	-	644	68	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	398	5,609						28
29	Portugal	865	13,562						29
30	Madeira	318	4,451						30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	21	320						31
32	Cape de Verd islands	19	351	-	-	-	1,681	170	32
33	Italy and Malta	10	58	-	-	-	235,265	22,635	33
34	Triest , and other Adriatic ports	259	3,982	-	-	-	2,814,477	295,459	34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								35
36	China								36
37	Mexico	145	2,460						37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	30	325						38
39	Central Republic of America	85	1,126						39
40	Colombia	45	632						40
41	Brazil	419	7,613						41
42	Argentine Republic	567	5,281						42
43	Chili	274	3,983						43
44	Peru								44
45	South America, generally	11	188						45
46	West Indies, generally	10,315	137,478						46
47	Europe, generally	652	9,188	-	-	-	66,996	6,902	47
48	Asia, generally								48
49	Africa, generally	8	75						49
50	South Seas								50
51	Northwest coast of America	20	648						51
		130,697	1,986,824	1,140	827	8,147,165	290,311,937	29,674,883	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Tobacco.		Flaxseed.		Hops.		Wax.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	30	2,740							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,822	123,407	-	-	15,815	1,060			3
4	Swedish West Indies	428	20,252	-	-	200	10			4
5	Denmark	146	12,226							5
6	Danish West Indies	885	54,381	-	-	2,917	80	761	92	6
7	Netherlands	22,576	1,135,756	-	-	15,252	1,619	4,686	981	7
8	Dutch East Indies	5	295							8
9	Dutch West Indies	253	14,114							9
10	England	19,910	1,537,744	44,191	68,792	-	-	24,723	5,393	10
11	Scotland	241	26,541	1,939	2,921					11
12	Ireland	140	19,686	66,231	104,630					12
13	Gibraltar	2,632	147,946					3,340	768	13
14	British East Indies									14

21	French African ports	12	891							21
22	Hayti	457	27,439	-	-	200	20			22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	7,406	439,032	-	-	-	-	4,529	1,005	23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	367	20,371							24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-								25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands									26
27	Cuba	207	10,855	-	-	2,706	184			27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	597	27,914							28
29	Portugal	136	8,332							29
30	Madeira	15	775	-	-	-	-	1,248	302	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores									31
32	Cape de Verd islands	81	7,426							32
33	Italy and Malta	1,255	86,091							33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	66	3,651							35
36	China	2	200							36
37	Mexico	141	5,[illegible]97	-	-	200	25	121,856	49,488	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	5	397							38
39	Central Republic of America	3	200							39
40	Colombia	177	11,175	-	-	163	20	2,708	607	40
41	Brazil	6	439	15	20	-	-	97,038	23,083	41
42	Argentine Republic	7	437	7	9	-	-	127	32	42
43	Chili	5	846	-	-	-	-	14,133	3,394	43
44	Peru									44
45	South America, generally	3	160							45
46	West Indies, generally	18	1,280							46
47	Europe, generally									47
48	Asia, generally	26	1,613							48
49	Africa, generally	155	11,416							49
50	South Seas	1	65							50
51	Northwest coast of America	6	375							51
		83,810	5,586,365	115,762	180,973	383,060	30,312	581,201	153,666	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Household furniture.	Coaches and other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	Beer, porter, and cider.		Spirits from grain.	Value.	
						In casks.	Bottled.			
		Dollars.				Gallons.	Dozens.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	27	3
4	Swedish West Indies	3,485	300	2,075	25	2,850	448	3,538	2,386	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	10,949	1,174	15,579	1,752	1,923	329	5,976	2,730	6
7	Netherlands	12								7
8	Dutch East Indies	170	600	868	226	640	-	-	150	8
9	Dutch West Indies	937	507	1,253	221	475	-	-	102	9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	27	2,540	-	-	2,940	275	150	1,225	13

19	France on the Mediterranean									19
20	French West Indies	2,106	688	216	-	-	-	68	20	20
21	French African ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	52	21
22	Hayti	6,144	741	35,984	2,342	250	336	375	872	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	5,293								23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,159	10,847	24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	1,845	-	240						25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	462	450	-	-	25	874	330	26
27	Cuba	58,673	16,945	182,216	21,961	9,900	13,201	16,688	35,721	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	1,970	1,157	459	689	-	95	4,677	1,638	28
29	Portugal									29
30	Madeira	174	-	155						30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	9								31
32	Cape de Verd islands	1,917	157	389	-	30	75	2,138	665	32
33	Italy and Malta	2,895								33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	1,590								35
36	China	930	150	567	-	-	115	-	234	36
37	Mexico	17,745	9,220	40,930	1,596	2,718	650	25,491	9,740	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	1,089	-	204	-	-	9	757	241	38
39	Central Republic of America	3,230	70	793	493	155	182	2,285	1,170	39
40	Colombia	16,965	3,443	7,892	1,970	3,000	247	1 423	1,519	40
41	Brazil	31,611	3,205	6,555	1,415	1,100	661	226,791	63,892	41
42	Argentine Republic	16,024	455	1,438	846	3,620	196	130,653	37,951	42
43	Chili	35,509	186	4,939	920	150	153	62,166	18,654	43
44	Peru									44
45	South America, generally	171	-	96	-	190	22	-	86	45
46	West Indies, generally	339	-	475	-	-	12	-	24	46
47	Europe, generally									47
48	Asia, generally	400	-	432	-	-	-	13,614	4,116	48
49	Africa, generally	1,338	-	136	10	510	188	19,172	5,838	49
50	South Seas	-	-	250	-	-	-	1,294	381	50
51	Northwest coast of America	38	-	775	217					51
		239,463	51,190	309,362	36,651	52,397	17,536	653,290	225,357	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.							
		Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Pairs of.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	427	342				1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,075	-	-	232	-	14,480	581	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	4	2,010	1,606	75,471	87,366	13,660	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	225	5
6	Danish West Indies	8,092	-	49,517	42,161	270,418	758,236	78,883	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	119	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	8,965	88,500	6,146	8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	27	3,931	3,319	90,554	72,813	14,059	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	828	10
11	Scotland								11
12	Ireland								12

18	France on the Atlantic								18
19	France on the Mediterranean								19
20	French West Indies	126	-	662	730	9,041	21,187	3,018	20
21	French African ports	-	10	68	93	80	834	52	21
22	Hayti	-	45	15,596	13,307	41,334	1,061,563	75,789	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic								23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	1,100	1,100				24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	15,272	-	-	3,231	4,350	8,958	981	25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	23,313	1,777	26
27	Cuba	24,791	685	210,928	157,738	1,441,229	1,015,827	217,990	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	100	110	2,429	1,978	76,742	60,512	12,211	28
29	Portugal								29
30	Madeira	3,290	-	-	715	863	3,881	341	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	-	10,560	-	861	31
32	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	271	263	-	3,944	293	32
33	Italy and Malta								33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports								34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								35
36	China	-	-	922	1,062	-	9,369	701	36
37	Mexico	349	245	7,656	8,982	7,804	27,095	3,351	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	406	359	7,497	9,631	1,371	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	280	3,363	3,200	23,405	29,627	4,429	39
40	Colombia	16,520	208	8,410	11,877	177,410	809,348	79,695	40
41	Brazil	-	597	12,710	14,374	31,915	479,501	33,919	41
42	Argentine Republic	3,557	411	9,602	9,755	17,020	118,013	8,611	42
43	Chili	-	1,204	7,436	9,434	18,872	413,140	28,540	43
44	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	29,537	2,040	44
45	South America, generally	159	-	350	468	6,120	5,200	989	45
46	West Indies, generally	-	-	7,143	5,630	67,149	25,049	8,567	46
47	Europe, generally								47
48	Asia, generally	-	-	400	430	8,900	59,369	4,838	48
49	Africa, generally	40	-	894	789	1,000	22,158	1,786	49
50	South Seas	-	-	600	670	-	2,556	137	50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	-	1,105	1,057	-	2,550	199	51
		244,214	4,253	355,875	338,603	2,443,045	5,361,467	619,238	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Snuff.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Value.	Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	Brown sugar.		
								Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	36,148	1,895						1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	10,931	897						3
4	Swedish West Indies	3,064	12,756	1,637	111	278	203			4
5	Denmark	128	83,287	4,011						5
6	Danish West Indies	14,080	305,276	22,292	96	2,672	1,102			6
7	Netherlands	-	103,723	7 565	-	12,657	4,025			7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	30,802	1,940						8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	113	85,720	5,776	180	697	283			9
10	England	-	54,173	10,878	-	3,064	2,165			10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	336,862	22,432						13
14	British East Indies	500	180,685	12,660	-	13,358	5,576			14
15	British West Indies	6,705	978,638	81,858	540	9,870	5,544	200	20	15
16	British American colonies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16

19	France on the Mediterranean -	-	5,146	360	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
20	French West Indies - -	320	32,234	2,722	-	210	70			20
21	French African ports - -	-	264	38						21
22	Hayti - - - -	144	69,839	3,884	408	310	494			22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	1,144	114						23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -									24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	150	-	110						26
27	Cuba - - - -	1,400	58,583	3,313	794	12,814	5,763			27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	115,070	7,595	-	154	55			28
29	Portugal - - -	-	30	2	-	1,729	632			29
30	Madeira - - -									30
31	Fayal, and other Azores - -									31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	20,991	1,394						32
33	Italy and Malta - - -	-	146,548	9,320	-	462	228			33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	24,614	1,538						34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									35
36	China - - - -	-	65,303	4,840	-	32	9			36
37	Mexico - - - -	226	31,018	2,647	528	371	622	34,703	2,756	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	1,252	94						38
39	Central Republic of America -	24	5,132	340	-	1,418	456			39
40	Colombia - - -	-	250	25	353	113	278			40
41	Brazil - - - -	384	163,743	12,959	735	6,002	2,980			41
42	Argentine Republic - -	1,446	25,943	2,665	-	4,913	1,872			42
43	Chili - - - -	-	49,313	7,123	69	2,782	1,008			43
44	Peru - - - -									44
45	South America, generally -	200	545	307						45
46	West Indies, generally - -	30	23,441	1,384	-	247	111			46
47	Europe, generally - -									47
48	Asia, generally - - -	-	48,859	3,230	-	160	90			48
49	Africa, generally - -	-	61,686	3,698	100	163	150			49
50	South Seas - - -	-	2,274	233						50
51	Northwest coast of America -	60	4,174	396						51
		29,425	3,199,151	246,747	3,914	78,629	35,089	37,646	2,975	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Cables and cordage.		Lead.		Iron.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.		Pounds.	Dollars.	
	Russia									1
1	Prussia									2
2	Sweden and Norway									3
3	Swedish West Indies	10	298	-	-	-	-	20,300	1,241	4
4	Denmark									5
5	Danish West Indies	-	-	610	31	-	-	81,047	4,736	6
6	Netherlands									7
7	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	87	8
8	Dutch West Indies	11	119	400	37	-	-	700	41	9
9	England	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	148	10
10	Scotland									11
11	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,800	917	12
12	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	55	13
13	British East Indies									14
14	British West Indies	44	470	125	13	48	3	76,384	7,348	15
15	British American colonies									16

18	France on the Atlantic	-	-	34,382	1,032					18
19	France on the Mediterranean									19
20	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,578	359	20
21	French African ports	5	50							21
22	Hayti	3	40	500	45	-	-	91,394	5,943	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic									23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean									24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries									25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	2,202	75					26
27	Cuba	15	163	1,500	80	-	-	1,030,376	61,216	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,129	670	28
29	Portugal									29
30	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	77	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	300	31
32	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,303	487	32
33	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,510	896	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250	120	35
36	China									36
37	Mexico	66	475	74,872	2,969	-	2	32,171	2,177	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	13	38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	800	32	-	-	3,912	321	39
40	Colombia	3	30	-	-	-	-	1,692	97	40
41	Brazil	89	1,190	1,300	68	-	-	6,531	452	41
42	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070	99	42
43	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,855	6,002	43
44	Peru									44
45	South America, generally									45
46	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,178	529	46
47	Europe, generally									47
48	Asia, generally	-	-	6,736	236	-	-	150	15	48
49	Africa, generally	-	-	3,326	152	-	-	20,272	1,255	49
50	South Seas	105	1,300	-	-	-	-	5,200	292	50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	-	1,664	61	-	-	4,015	299	51
		351	4,135	128,417	4,831	53	5	1,551,017	96,189	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Iron.		Spirits from molasses.		Sugar—refined.		Chocolate.		
		Castings.	All manufactures of iron or steel.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	20							3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	406	1,695	600	2,653	344	100	12	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	7,001	3,586	386	125	6,253	1,018	580	52	6
7	Netherlands									7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	1,616	100	30	336	50			9
10	England	-	1,010							10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	-	92	-	-	382	36	2,610	400	13
14	British East Indies									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British American colonies	10,802	7,513	-	-	[illegible]	225	2,207	233	16

17	Hanse Towns, &c - -	-	595	-	-	949,825	37,883			17
18	France on the Atlantic - -	-	939							18
19	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	21,077	1,054			19
20	French West Indies, &c. -	-	4,448	-	-	-	-	500	55	20
21	French African ports - -	-	340	1,106	376					21
22	Hayti - - - -	92	8,277	-	-	2,717	401			22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -									23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -									24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	393	433							26
27	Cuba - - - -	9,609	85,325	2,341	1,068	494	83	440	71	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	1,730	28,060	712	179					28
29	Portugal - - -									29
30	Madeira - - -									30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -									31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	166	210	5,035	1,671	590	47			32
33	Italy and Malta - - -	50	-	26,742	7,860	1,092,006	138,264			33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	550	52,230	16,156	7,006	827			35
36	China - - - -	152	-	160	50					36
37	Mexico - - - -	3,400	10,703	8,878	3,371	3,092	476	198	32	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - -	-	1,214	310	116	-	-	120	11	38
39	Central Republic of America -	410	460	3,294	1,060	586	59			39
40	Colombia - - -	335	7,033	-	-	-	-	250	25	40
41	Brazil - - - -	341	4,987	6,458	2,814	23,778	2,634			41
42	Argentine Republic - -	195	1,480	4,713	1,520	10,169	1,530			42
43	Chili - - - -	278	4,428	8,718	2,629	53,747	6,922			43
44	Peru - - - -									44
45	South America, generally -	-	45							45
46	West Indies, generally - -	-	61	457	143					46
47	Europe, generally - -									47
48	Asia, generally - - -	-	160	3,849	1,224					48
49	Africa, generally - -	74	2,854	23,528	7,877	10,113	1,231			49
50	South Seas - - -	-	715	614	203					50
51	Northwest coast of America -	380	316	1,834	726					51
		35,408	177,876	153,160	49,798	1,586,220	193,084	7,017	893	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.									
		Gunpowder.		Copper and brass, and copper manufact'd.	Medicinal drugs.	Manufactures of cotton.					
						Piece goods.			Twist, yarn, and thread.	All other manufactures of.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Printed and colored.	White.	Nankeen.			
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.							
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	52				1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	8,300	1,050	-	1,657	-	1,020				4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	146,253	20,444	2,424	10,294	18	4,100	-	-	676	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	1,305	-	-	-	188		7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	226	-	4,110	-	-	974	8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	19,000	2,950	772	1,014						9
10	England	-	-	-	12,356	-	1,852				10
11	Scotland										11
12	Ireland										12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	108	280	40,936				13
14	British East Indies	-	-	827	533	-	16,358	-	-	7,424	14
15	British West Indies	225	44	422	10,869	323	1,180	-	733	4,498	15
16	British American colonies										16

20	French West Indies, &c. -	300	60	-	105	-	418				20
21	French African ports - -	-	-	-	84	-	266				21
22	Hayti - - - -	20,530	3,055	3,693	2,678	4,618	9,267	-	54	294	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	1,430	36						23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,649	24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	-	-	70	505	-	1,107				25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	1,560	180	-	478	-	25,024				26
27	Cuba - - - -	477,676	62,722	11,715	12,217	4,155	7,021	-	26	11,975	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	163	862	270	640				28
29	Portugal - - -	-	-	-	36						29
30	Madeira - - -	-	-	-	96	-	310				30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -										31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	28,100	2,996	-	-	1,381	17,317	-	-	72	32
33	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	72	582	24,514	-		12,791	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports										34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	32,500	3,250	-	432	-	29,117				35
36	China - - - - -	1,250	137	-	2,166	-	52,080	-	3,674	419	36
37	Mexico - - - -	14,925	3,315	6,811	12,034	32,832	465,331	292	16,294	31,271	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,865	187	-	620						38
39	Central Republic of America -	7,500	501	105	967	540	35,468	-	2,488	938	39
40	Colombia - - -	15,550	2,146	1,345	9,034	295	11,693	-	173	855	40
41	Brazil - - - -	68,400	9,451	1,070	964	554	54,234	-	-	26,544	41
42	Argentine Republic - -	2,500	280	151	568	1,265	43,599	-	-	856	42
43	Chili - - - -	46,200	6,392	4,222	4,693	5,847	90,077	-	205	153,851	43
44	Peru - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,481	-	-	8,822	44
45	South America, generally -										45
46	West Indies, generally - -	825	103	-	150	2,900	70	-	-	31	46
47	Europe, generally - -										47
48	Asia, generally - - -	31,250	3,487	-	587	-	10,846	475	863	134	48
49	Africa, generally - -	49,250	5,462	569	47	4,350	4,619	-	46		49
50	South Seas - - -	-	-	-	-	1,194	600	-	-	700	50
51	Northwest coast of America -	3,750	413	812	-	396	7,188	326	-	556	51
		977,709	128,625	36,601	92,154	61,800	964,196	1,093	24,744	266,350	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.								
		Flax and hemp.		Wearing apparel.	Combs and buttons.	Brushes.	Billiard tables and apparatus.	Umbrellas and parasols.	Leather and morocco skins, not sold per pound.	
		Cloth and thread.	Bags, and all other manufactures of.							
		Dollars.								
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - -	-	156	271	193	253				4
5	Denmark - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - -	252	-	1,719	2,818	460	-	460	2,264	6
7	Netherlands - - -	-	-	-	101					7
8	Dutch East Indies - -	-	-	2,206						8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c. -	-	-	32	220	-	-	-	324	9
10	England - - -	-		106	-	-	-	-	1,955	10
11	Scotland - - -									11

20	French West Indies, &c. -	250	20							20
21	French African ports - -									21
22	Hayti - - - -	341	60	866	1,779	-	-	225	3,873	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	264	1,170					23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-	-	31,113						24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	-	-	-	844	45				25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -									26
27	Cuba - - - -	340	487	6,350	33,738	2,416	-	15,135	35,037	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	60	624					28
29	Portugal - - - -	-	-	-	400					29
30	Madeira - - - -									30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -	-	-	-	342					31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	54						32
33	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	71					33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	35
36	China - - - -	-	-	480	-	78	-	-	150	36
37	Mexico - - - -	566	316	6,558	11,909	452	250	5,561	400	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									38
39	Central Republic of America -	-	144	27	2,626	458	-	576		39
40	Colombia - - -	202	44	2,514	14,040	41	66	2,105	5,286	40
41	Brazil - - - -	185	-	21,451	29,031	26	-	1,042	628	41
42	Argentine Republic - -	-	250	50	10,052	1,830	-	360	1,354	42
43	Chili - - - -	-	-	22,137	11,421					43
44	Peru - - - -									44
45	South America, generally -									45
46	West Indies, generally - -		-	40	548					46
47	Europe, generally - -									47
48	Asia, generally - - -	-	-	-	370	-	-	166		48
49	Africa, generally - -	-	-	1,404	278	9	-	116		49
50	South Seas - - -	-	-	2,545	-	-	-	50		50
51	Northwest coast of America -	-	-	853	-	-	-	-	146	51
		2,152	1,779	102,277	124,589	6,116	316	25,796	70,968	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.							
		Printing presses and types.	Musical instruments.	Books and maps.	Paper and other stationery.	Paints and varnish.	Vinegar.	Earthen and stone ware.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia								1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	48					3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	266	37	98	-	22	5	4
5	Denmark								5
6	Danish West Indies	62	900	1,548	1,642	564	207	193	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	78	-	68			7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	850	-	749	-	450		8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.		37	150	122	120	350		9
10	England		-	3,367	195				10
11	Scotland								11
12									12
13									13

18	France on the Atlantic	-	-	[illegible]					18
19	France on the Mediterranean	-							19
20	French West Indies	-	-	-	40				20
21	French African ports	-							21
22	Hayti	-	250	95	596	385	14	300	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	275				23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	-							24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-							25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	99	88		26
27	Cuba	-	1,[illegible]	4,323	2,871	12,983	4,987	88	814	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	-	200	-	160	123	130		28
29	Portugal	-							29
30	Madeira	-							30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	-							31
32	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	34				32
33	Italy and Malta	-	-	[illegible]	600	471	4		33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	[illegible]					34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	[illegible]	-	941				35
36	China	-	238	[illegible]	641				36
37	Mexico	-	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,125	9,045	[illegible]	1,276	1,115	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	550				38
39	Central Republic of America	-	-	426	637	129	15	116	39
40	Colombia	-	202	1,287	4,481	711	132	113	40
41	Brazil	-	2,351	180	1,254	1,003	736	1,182	41
42	Argentine Republic	-	922	-	712	1,669	912	591	42
43	Chili	-	2,100	[illegible]	1,363	1,859	[illegible]	829	43
44	Peru	-							44
45	South America, generally	-							45
46	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	90	111			46
47	Europe, generally	-							47
48	Asia, generally	-	-		-	-	175		48
49	Africa, generally	-	-	118	-	197	67	718	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	60				50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	-	-	1,067	98			51
		13,274	10,261	32,004	40,994	15,716	6,690	2,773	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.							
		Manufactures of					Gold and silver coin.	Artificial flowers and jewelry.	
		Glass.	Tin.	Pewter and lead.	Marble and stone.	Gold and silver, and gold leaf.			
		Dollars.							
1	Russia								1
2	Prussia								2
3	Sweden and Norway								3
4	Swedish West Indies	44	197						4
5	Denmark	50							5
6	Danish West Indies	3,738	58	1,065	840	820	1,550	3,827	6
7	Netherlands								7
8	Dutch East Indies	925							8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	78	83	-	-	450	-	130	9
10	England	820	-	-	-	-	20,154		10
11									11

19	France on the Mediterranean -								19
20	French West Indies, - -								20
21	French African ports - -								21
22	Hayti - - - -	1,729	186	413	1,433	48	-	584	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -								23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -								24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -								25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	4,024							26
27	Cuba - - - -	20,688	458	348	1,848	1,980	100	2,899	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	72	-	-	100				28
29	Portugal - - -	804							29
30	Madeira - - - -								30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -								31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	50	1,224						32
33	Italy and Malta - - -								33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports								34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	290							35
36	China - - - -	875	-	-	14	-	-	636	36
37	Mexico - - - -	4,655	945	21	562	93	-	410	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	30							38
39	Central Republic of America -	1,853	222	12	-	70			39
40	Colombia - - -	3,349	557	867	42	-	-	632	40
41	Brazil - - - -	2,243	78	1,099	-	-	-	100	41
42	Argentine Republic - -	641	-	102	13				42
43	Chili - - - -	3,390	-	27	-	-	-	4,289	43
44	Peru - - - -								44
45	South America, generally -								45
46	West Indies, generally - -	[illegible]	-	-	8				46
47	Europe, generally - -								47
48	Asia, generally - - -	2,861							48
49	Africa, generally - -	1,123	41	38	-	-	-	150	49
50	South Seas - - -	60							50
51	Northwest coast of America -	814	433	180					51
		60,280	4,497	4,172	4,655	3,561	937,151	13,707	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.							
		Molasses.	Trunks.	Brick and lime.	Domestic Salt.		Articles not enumerated.		
					Quantity.	Value.	Manufactured.	Other articles.	
		Dollars.			Bushels.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,097	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	15	9,436	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	125	-	-	1,769	5,666	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,112	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	451	24	-	-	9,315	5,985	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	1,648	7,998	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	753	-	8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	134	-	-	893	2,001	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	6,391	78,501	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	152	1,[illegible]	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	12

20	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	120	-	-	5,820	11,145	20
21	French African ports	-	-	-	-	-	18	277	21
22	Hayti	-	23	160	-	-	5,834	3,946	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	77	10	23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	355	125	24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	274	22	25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	136		26
27	Cuba	-	3,222	1,125	-	-	39,198	48,920	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	60	-	-	2,269	742	28
29	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	110		29
30	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	37	185	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	224	290	31
32	Cape de Verd islands	10	-	-	-	-	1,157		32
33	Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	129	100	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports								34
35	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	3,968	181	35
36	China	-	-	-	-	-	3,742	1,671	36
37	Mexico	3,916	2,567	211	-	-	47,018	2,681	37
38	Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	46	-	-	1,798	73	38
39	Central Republic of America	30	55	38	-	-	4,339	768	39
40	Colombia	-	56	125	-	-	6,274	1,868	40
41	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	29,568	4,376	41
42	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	9,330	360	42
43	Chili	-	-	44	-	-	6,525	324	43
44	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	300		44
45	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	21	78	45
46	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	468	4,945	46
47	Europe, generally	-							47
48	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	4,103		48
49	Africa, generally	-	36	35	-	-	4,027	432	49
50	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	2,283	260	50
51	Northwest coast of America	-	244	-	-	-	2,582	50	51
		3,968	6,654	2,482	47,488	22,978	347,228	309,249	

No. 5—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	TOTAL VALUE. In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.	
		Dollars.				
1	Russia					1
2	Prussia	34,780	681	35,461	35,461	2
3	Sweden and Norway	16,501	-	16,501	16,501	3
4	Swedish West Indies	131,108	50,245	181,353		4
5	Denmark	536,451	16,249	552,700	734,053	5
6	Danish West Indies	76,292	-	76,292		6
7	Netherlands	1,676,157	11,865	1,688,022	1,764,314	7
8	Dutch East Indies	2,947,468	407,083	3,354,551		8
9	Dutch West Indies	60,023	3,250	63,273		9
10	England	312,732	6,763	319,495	3,737,319	10
11	Scotland	18,762,926	5,010,094	23,773,020		11
12	Ireland	639,187	826,024	1,465,211		12
13	Gibraltar	200,546	61,141	261,687		13
14	British East Indies	513,248	-	513,248		14
15	British West Indies	93,731	-	93,731	29,757,068	15
16	British American colonies	140	-	140		16
17	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	3,581,727	68,304	3,650,031		17
18	France on the Atlantic	1,035,168	514,564	1,549,732	1,549,732	18
19	France on the Mediterranean	8,615,355	568,539	9,183,894		19
20	French West Indies	705,427	11,825	717,252		20
21	French African ports	715,583	76,658	792,241	10,699,318	21
22	Hayti	5,931	-	5,931		22
		644,068	70,723	714,791	714,791	

26	Manilla, and the Philippine Isles	39,129	-	39,129	[illegible]	26
27	Cuba	3,021,002	418,058	3,439,060		27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	234,541	11,095	245,636		28
29	Portugal	40,123	3,285	43,408		29
30	Madeira	155,719	-	155,719	256,336	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores	4,602	2,047	6,649		31
32	Cape de Verd Islands	50,560	-	50,560		32
33	Italy and Malta	307,200	19,039	326,239	326,239	33
34	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	270,108	30,751	300,859	300,859	34
35	Turkey, Levant, &c.	75,801	-	75,801	75,801	35
36	China	156,290	-	156,290	156,290	36
37	Mexico	855,302	130,462	985,764	985,764	37
38	Honduras	25,132	-	25,132	25,132	38
39	Central Republic of America	138,456	-	138,456	138,456	39
40	Colombia	316,382	350	316,732	316,732	40
41	Brazil	1,580,567	20,432	1,600,999	1,600,999	41
42	Argentine Republic	423,077	2,143	425,220	425,220	42
43	Chili	915,718	-	915,718	915,718	43
44	Peru	32,400	-	32,400	32,400	44
45	South America, generally	9,190	-	9,190	9,190	45
46	West Indies, generally	233,828	8,286	242,114	242,114	46
47	Europe, generally	16,090	-	16,090	16,090	47
48	Asia, generally	56,318	-	56,318	56,318	48
49	Africa, generally	90,989	5,878	96,867	96,867	49
50	South Seas,	21,178	-	21,178	21,178	50
51	Northwest coast of America	28,392	-	28,392	28,392	51
		51,106,190	8,355,839	59,462,029	59,462,029	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 6.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS

OF

IE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

RING THE YEAR COMMENCING ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 6.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the value of the exports of growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, dur the year commencing on the 1st October, 1829, and ending on the 3 September, 1830.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolla
THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish or cod fisheries - - -	-	530,690	
Pickled fish or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel - - -	-	225,987	
Whale and other fish oil - - -	-	568,326	
Spermaceti oil - - - -	-	38,618	
Whalebone - - - -	-	112,357	
Spermaceti candles - - - -	-	249,292	
			1,72
THE FOREST.			
Skins and furs - - - -	-	641,760	
Ginseng - - - - -	-	67,852	
Product of wood—			
Staves, shingles, boards, and hewn timber -	1,501,658		
Other lumber - - - -	148,257		
Masts and spars - - - -	13,327		
Oak bark and other dye - - -	220,275		
All manufactures of wood - - -	172,772		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	321,019		
Ashes, pot and pearl - - -	1,105,127		
		3,482,425	
			4,19
AGRICULTURE.			
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle -	717,683		
Butter and cheese - - - -	142,370		
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs -	1,315,245		
Horses and mules - - - -	182,244		
Sheep - - - - -	22,110		
		2,379,652	
Vegetable food—			
Wheat - - - - -	46,176		
Flour - - - - -	6,085,953		
Indian corn - - - -	224,823		
Indian meal - - - -	372,296		
Rye meal - - - - -	87,796		
Rye, oats, and other small grain, and pulse -	66,249		
Biscuit or ship bread - - -	188,474		
Potatoes - - - - -	39,027		
Apples - - - - -	23,727		
Rice - - - - -	1,986,824		
		9,121,345	
			11,50

No. 6—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

AGRICULTURE.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
:co - - - - -	-	-	5,586,365
n - - - - -	-	-	29,674,883
her agricultural products			
igo - - - - -	-	827	
xseed - - - - -	-	180,973	
ps - - - - -	-	30,312	
wn sugar - - - -	-	2,975	
			215,087
MANUFACTURES.			
and tallow candles - - -	-	619,238	
er boots and shoes - - -	-	338,603	
hold furniture - - - -	-	239,463	
es and other carriages - - -	-	51,190	
- - - - - -	-	309,362	
ery - - - - -	-	36,651	
- - - - - -	-	153,666	
from grain, beer, ale, and porter -	-	225,357	
and tobacco - - - -	-	246,747	
- - - - - -	-	4,831	
ed oil, and spirits of turpentine - -	-	35,039	
ge - - - - -	-	4,135	
pig, bar, and nails - - -	-	96,189	
castings - - - -	-	35,408	
all manufactures of - - -	-	177,876	
from molasses - - - -	-	49,798	
, refined - - - - -	-	193,084	
late - - - - -	-	893	
owder - - - - -	-	128,625	
r and brass - - - -	-	36,601	
inal drugs - - - -	-	92,154	
			3,074,910
n piece goods—			
ted and colored - - -	61,800		
ite - - - - -	964,196		
keens - - - - -	1,093		
ist, yarn, and thread - - -	24,744		
other manufactures of - - -	266,350		
		1,318,183	
nd hemp—			
th and thread - - - -	-	2,152	
s, and all manufactures of - -	-	1,779	
ing apparel - - - -	-	102,277	
s and buttons - - - -	-	124,589	
es - - - - -	-	6,116	
d tables and apparatus - - -	-	316	
ellas and parasols - - -	-	25,796	
er and morocco skins, not sold per pound	-	70,968	
ng presses and type - - -	-	13,274	
al instruments - - - -	-	10,261	
s and maps - - - -	-	32,004	
and other stationary - - -	-	40,994	
and varnish - - - -	-	13,716	
ar - - - - -	-	6,690	
en and stoneware - - -	-	2,773	

No. 6—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

MANUFACTURES.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Manufactures of glass - - - -	-	60,280	
tin - - - -	-	4,497	
pewter and lead - -	-	4,172	
marble and stone - -	-	4,655	
gold and silver and gold leaf -n	-	3,561	
Gold and silver coin - - - -	-	937,151	
Artificial flowers - - - -		13,707	
Molasses - - - - -		3,968	
Trunks - - - - -	-	6,654	
Brick and lime - - - -	-	2,482	
Salt - - - - - -	-	22,978	
	-		2,835,
Articles not enumerated—	-		
Manufactured - - - -	-	347,228	
Other - - - - -	-	309,249	
			656,
			59,462

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 1*st*, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Registe*

No. 7.

A GENERAL STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

ANTITY OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE

ENTERED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

[THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1829, TO THE 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1830.

GENERAL STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of American and foreign tonnage entered into the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1829, to the 30th day of September, 1830.

	FROM	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.									
		American.	Foreign.								
			British.	French.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Dutch.	Hanseatic.	Swedish.	Danish.	
		Tons.									
1	Russia	13,681									1
2	Prussia	372									2
3	Sweden and Norway	15,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,935		3
4	Swedish West Indies	10,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	965		4
5	Denmark	877									5
6	Danish West Indies	38,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	6
7	Netherlands	42,998	-	-	-	-	573	-	-	220	7
8	Dutch East Indies	662									8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	12,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	9
10	England	199,972	61,247	-	-	-	-	108			10
11	Scotland	5,784	12,560								11
12	Ireland	5,494	6,949								12
13	Gibraltar	3,346									13
14	British East Indies	4,806									14
15	British West Indies	22,428	182	-	-	-	-	93			15
16	Newfoundland	452									16
17	British American colonies	130,527	4,002								17
18	Other British colonies	396	-	-	-	-	-	8,201			18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	17,289									19

23	Spain on the Atlantic - -	16,288									23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean -	10,920									24
25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	1,762									25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	2,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	122		26
27	Cuba - - - -	97,644	722	-	11,767	-	-	218	-	89	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	19,031	-	385	240						28
29	Portugal - - -	12,287									29
30	Madeira - - -	3,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	114		30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -	634	-	-	-	137					31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -	1,253									32
33	Italy - - - -	5,062									33
34	Sicily - - - -	1,697									34
35	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	4,332									35
36	Ragusa, and the Seven islands -	345									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	3,668									37
38	Hayti - - - -	18,513	-	149	-	-	57	226	-	77	38
39	Mexico - - - -	22,062	652	700	292						39
40	Central Republic of America -	4,506									40
41	Colombia - - -	13,514	776								41
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	68									42
43	Brazil - - - -	38,005									43
44	Argentine Republic - -	6,584									44
45	Cisplatine Republic - -	236									45
46	Chili - - - -	304									46
47	Peru - - - -	3,276									47
48	South America, generally -	394									48
49	China - - - -	8,598									49
50	Asia, generally - -	1,679									50
51	West Indies, generally - -	2,288									51
52	Europe, generally - -	1,904	141								52
53	Africa, generally - -	2,730	-	618							53
54	South Seas - - -	15,392									54
		967,227	87,231	11,256	12,299	137	630	9,653	4,136	1,234	

No. 7—STATEMENT OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE—Continued.

	FROM	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.								
		Foreign.								
		Russian.	Prussian.	Haytien.	Mexican.	Colombian.	Brazilian.	Buenos Ayrean.	Total.	
		Tons.								
1	Russia	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,935	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	965	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793	7
8	Dutch East Indies									8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,355	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,560	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,949	12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British East Indies									14
15	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	15
16	Newfoundland									16
17	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,002	17
18	Other British colonies								8,486	18

25	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -									25
26	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	26
27	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	12,954	27
28	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625	28
29	Portugal - - -									29
30	Madeira - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	30
31	Fayal, and other Azores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	31
32	Cape de Verd islands - -									32
33	Italy and Malta - - -									33
34	Sicily - - - -									34
35	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports									35
36	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands -									36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									37
38	Hayti - - - -	-	-	1,124	-	-	-	-	1,633	38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	2,718	-	-	-	4,362	39
40	Central Republic of America -									40
41	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	1,076	41
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -									42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	248	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	109	-	-	-	116	225	44
45	Cisplatine Republic - -									45
46	Chili - - - -									46
47	Peru - - - -									47
48	South America, generally -									48
49	China - - - -									49
50	Asia, generally - - -									50
51	West Indies, generally - -									51
52	Europe, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	52
53	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	53
54	South Seas - - -									54
		264	287	1,233	2,718	300	406	116	131,900	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 23, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 8.

A GENERAL STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

ANTITY OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE

DEPARTED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

I THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1829, TO THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 8—*A GENERAL STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of American and foreign tonnage departed from the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1829, to the 30th day of September, 1830.*

	TO	TONNAGE DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.									
		American.	Foreign.								
			British.	French.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Dutch.	Austrian.	Hanseatic.	Swedish.	
		Tons.									
1	Russia	3,492									1
2	Prussia	232									2
3	Sweden and Norway	3,502	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,738	3
4	Swedish West Indies	19,960	-	494	-	-	-	-	-	366	4
5	Denmark	1,923									5
6	Danish West Indies	32,535	-	-	-	-	124				6
7	Netherlands	35,220	3,216	-	-	-	390	-	-	909	7
8	Dutch East Indies	1,501	-	-	-	-	220				8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	11,043									9
10	England	192,714	58,589								10
11	Scotland	6,913	7,707								11
12	Ireland	4,594	2,570								12
13	Gibraltar	13,450									13
14	British East Indies	4,029									14
15	British West Indies	2,395									15
16	Newfoundland	1,523									16
17	British African ports	510									17
18	British American colonies	117,171	14,267				396	-	8,239	[illegible]	18

25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	3,017									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	796									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	458									27
28	Cuba - - - -	114,054	326	183	10,602						28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -	8,734	-	-	489						29
30	Portugal - - - -	2,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	30
31	Madeira - - - -	6,080									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores - -	244	-		-	137					32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -	2,628									33
34	Italy and Malta - - -	6,626	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	247	34
35	Sicily - - - -	135									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	4,662	282								36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	2,887									37
38	Hayti - - - -	19,395	278	140	179	-	-	-	113		38
39	Mexico - - - -	27,295	455	-	99						39
40	Central Republic of America -	3,044									40
41	Colombia - - -	5,955									41
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,042									42
43	Brazil - - - -	44,450	353								43
44	Argentine Republic - -	9,565									44
45	Cisplatine Republic - -	1,373									45
46	Chili - - - -	12,287									46
47	Peru - - - -	732									47
48	South America, generally -	679	155								48
49	China - - -	3,501									49
50	Asia, generally - - -	3,697									50
51	West Indies, generally - -	7,417	-	-	260						51
52	East Indies, generally - -	424									52
53	Europe, generally - -	911									53
54	Africa, generally - -	2,560	-	290							54
55	Cape of Good Hope - -	580									55
56	South Seas - - -	28,222									56
57	Northwest coast of America -	522									57
		971,760	89,823	11,331	11,629	137	1,130	171	9,006	3,979	

No. 8—STATEMENT OF TONNAGE DEPARTED—Continued.

	TO	TONNAGE DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.									
		Foreign.									
		Danish.	Russian.	Prussian.	Haytien.	Mexican.	Colombian.	Brazilian.	Buenos Ayrean.	Total.	
		Tons.									
1	Russia	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,023	3
4	Swedish West Indies	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	6
7	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,515	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	8
9	Dutch West Indies, &c.	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,589	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,707	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,570	12
13	Gibraltar										13
14	British East Indies										14
15	British West Indies										15
16	Newfoundland										16
17	British African ports										17
18	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,267	18
19	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	10,262	19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,014	20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,074	21
22	French West Indies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,325	22
23	French African ports										23
24	Spain on the Atlantic										24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean										25

23	French African ports - -	106									23
24	Spain on the Atlantic - -	9,387									24
25	Spain on the Mediterranean -	3,017									25
26	Teneriffe, and other Canaries -	796									26
27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -	458									27
28	Cuba - - - -	114,054	326	183	10,602						28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -	8,734	-	-	489						29
30	Portugal - - - -	2,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	30
31	Madeira - - - -	6,080									31
32	Fayal, and other Azores - -	244	-		-	137					32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -	2,628									33
34	Italy and Malta - - -	6,626	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	247	34
35	Sicily - - - -	135									35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	4,662	282								36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	2,887									37
38	Hayti - - - -	19,395	278	140	179	-	-	-	113		38
39	Mexico - - - -	27,295	455	-	99						39
40	Central Republic of America -	3,044									40
41	Colombia - - -	5,955									41
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,042									42
43	Brazil - - - -	44,450	353								43
44	Argentine Republic - -	9,565									44
45	Cisplatine Republic - -	1,373									45
46	Chili - - - -	12,287									46
47	Peru - - - -	732									47
48	South America, generally -	679	155			-					48
49	China - - - -	3,501									49
50	Asia, generally - - -	3,697									50
51	West Indies, generally - -	7,417	-	-	260						51
52	East Indies, generally - -	424									52
53	Europe, generally - -	911									53
54	Africa, generally - -	2,560	-	290							54
55	Cape of Good Hope - -	580									55
56	South Seas - - -	28,222									56
57	Northwest coast of America -	522									57
		971,760	89,823	11,331	11,629	137	1,130	171	9,006	3,979	

27	Manilla, and Philippine islands -										27
28	Cuba - - - -	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,356	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	29
30	Portugal - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	30
31	Madeira - - -										31
32	Fayal, and other Azores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	32
33	Cape de Verd islands - -										33
34	Italy and Malta - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	34
35	Sicily - - - - -										35
36	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -										37
38	Hayti - - - -	-	-	-	1,038	-	-	-	-	1,748	38
39	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,997	-	-	-	3,551	39
40	Central Republic of America -										40
41	Colombia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	62	41
42	Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -										42
43	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	601	43
44	Argentine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	116	44
45	Cisplatine Republic - -										45
46	Chili - - - -										46
47	Peru - - - -										47
48	South America, generally -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	48
49	China - - - -										49
50	Asia, generally - - -										50
51	West Indies, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	51
52	East Indies, generally - -										52
53	Europe, generally - -						-	-	-		53
54	Africa, generally - -	-	-	-	-	-				290	54
55	Cape of Good Hope - -										55
56	South Seas - - -										56
57	Northwest coast of America -										57
		1,218	264	287	1,038	2,997	62	248	116	133,436	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 23, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 9.—*STATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of Imports from, and the value of every description of Exports to, each Foreign Country; also, the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September,* 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
		VALUE OF IMPORTS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
			Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered into the U. S.	Departed from U. S.	Entered into the U. S.	Departed from U. S.	
		Dollars.				Tons.				
1	Russia	1,621,899	35,461	381,114	416,575	13,681	3,492	264	264	1
2	Prussia	16,605	16,501	-	16,501	372	232			2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,168,110	181,353	189,949	371,302	15,144	3,502	2,935	2,023	3
4	Swedish West Indies	230,530	552,700	37,727	590,427	10,406	19,960	965	984	4
5	Denmark	5,384	76,292	29,048	105,340	877	1,923			5
6	Danish West Indies	1,665,834	1,688,022	220,723	1,908,745	38,767	52,535	600	849	6
7	Netherlands	888,408	3,354,551	675,527	4,030,078	42,998	35,220	793	4,515	7
8	Dutch East Indies	181,848	63,273	107,293	170,566	662	1,501	-	220	8
9	Dutch West Indies	286,509	319,495	42,298	361,793	12,047	11,043	248	124	9
10	England	22,755,040	23,773,020	826,946	24,599,966	199,972	192,714	61,355	58,589	10
11	Scotland	1,382,841	1,465,211	2,488	1,467,699	5,784	6,913	12,560	7,707	11
12	Ireland	381,333	261,687	-	261,687	5,494	4,594	6,949	2,570	12
13	Gibraltar	90,028	513,248	370,150	883,398	3,346	13,450			13
14	British East Indies	1,373,297	93,731	553,126	646,857	4,806	4,029			14
15	British West Indies	168,579	140	1,761	1,901	22,428	2,395	275		15
16	Newfoundland	-	-			452	1,528			16
17	British American colonies	650,303	3,650,031	136,842	[illegible]	130,527	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
18	Portugal African ports	2,300								18
19	Other British colonies	1,263								19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	725,148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 9.

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

MERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXHIBITING

E OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS FROM, AND THE VALUE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EXPORTS TO,

EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY;

ALSO,

he Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels,

OM, AND DEPARTING TO, EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY, DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 9.—*STATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of Imports from, and the value of every description of Exports to, each Foreign Country; also, the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September,* 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
		VALUE OF IMPORTS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
			Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered into the U. S.	Departed from U. S.	Entered into the U. S.	Departed from U. S.	
		Dollars.				Tons.				
1	Russia	1,621,899	35,461	381,114	416,575	13,681	3,492	264	264	1
2	Prussia	16,605	16,501	-	16,501	372	232			2
3	Sweden and Norway	1,168,110	181,353	189,949	371,302	15,144	3,502	2,935	2,023	3
4	Swedish West Indies	230,530	552,700	37,727	590,427	10,406	19,960	965	984	4
5	Denmark	5,384	76,292	29,048	105,340	877	1,923			5
6	Danish West Indies	1,665,834	1,688,022	220,723	1,908,745	38,767	52,535	600	849	6
7	Netherlands	888,408	3,354,551	675,527	4,030,078	42,998	35,220	793	4,515	7
8	Dutch East Indies	181,848	63,273	107,293	170,566	662	1,501	-	220	8
9	Dutch West Indies	286,509	319,495	42,298	361,793	12,047	11,043	248	124	9
10	England	22,755,040	23,773,020	826,946	24,599,966	199,972	192,714	61,355	58,589	10
11	Scotland	1,382,841	1,465,211	2,488	1,467,699	5,784	6,913	12,560	7,707	11
12	Ireland	381,333	261,687	-	261,687	5,494	4,594	6,949	2,570	12
13	Gibraltar	90,028	513,248	370,150	883,398	3,346	13,450			13
14	British East Indies	1,373,297	93,731	553,126	646,857	4,806	4,029			14
15	British West Indies	168,579	140	1,761	1,901	22,429	2,395	275		15
16	Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	452	1,523			16
17	British American colonies	650,303	3,650,031	136,342	3,786,373	130,527	117,171	4,002	14,267	17
[illegible]	British African ports	2,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] colonies	41,263	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

24	French African ports	-	5,931	579	6,510	-	106			24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	461,267	538,956	61,327	600,283	16,288	9,387			25
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	543,271	145,556	-	145,556	10,920	3,017			26
27	Teneriffe, and other Canaries	99,878	19,040	610	19,650	1,762	796			27
28	Manilla, and Philippine islands	384,887	39,129	54,539	93,668	2,774	458	122		28
29	Cuba	5,577,230	3,439,060	1,477,675	4,916,735	97,644	114,054	12,954	11,356	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	1,307,148	245,636	27,523	273,159	19,031	8,734	625	489	30
31	Portugal	165,321	43,408	1,803	45,211	12,287	2,243	-	184	31
32	Madeira	239,652	155,719	12,358	168,077	3,212	6,080	114	-	32
33	Fayal, and other Azores	32,912	6,649	1,524	8,173	634	244	137	137	33
34	Cape de Verd islands	33,758	50,560	7,778	58,338	1,253	2,628			34
35	Italy	940,254	326,239	414,121	740,360	5,062	6,626	-	418	35
36	Sicily	3,740	-	-	-	1,697	135			36
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic ports	132,093	300,859	293,261	594,120	4,332	4,662	-	282	37
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands	-	-	-	-	345			-	38
39	Turkey, &c.	417,392	75,801	337,539	413,340	3,668	2,887			39
40	Hayti	1,597,140	714,791	108,387	823,178	18,513	19,395	1,633	1,748	40
41	Mexico	5,235,241	985,764	3,851,694	4,837,458	22,062	27,295	4,362	3,551	41
42	Central Republic	302,833	138,456	111,662	250,118	4,560	3,044			42
43	Colombia	1,130,095	316,732	180,258	496,990	13,514	5,955	1,076	62	43
44	Honduras	1,472	25,132	5,432	30,564	68	1,042			44
45	Brazil	2,491,460	1,600,999	242,239	1,843,238	38,005	44,450	248	601	45
46	Argentine Republic	1,431,883	425,220	204,667	629,887	6,584	9,565	225	116	46
47	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	236	1,373			47
48	Chili	182,585	915,718	620,396	1,536,114	304	12,287			48
49	Peru	972,884	32,400	39,402	71,802	3,276	732			49
50	South America, generally	40,269	9,190	170	9,360	394	679	-	155	50
51	China	3,878,141	156,290	585,903	742,193	8,598	3,501			51
52	Asia, generally	98,451	56,318	229,290	285,608	1,679	3,697			52
53	West Indies, generally	7,386	242,114	5,010	247,124	2,288	7,417	-	260	53
54	East Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	424			54
55	Europe, generally	394	16,090	22,653	38,743	1,904	911	141		55
56	Africa, generally	172,861	96,867	52,236	149,103	2,730	2,560	618	290	56
57	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	580			57
58	South Seas	20,748	21,178	6,764	27,942	15,392	28,222			58
59	Northwest coast of America	-	28,392	24,698	53,090		522			59
	Total,	70,876,920	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	967,227	971,760	131,900	133,436	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, April* 15, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 10—*STATEMENT of the COMMERCE of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1829, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1830.*

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.							
					Domestic produce.			Foreign produce.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce.	
		In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.		
1	Maine	555,036	17,630	572,666	640,146	3,289	643,435	27,087	-	27,087	670,522	1
2	New Hampshire	130,828	-	130,828	93,499	-	93,499	2,685	-	2,685	96,184	2
3	Vermont	140,059	-	140,059	658,256	-	658,256	-	-	-	658,256	3
4	Massachusetts	10,345,947	107,597	10,453,544	3,548,910	51,042	3,599,952	3,566,137	47,105	3,613,242	7,213,194	4
5	Rhode Island	488,756	-	488,756	206,965	-	206,965	71,985	-	71,985	278,950	5
6	Connecticut	269,583	-	269,583	385,610	-	385,610	3,901	-	3,901	389,511	6
7	New York	33,432,098	2,191,972	35,624,070	12,277,553	1,340,725	13,618,278	5,130,189	949,516	6,079,705	19,697,983	7
8	New Jersey	13,444	-	13,444	8,224	-	8,224	100	-	100	8,324	8
9	Pennsylvania	8,594,297	107,825	8,702,122	2,763,229	161,223	2,924,452	1,303,115	64,226	1,367,341	4,291,793	9
10	Delaware	26,062	512	26,574	52,258	-	52,258	-	-	-	52,258	10
11	Maryland	4,358,473	165,393	4,523,866	2,829,177	246,808	3,075,985	680,099	35,398	715,497	3,791,482	11
12	Dist. of Columbia	168,550	-	168,550	746,591	-	746,591	7,382	-	7,382	753,973	12
13	Virginia	385,719	20,020	405,739	4,557,667	231,137	4,788,804	1,767	713	2,480	4,791,644	13
14	North Carolina	213,841	8,151	221,992	363,219	35,331	398,550	783	-	783	399,333	14
15	South Carolina	747,789	306,830	1,054,619	5,517,708	2,063,113	7,580,821	24,290	21,920	46,210	7,627,031	15
16	Georgia	164,598	117,838	282,436	4,566,910	769,716	5,336,626	-	-	-	5,336,626	16
17	Alabama	83,908	60,915	144,823	1,822,069	469,756	2,291,825	3,129	-	3,129	2,294,594	17
18	Mississippi											18
19	Louisiana	5,873,970	1,725,113	7,599,083	10,059,640	2,983,100	13,042,740	1,953,880	492,072	2,445,952	15,488,692	19
20	Ohio	78	84	162								20
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							1,584	21

No. 10.

STATEMENT

OF THE

MMERCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY;

COMMENCING

1ST OCTOBER, 1829, AND ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 11.

A STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

ANTITY OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE

ENTERED INTO AND DEPARTING FROM

EACH DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1830.

No. 11.—*A STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity of American an foreign tonnage entered into and departing from each district, duri the year ending on the 30th day of September,* 1830.

DISTRICTS.	American.		Foreign.	
	Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departe
	Tons.			
Passamaquoddy - -	20,242	28,942	4,281	4
Machias - - -	603	340	927	
Frenchman's Bay - -	3,116	3,216		
Waldoborough - - -	3,327	1,093		
Wiscasset - - -	789	619		
Portland - - -	26,642	38,560	170	
Bath - - - -	9,880	12,065	-	
Penobscot - - -	2,667	1,765		
Kennebunk - - -	1,080	2,172		
Saco - - - -	87	273		
Belfast - - - -	930	2,494		
York - - - -	-	90		
Portsmouth - - -	9,416	4,632		
Vermont - - -	29,741	19,290		
Newburyport - - -	5,480	4,301		
Ipswich - - -	-	88		
Gloucester - - -	2,743	2,387		
Salem - - - -	17,603	19,622		
Marblehead - - -	1,449	879		
Boston - - - -	108,665	88,232	4,663	5
Plymouth - - -	4,670	2,237		
Nantucket - - -	111			
Edgartown - - -	5,756	4,803		
New Bedford - - -	20,841	24,702		
Barnstable - - -	1,447	873		
Dighton - - -	78			
Newport - - -	3,540	2,517		
Bristol - - -	4,877	4,835		
Providence - - -	8,259	6,742		
New London - - -	6,494	8,747	-	
Middletown - - -	2,995	1,679		
New Haven - - -	6,086	7,859		
Fairfield - - -	596			
New York - - -	273,790	210,535	31,391	3
Sag Harbor - - -	3,150	3,957		
Champlain - - -	14,994	8,211		
Oswego - - -	2,865	3,137	2,826	2
Buffalo - - -	553	553		
Sackett's Harbor - -	1,708	1,773	35	
Genesee - - -	1,374	1,175	1,092	1
Perth Amboy - - -	537	627		
Bridgetown - - -	49			
Philadelphia - - -	72,009	62,959	5,007	4
Presque Isle - - -	-	63		
Delaware - - -	1,691	962	141	
Baltimore - - -	54,806	54,416	6,315	3
Snow Hill - - -	367	368		
Vienna - - - -	144	144		
Oxford - - - -	-	92		

No. 11—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	American.		Foreign.	
	Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.
	Tons.			
getown - - -	2,220	1,076		
ndria - - -	8,238	12,727		
lk - - -	11,924	14,137	2,406	1,861
sburg - - -	5,121	12,191	-	961
nond - - -	6,757	13,939	427	1,483
River - - -	828	550		
ahannock - - -	776	2,299		
Landing - - -	236	259		
ystone - - -	355	340		
ington - - -	15,059	21,336	1,770	1,772
ern - - -	4,841	4,331		
ington - - -	1,683	1,936		
ton - - -	1,726	2,985		
len - - -	3,353	3,680		
outh - - -	776	2,324		
fort - - -	113			
coke - - -	206			
leston - - -	50,781	52,031	21,760	20,405
getown - - -	78	433		
nah - - -	19,031	50,058	7,347	8,729
swick - - -	218	336	756	756
acola - - -	781	385		
ugustine - - -	143	316	186	93
West - - -	520	665	132	112
le - - - -	10,490	22,277	4,826	4,059
ie - - - -	27			
ssippi - - -	83,243	106,017	35,393	36,317
hoga - - -	56	56	49	49
uit - - - -	-	50		
Total - -	967,227	971,760	131,900	133,436

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, *February* 23*d*, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 12.

ABSTRACT

OF

HE TONNAGE OF THE SHIPPING

OF THE

SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1829.

No. 12.

ABSTRACT of the Tonnage of the several Districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1829.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and Licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate of each District.	Register'd Tonnage employed in the whale fishery.	Proportion of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the		
	Permanent.	Temporary	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting Trade.	Codfishery.			Coasting Trade.	Fisheries.	Steam navigation.
	Tons and 95ths.										
Passamaquoddy, Maine	1,154 34	10,662 42	3,226 34	-	-	12 24	15,055 39	-	2,290 16	936 18	
Machias	276	83 29	4,178 48	-	-	55 41	4,393 23	-	3,583 78	594 65	
Frenchman's Bay	3,197 48	36 12	5,165 39	-	-	138 28	8,537 32	-	3,553 35	1,612 04	
Penobscot	3,746 37	414 09	13,564 37	-	160 12	361 11	18,246 11	-	11,096 01	2,468 36	
Belfast	1,945 15	691 65	13,186 15	-	56 12	56 80	15,935 92	-	12,192 09	994 06	
Waldoborough	2,358 08	998 77	20,356 63	-	93 07	828 20	24,634 80	-	17,858 15	2,498 48	
Wiscasset	2,013 86	752 04	3,152 43	-	120	182 35	6,220 73	-	-	3,152 43	
Bath	17,561 32	1,493 27	12,391 60	-	50 81	102	31,599 10	-	5,424 59	6,967 01	
Portland	26,760 27	2,848 31	14,614 19	-	120 13	279 39	44,622 34	-	9,032 16	5,582 03	491 60
Saco	1,674 83	-	2,234 69	-	-	88 08	3,997 65	-	2,166 27	68 42	
Kennebunk	5,171 73	328 05	2,111 30	-	-	81 74	7,692 87	-	1,898 50	212 75	
York	257 91	-	744 36	331 30	-	44 64	1,378 31	-	564 64	511 02	
Portsmouth, N. Hamp.	11,814 10	1,637 19	6,536 85	-	-	34 27	20,022 46	-	749 39	5,787 46	
Newburyport, Mass.	8,663 65	2,552 13	7,386 13	-	12 70	-	18,614 66	-	22 36	7,363 72	
Ipswich	160 84	-	2,198 44	-	17 10	-	2,376 43	-	874 05	1,324 39	
Gloucester	1,863 26	118 09	10,130 90	-	29 16	441 76	12,583 27	-	1,178 27	8,952 63	
Salem	27,024 19	1,494 [illegible]	6,260 [illegible]	-	-	-	34,779 [illegible]	-	3,551 45	2,709 43	
									[illegible]	5,362 69	

New Bedford	38,188 95	1,465	11,012 20	-	27 97	7 -	26,803 06	412 84	3,892 40	20,590 00			
Barnstable	2,138 52	87 01	24,489 11	-	-	88 37	3,800 04	1,666 42	572 58	437			
Edgartown	1,553 69	1,084 43	1,009 58	-	52 24	100	23,593 45	19,817 55	3,281 38	178 48			
Nantucket	20,111 02	-	3,280 45	179 41	22 52	-	17,579 93	-	5,205 47	255 48	43 60		
Providence, R. Island	11,505 01	552 57	5,461	-	61 35	-	8,333 70	-	2,505	212 93			
Bristol	4,948 41	626 47	2,717 93	-	40 79	-	10,230 01	-	2,958 82	717 35	178 07		
Newport	6,132 38	186	3,676 22	-	218 89	16 42	11,972 07	-	8,795 62	37 36	500 31		
Middletown, Connecticut	2,648 79	333 74	8,833 03	-	156 41	-	16,822 46	6,405 62	3,428 38	2,618 15	126 61		
New London	8,601 05	1,495 02	6,046 53	-	110 94	568 82	8,505 07	-	4,930 32	98 84	486 15		
New Haven	3,221 58	95 19	5,029 21	-	126 48	32 51	8,889 02	-	8,305 61	-	141 20		
Fairfield	296 36	224 54	8,305 61	-	62 41	-	1,959 05	-	127 06	-	877 36		
Vermont, Vermont	1,831 94	-	127 06	-	-	-	2,417 38						
Champlain, New York	2,417 38	-	-	-	-	-	930 59	-	806 84	-	251 57		
Sackett's Harbor	95 08	-	806 84	-	28 62	-	698 65	-	576 15	-	48 63		
Oswego	95 53	26 92	576 15	-	-	-	509 62	-	345 68				
Genesee	163 89	-	345 68	-	-	-	53 20						
Oswegatchie	53 20	-	-	-	-	-	110 87	-	49				
Niagara	61 87	-	49	-	-	-	1,479 33	-	1,479 33	-	703 31		
Buffalo Creek	-	-	1,479 33	-	-	-	6,390 50	3,072 01	1,750 67	858 54			
Sag Harbor	3,330 26	302 02	2,609 26	-	148 91	-	261,704 33	-	142,829 38	-	12,103 30		
New York	91,768 78	19,224 38	142,829 38	-	7,698 36	183 33	201 62	-	156 17				
Cape Vincent	45 45	-	148 52	7 60	-	-	7,510 52	-	7,057 78	-	465 20		
Perth Amboy, N. Jersey	-	-	7,057 78	-	452 69	-	10,275 37	-	9,731 33	-	136 35		
Bridgetown	175 08	-	9,731 33	-	368 91	-	2,385 03	-	2,365 69	-	450 60		
Burlington	-	-	2,365 69	-	19 29	-	2,783 34	-	2,593 54				
Little Egg Harbor	-	-	2,593 54	-	189 75	-	9,511 31	-	9,379 22				
Great Egg Harbor	-	117 42	9,379 22	-	14 62	-	77,318 40	-	26,889 21	-	2,709 54		
Philadelphia, Penn.	45,587 15	4,569 59	26,889 21	-	272 40	-	410 32	-	332 12	-	214 71		
Presque Isle	15 32	62 83	332 12	-	-	-	5,382 17	-	5,096 68	-	696 84		
Wilmington, Delaware	-	-	5,096 68	-	285 44	-	45,509 22	-	14,610 60	-	3,702 84		
Baltimore, Maryland	28,004 50	2,573 47	14,610 60	-	320 55	-	9,357 44	-	9,256 51				
Oxford	-	-	9,256 51	-	100 88	-	11,156 78	-	9,756 83				
Vienna	479 50	57 06	9,756 83	-	863 34	-	3,732 26	-	3,449 14	-	297		
Annapolis	-	-	3,449 14	-	283 12	-	1,555 71	-	1,516 53				
St. Mary's	-	-	1,516 53	-	39 18	-	3,497 71	-	3,361 04				
Snow Hill	79 66	-	3,361 04	-	57 01	-	3,229 02	-	1,600 04	-	956 29		
Georgetown, Columbia	1,070 12	480 92	1,600 04	-	77 84	-	8,374 92	-	3,548 40	-	330 36		
Alexandria	3,051 63	1,351 46	3,548 40	-	423 39	-	12,180 79	-	4,893 82	-	405 26		
Norfolk, Virginia	2,333 16	4,530 54	4,893 82	-	423 22	-							

ABSTRACT No. 12—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and Licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate of each District.	Register'd Tonnage employed in the Whale fishery.	Proportion of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the		
	Permanent.	Temporary	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting Trade.	Codfishery.			Coasting Trade.	Fisheries.	Steam Navigation.
	Tons and 95ths.										
Petersburg - -	1,654 45	863 35	1,381 61	-	88 14	-	3,987 60	-	1,381 61	-	143 37
Richmond - -	866 76	1,397 48	1,119 75	-	-	-	3,384 09	-	1,119 75		
Yorktown - -	-	-	1,287 64	-	-	-	1,287 64	-	1,287 64		
East River - -	655 33	36 83	1,675 52	-	219 92	-	2,587 70	-	1,675 52		
Tappahannock - -	270 11	1,743 30	1,322 76	-	101 94	-	3,438 21	-	1,322 76		
Folly Landing - -	79 55	-	1,648 19	-	353 67	-	2,081 46	-	1,648 19		
Cherrystone - -	74 68	-	1,675 09	-	165 32	-	1,915 14	-	1,675 09		
Wilmington, N. Carolina	558 09	8,838 07	214 71	-	19 04	-	9,629 91	-	214 71		
Newbern - -	3,091 81	267 03	2,206 24	-	245 17	-	5,810 30	-	2,206 24		
Washington - -	621 15	1,293 32	1,201 47	-	621 15	-	3,737 14	-	1,201 47		
Edenton - -	514 42	2,398 06	2,206 24	82 50	207 18	-	5,408 45	-	2,288 74		
Camden - -	1,308 20	1,596 11	1,850 51	-	339 33	-	5,094 20	-	1,850 51		
Beaufort - -	129 79	481 19	307 55	-	244 88	-	1,163 51	-	307 55		
Plymouth - -	368 10	1,128 05	253 08	-	-	-	1,749 23	-	253 08		
Ocracoke - -	181 33	607 54	1,105 87	-	18 50	-	1,913 34	-	1,105 87		
Charleston, S. Carolina -	3,014 75	4,827 23	3,595 65	1,629 28	7 57	-	13,074 59	-	5,224 93	-	1,614 14
Georgetown - -	-	-	457 48	-	-	-	457 48	-	457 48		
Beaufort - -	-	-	145 94	-	-	-	145 94	-	145 94		
Savannah, Georgia -	1,793 66	4,282 32	1,632 45	-	15 31	-	7,723 79	-	1,632 45	-	663 59
Sunbury - -											
Hardwick - -											
Brunswick - -	430 44	987 55	172 66	57 23	22 10	-	1,670 08	-	229 89		
St. Mary's - -	-	-	641 54	-	8 38	-	649 92	-	641 54		
Miami, Ohio - -											

Detroit, Michigan -	-	-	827 84	-	110 62	-	938 51	-	827 84		
Michillimackinac -											
Mobile, Alabama -	610 10	4,014 10	2,579 35	-	228 49	-	7,433 09	-	2,579 35	-	1,543 06
Blakeley - -											
Pearl River, Mississippi	-	-	415 10	-	153 69	-	568 79	-	415 10	-	69 08
New Orleans, Louisiana	5,626 90	13,110 30	25,018 03	-	995 71	-	44,751 04	-	25,018 03	-	22,979 25
Teche - - -	101 50	-	218 46	-	207 72	-	527 73	-	218 46	-	123 51
Pensacola, Florida -	124 29	-	339 55	-	-	-	463 84	-	339 55		
St. Augustine - -	-	-	664 41	-	-	-	664 41	-	664 41		
St. Mark's - -	-	-	132 65	-	-	-	132 65	-	132 65	-	132 65
Key West - -	369 80	-	235 45	-	123 91	-	729 26	-	235 45		
Total -	526,812 54	123,330 34	586,069 54	2,287 42	18,390 05	3,907 82	1,260,797 81	57,284 38	490,468 05	97,888 91	54,036 81

ABSTRACT No. 12—Continued.

RECAPITULATION of the Tonnage of the United States for the year 1829.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.

		Tons.	95ths.
The registered vessels employed in the foreign trade at the close of the year 1829		650,142	88

ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade at the close of the year 1829	490,468	05	
The licensed vessels under 20 tons do do	18,390	05	
		508,858	10

FISHING VESSELS.

The enrolled vessels employed in the whale fishery	97,888	91	
Do do do cod fishery	3,907	82	
The licensed vessels under 20 tons do		101,796	78
	Tons	1,260,797	81

The registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the year 1829		592,858	50
Employed in the whale fishery		57,284	38
	As above	650,142	88

Whereof—

Permanent registered tonnage	526,812 54		
Temporary do do	123,330 34		
Total registered tonnage		650,142	88
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage	586,069 54		
Temporary do do	2,287 42		
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage		588,357	01
Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade	18,390 05		
Do do do cod fishery	3,907 82		
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons		22,297	87
		1,260,797	81

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage there were employed in the coasting trade	490,468 05
Do do do whale fishery	------ --
Do do do cod fishery	97,888 91
As above	588,357 01

Of the enrolled tonnage employed in the coasting trade, amounting, as above stated, to 588,357 01 tons, there were employed in steam navigation 54,036 81 tons.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 10, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

A.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT of tonnage accounts shewing the
Dr. *the 31st of December,*

	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled Tonnage.	Licensed Tonnage.	Aggregate Tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
1829.				
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, for the year 1829, - -	14,093 22	-	-	14,093 22
To amount of tonnage lost at sea, for the year 1829, - - -	12 780 00	4,912 83	-	17,692 83
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, for the year 1829, -	8,164 22	3,290 48	-	11,454 70
To this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from corrections made at this office, by striking from the balance of outstanding tonnage such vessels as have been sold to foreigners, lost, and condemned in previous years, not heretofore credited,	156,315 74	-	-	156,315 74
To this difference in the enrolled tonnage, which arises from the same cause, - - - -	-	313,832 03	-	313,832 03
To this difference in the licensed tonnage, which arises from the same cause, - - - -	-	-	44,304 09	44,304 09
Dec 31.				
To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, marked A, -	650,142 88	588,357 01	22,297 87	1,260,797 81
	841,496 16	910,392 40	66,602 01	1,818,490 57

Note—*The decrease in the Registered Tonnage for the year 1829, is shown as follows:*

	Registered vessels.					Registered Tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Tons. 95ths.
There were sold to foreigners, for the year 1829, - - - -	14	35	37	8	-	14,093 22
There were lost at sea, for the year 1829,	10	36	29	4	-	12,780 00
There were condemned as unseaworthy, for the year 1829, - - -	14	23	3	1	-	8,164 22
There were sold to foreigners, lost at sea, or condemned, in previous years, not heretofore credited, - -	-	-	-	-	-	156,315 74
	38	94	69	13	-	191,353 23
There were built, during the year 1829,	43	45	39	7	3	28,876 74
Diminution of registered tonnage, -	-	-	-	-	-	162,476 44
	43	45	39	7	3	191,353 23

Amount of diminished registered tonnage, above, brought down, - -	162,476 44
Do. do. enrolled tonnage, brought over, - - -	273,813 48
Do. do. licensed tonnage under 20 tons, above, brought down,	44,304 09
	480,594 06

A.

: amount of tonnage from the 31st of December, 1828, to ive.

Cr.

	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled Tonnage.	Licensed Tonnage.	Aggregate Tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
r statement rendered for 3, - - - -	812,619 37	862,170 49	66,602 01	1,741,391 87
registered and enrolled lt during the year 1829, -	28,876 74	48,221 86	-	77,098 65
	841,496 16	910,392 40	66,602 01	1,818,490 57

ie decrease in the Enrolled Tonnage for the year 1829, is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled Tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.	Tons. 95ths.
›ld to foreigners, for the - - - -						
it at sea, for the year 1829,	-	5	41	23	-	4,912 83
ndemned as unseaworthy, 1829, - - -	-	3	15	54	-	3,290 48
st sea, or condemned, 'ears, not heretofore cre- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	313,832 03
	-	8	56	77	-	322,035 39
ilt, during the year 1829,	1	23	446	138	40	48,221 86
enrolled tonnage, -	-	-	-	-	-	273,813 48
	1	23	446	138	40	322,035 39
rease of tonnage appears to be - - - -						480,594 06
						480,594 06

No. 13.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

NNAGE OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1829.

No. 13—*STATEMENT exhibiting a condensed view of the nage of the several districts of the United States, on the last d December*, 1829.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total ton each dis
	Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy, Maine	11,816 76	3,238 58	15,
Machias	359 29	4,233 89	4,
Frenchman's Bay	3,233 60	5,303 67	8,
Penobscot	4,160 46	14,085 60	18,
Belfast	2,636 80	13,299 12	15,
Waldoborough	3,356 85	21,277 90	24,
Wiscasset	2,765 90	3,454 78	6,
Bath	19,054 59	12,544 46	31,
Portland	29,608 58	15,013 71	44,
Saco	1,674 83	2,322 77	3,
Kennebunk	5,499 78	2,193 09	7,
York	251 91	1,120 35	1,
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	13,451 29	6,571 17	20,
Newburyport, Massachusetts	11,215 78	7,398 83	18,
Ipswich	160 84	2,215 54	2,
Gloucester	1,981 35	10,601 87	12,
Salem	28,518 71	6,260 88	34,
Marblehead	1,698 36	6,137 05	7,
Boston	107,440 35	37,082 66	144,
Plymouth	11,492 49	9,078 16	20,
Dighton	111 14	3,810 35	3,
New Bedford	39,473 93	11,911 86	51,
Barnstable	2,225 53	24,577 48	26,
Edgartown	2,658 17	1,161 82	3,
Nantucket	20,111 02	3,482 43	23,
Providence, Rhode Island	12,057 58	5,522 35	17,
Bristol	5,574 88	2,758 77	8,
Newport	6,318 38	3,911 58	10,
Middletown, Connecticut	2,982 58	8,989 44	11,
New London	10,096 07	6,726 39	16,
New Haven	3,316 77	5,188 25	8,
Fairfield	520 90	8,368 07	8,
Vermont	1,831 94	127 06	1,
Champlain, New York	2,417 38	-	2,
Sackett's Harbor	95 08	835 51	
Oswego	122 50	576 15	
Niagara	61 87	49 00	
Genesee	163 89	345 68	
Oswegatchie	53 20	-	
Buffalo Creek	-	1,479 33	1,
Sag Harbor	3,632 28	2,758 22	6,
New York	110,993 21	150,711 12	261,
Cape Vincent	45 45	156 17	
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	-	7,510 52	7,
Bridgetown	175 08	10,100 29	10,
Burlington	-	2,385 03	2,
Little Egg Harbor	-	2,783 34	2,
Great Egg Harbor	117 42	9,393 84	9,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	50,156 74	27,161 61	77,
Presque Isle	78 20	332 12	
Wilmington, Delaware	-	5,382 17	5,

No. 13—ABSTRACT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
, Maryland - -	30,578 02	14,931 20	45,509 22
- - -	-	9,357 44	9,357 44
- - -	536 56	10,620 22	11,156 78
- - -	79 66	3,418 05	3,497 71
- - -	-	3,732 26	3,732 26
- - -	-	1,555 71	1,555 71
vn, District of Columbia	1,551 09	1,677 88	3,229 02
a - - -	4 403 13	3,971 79	8,374 92
Virginia - -	6,863 70	5,317 09	12,180 79
g - - -	2,517 80	1,469 75	3,987 60
- - -	2,264 29	1,119 75	3,384 09
- - -	-	1,287 64	1,287 64
r - - -	692 21	1,895 49	2,587 70
nock - - -	2,013 41	1,424 75	3,438 21
ding - - -	79 55	2,001 86	2,081 46
ne - - -	74 68	1,840 41	1,915 14
on, North Carolina -	9,396 16	233 75	9 629 91
- - -	3,358 84	2,451 41	5,810 30
on - -	1,914 47	1,822 62	3,737 14
- - -	2,912 48	2,495 92	5,408 45
- - -	2,904 31	2,189 84	5,094 20
- - -	611 03	552 48	1,163 51
- - -	1,496 15	253 08	1,749 23
- - -	788 87	1 124 42	1,913 34
a, South Carolina -	7,842 03	5,232 55	13,074 58
vn - - -	-	457 48	457 48
- - -	-	145 94	145 94
Georgia - -	6,076 03	1,647 76	7,723 79
- - -			
k - - -	1,418 04	252 04	1,670 08
s - - -	-	649 92	649 92
nio - - -			
- - -	54 77	843 27	898 09
- - -	-	497 65	497 65
Michigan - -	-	938 51	938 51
ackinac - -			
- - -	4,625 20	2,807 88	7,433 09
- - -			
er - - -	-	568 79	568 79
ans - - -	18,737 25	26,013 79	44,751 04
- - -	101 50	426 23	527 73
, Florida - -	124 29	339 55	463 84
stine - - -	-	664 41	664 41
s - - -	-	132 65	132 65
t - - -	369 80	359 41	729 26
Total - -	650,142 88	610,654 88	1,260,977 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February 10th*, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 14.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States, from 1815 *to* 1829, *inclusive.*

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.		
1815	854,294 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818	606,088 64	609,095 51	1,225,184 30
1819	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 60
1820	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821	619,096 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823	639,920 76	696,644 87	1,336,565 68
1824	669,972 60	719,190 37	1,389,163 02
1825	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,111 77
1826	737,978 15	796,212 68	1,534,190 83
1827	747,170 44	873,437 34	1,620,607 78
1828	812,619 37	928,772 50	1,741,391 87
1829	650,142 88	610,654 88	1,260,977 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 10*th*, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

STATEMENTS

RELATIVE TO

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

PREPARED IN OBEDIENCE TO

A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH MAY, 1830.

A.

STATEMENT of the number of vessels, and the amount of tonnage, which were built, registered, enrolled, and licensed, in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1829.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Registered vessels.							Enrolled and Licensed vessels.							Total number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed.	Total tonnage registered, enrolled, and licensed.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.		
	Number of.						Tons. 95th.	Number of.						Tons 95ths		Tons. 95ths.
Maine	9	8	8	1	-	26	5,367 66	-	5	107	2	-	114	9,280 91	140	14,658 62
New Hampshire	3	-	1	-	-	4	1,110 31	-	-	10	-	-	10	580 63	14	1,690 94
Vermont																
Massachusetts	19	11	2	-	-	32	8,417 14	-	11	127	12	1	151	8,905 29	183	17,322 43
Rhode Island	-	1	-	-	-	1	219 70	1	1	1	4	1	8	817 15	9	1,037 85
Connecticut	2	2	1	2	-	7	1,138 85	-	1	12	21	-	34	2,279 28	41	3,418 18
New York	5	5	9	1	1	21	3,657 81	-	-	12	21	6	39	4,141 50	60	7,799 36
New Jersey	-	-	1	-	-	1	117 42	-	-	11	34	-	65	3,346 14	66	3,463 56
Pennsylvania	4	6	-	-	-	10	3,545 35	-	2	6	6	-	14	1,052 88	24	4,598 28
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	2	14	696 49	14	696 49
Maryland	-	12	13	-	-	25	4,233 44	-	1	90	10	3	104	6,810 77	129	11,044 26
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	185 36	2	185 36
Virginia	1	-	1	-	-	2	500 33	-	1	40	3	1	45	2,484 35	47	2,984 68
North Carolina	-	-	2	-	-	2	147 35	-	-	16	2	-	18	1,109 26	20	1,256 61
South Carolina	-	-	1	-	-	1	69 74	-	-	8	-	-	8	729 92	9	798 71
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	205 79	2	205 79
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	83 62	2	83 62
Mississippi																
Louisiana	-	-	-	3	2	5	351 34	-	-	4	1	23	28	5,272 10	31	8,623 44
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	104 18	2	104 18
Michigan Territory								-	-	3	-	-	3	78 15	3	78 15
													2	227 03	2	227 03

B.

STATEMENT of the total number of vessels, and the seamen usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to each State or Territory of the United States on the 31st December, 1829.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Registered vessels.					Enrolled and Licensed vessels.					Licensed vessels under 20 tons.		Total Vessels.	Total Seamen.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.		
	Number of.					Number of.					Number of.			
Maine	43	230	74	3	-	6	75	953	119	4	7	232	1,746	8,781
New Hampshire	25	14	6	-	-	-	1	116	10	-	-	2	174	1,196
Vermont	-	-	1	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	114
Massachusetts	314	643	117	2	-	-	52	1,444	433	3	21	50	2,889	19,305
Rhode Island	34	50	11	2	-	2	25	39	10	3	8	17	271	1,879
Connecticut	20	35	17	1	-	1	8	88	342	7	3	79	601	3,031
New York	157	189	110	19	2	34	14	309	972	54	12	98	1,970	11,720
New Jersey	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	205	452	4	9	69	741	1,780
Pennsylvania	64	89	52	-	-	4	20	137	313	14	7	16	716	4,069
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	93	-	1	18	133	429
Maryland	40	50	44	-	-	-	4	482	59	15	18	18	730	2,961
District of Columbia	6	9	4	-	-	-	1	80	13	6	22	16	157	707
Virginia	11	3	11	-	-	-	6	339	52	5	85	20	532	1,453
North Carolina	-	10	57	1	-	-	-	182	9	-	114	15	378	1,306
South Carolina	4	6	9	-	-	-	1	53	4	-	1	-	78	262
Georgia	3	-	-	-	5	-	2	7	18	4	1	6	46	147
Alabama	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	18	7	12	12	7	60	143
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	12	-	26	66
Louisiana	6	10	31	10	1	-	2	44	7	123	33	64	334	2,068
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	10	22
Michigan Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	21
Florida	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	9	7	2	4	6	39	212

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 10, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

C.

STATEMENT of the number of vessels, with the amount of t nage, and the number of seamen employed in navigating the sa (including their repeated voyages) which entered into, and depa from, each State and Territory, in the year ending on the 30th tember, 1830.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of vessels.	Amount of tonnage.		Number of seamen employed
		Entered.	Departed.	
Maine	535	69,363	91,629	1,[illegible]
New Hampshire	38	9,416	4,632	[illegible]
Vermont	121	29,741	19,290	[illegible]
Massachusetts	912	168,243	148,124	9,[illegible]
Rhode Island	87	16,676	14,094	[illegible]
Connecticut	93	16,171	18,285	1,[illegible]
New York	1,382	298,434	229,341	16,[illegible]
New Jersey	3	586	627	
Pennsylvania	365	72,009	63,022	[illegible]
Delaware	9	1,691	962	
Maryland	90	55,317	55,020	
District of Columbia	54	10,458	13,808	
Virginia	93	25,997	43,715	
North Carolina	235	27,757	36,592	
South Carolina	115	50,859	52,464	
Georgia	79	19,249	50,394	
Alabama	66	10,490	22,277	
Louisiana	451	83,270	106,017	
Florida	15	1,444	1,366	
Ohio	1	56	56	
Michigan	1	-	50	
	4,745	967,227	971,760	[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 10, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Regis*

D.

STATEMENT of the moneys received under the "Act for the relief and protection of sick and disabled seamen," specifying the amount collected from registered vessels, and also the amount collected from enrolled and licensed vessels, in each State and Territory of the United States, and the number of Seamen contributing to the same, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1830.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Amount collected.			Number of seamen contributing.		
	From registered vessels.	From enrolled and licensed vessels	Total.	From registered vessels.	From enrolled and licensed vessels.	Total.
Maine	$1,186 00	$2,670 40	$3,856 40	2,116	3,385	5,551
New Hampshire	303 02	151 48	454 50	416	273	689
Vermont	50 80	- -	50 80	38	- -	38
Massachusetts	7,633 08	3,827 03	11,460 11	8,373	4,582	12,955
Rhode Island	684 34	502 04	1,186 38	753	460	1,213
Connecticut	325 66	1,504 09	1,829 75	702	1,486	2,188
New York	10,100 87	4,926 56	15,027 43	13,451	3,624	17,075
New Jersey	17 12	2,166 64	2,183 76	28	1,578	1,606
Pennsylvania	2,934 97	1,176 34	4,111 31	4,082	1,173	5,255
Delaware	39 48	556 81	596 29	82	378	460
Maryland	2,408 37	1,590 10	3,998 47	2,773	1,277	4,050
District of Columbia	216 93	420 02	636 95	408	317	725
Virginia	597 49	1,623 24	2,220 73	927	1,289	2,216
North Carolina	349 13	983 84	1,332 97	566	994	1,560
South Carolina	1,110 14	98 96	1,209 10	1,828	106	1,934
Georgia	45 19	120 13	165 32	119	73	192
Florida	19 07	112 66	131 73	57	128	185
Alabama	404 88	205 66	610 54	525	182	707
Mississippi	2 00	65 87	67 87	5	50	55
Louisiana	361 74	1,212 01	1,573 75	682	950	1,632
Ohio	6 10	28 79	34 89	8	94	102
	28,796 38	23,942 67	52,739 05	37,989	22,399	60,388

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, 10*th February*, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

E.

STATEMENT of the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage, which were lost, registered, enrolled, and licensed in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1829.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Registered vessels.						Enrolled and licensed vessels.						Total number of vessels, registered, enrolled, and licensed.	Total tonnage registered, enrolled, and licensed.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.	Ships.	Brigs	Schooners.	Sloops.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.		
	Number of.					Tons. 95ths.	Number of.					Tons. 95ths.		Tons. 95ths.
Maine	1	6	3	-	10	1,814 88	-	1	6	-	7	771 68	17	2,586 61
New Hampshire	1	-	-	-	1	337 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	337 29
Vermont														
Massachusetts	5	10	3	2	20	3,937 63	-	2	16	2	20	1,456 63	40	5,394 31
Rhode Island	1	-	1	-	2	385 92	-	-	2	1	3	231 31	5	617 28
Connecticut	-	2	1	-	3	439 01	-	1	2	2	5	285 62	8	724 63
New York	-	5	-	4	9	1,227 37	-	1	2	2	5	540 31	14	1,797 68
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	18	843 39	18	843 39
Pennsylvania	1	4	2	-	7	1,242 73	-	-	1	1	2	179 50	9	1,422 28
Delaware														
Maryland	1	2	2	-	5	1,032 85	-	-	2	-	2	113 76	7	1,146 66
District of Columbia	-	-	1	-	1	91 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	91 10
Virginia	-	1	3	-	4	441 03	-	-	2	-	2	70 39	6	511 42
North Carolina	-	4	9	-	13	1,276 43	-	-	1	-	1	26 64	14	1,313 12
South Carolina	-	1	-	-	1	160 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160 50
Georgia	-	1	-	-	1	274 57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	274 57
Alabama	-	-	-	1	1	109	-	-	1	1	2	144 26	3	253 26
Mississippi	-	-	-	1	1	9 34	-	-	-	1	1	165 51	2	174 85
Louisiana														
Ohio														

F.

***STATEMENT** of the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage which were sold to foreigners, registered, enrolled, and licensed in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st Dec. 1829.*

STATE AND TERRITORY.	Registered vessels.					Total tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed vessels.					Total tonnage.	Total No. of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed.	Total tonnage, registered, enrolled, and licensed.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Total No. vessels.		Ships.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Total No. vessels.			
	Number.					Tons & 95ths.	Number.					T. 95ths.	Number.	T. 95ths.
Maine														
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	2	409 89	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	409 89
Vermont														
Massachusetts	3	12	2	-	17	2,980 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2,980 46
Rhode Island	-	1	1	-	2	202 37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	202 37
Connecticut	-	1	-	-	1	140 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	140 65
New York	6	8	7	2	23	4,402 69	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4,402 69
New Jersey														
Pennsylvania	1	4	3	-	8	1,044 06	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,044 06
Delaware														
Maryland	-	6	16	-	22	3,112 93	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3,112 93
District of Columbia	-	2	-	-	2	263 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	263 31
Virginia														
North Carolina	-	-	1	-	1	57 63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57 63
South Carolina	1	-	-	1	2	303 03	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	303 03
Georgia														
Alabama	-	-	1	-	1	33 87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33 87
Mississippi														
Louisiana	2	1	1	2	6	792 89	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	792 89
Ohio														
Michigan														
Florida	-	-	4	3	7	349 09	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	349 09

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 10, 1831. T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

G.

STATEMENT of the number of vessels, and the amount of tonnage, which were condemned as unseaworthy, registered, enrolled, and licensed in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1829.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Registered vessels.							Enrolled and licensed vessels.							Total number of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed.	Total tonnage registered, enrolled, and licensed.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.		
	Number of.						Tons. 95ths.	Number of.						Tons. 95ths.		Tons. 95ths.
Maine	-	2	-	-	-	2	323 28	-	1	1	2	-	4	311 34	6	634 92
New Hampshire	2	1	-	-	-	3	672 43	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	672 43
Vermont																
Massachusetts	2	8	1	-	-	11	2,037 00	-	-	5	11	-	16	831 43	27	2,868 43
Rhode Island	1	2	-		-	3	624 14	-	1	-	1	-	2	169 53	5	793 67
Connecticut	1	-	-	-	-	1	137 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	137 17
New York	7	8	2	1	-	18	3,625 91	-	-	4	6	-	10	491 05	28	4,117 01
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	32	-	35	1,176 01	35	1,176 01
Pennsylvania	1	-	-	-	-	1	240 92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	240 92
Delaware																
Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	1	197 34	-	-	-	1	-	1	35 10	2	232 44
District of Columbia																
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	99 38	2	99 38
North Carolina																
South Carolina																
Georgia	1	-	-	-	-	1	305 53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	305 53
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	118 80	1	118 80
Mississippi																
Louisiana																
Ohio																
Michigan Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	67 21	1	67 21
Florida																

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

H.

STATEMENT of the number and tonnage of the registered vessels that may have surrendered their register and taken enrolments and licenses for the coasting trade; also, of the number and tonnage of the enrolled and licensed vessels that may have surrendered their enrolments and licenses and taken out registers for the foreign trade; and an account of the registers, enrolments, and licenses, issued in consequence of alteration in the form and construction of the vessel, or from a change in the owner or owners, in each State or Territory of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1830.

STATE AND TERRITORY.	Number and tonnage of registered vessels whose register was surrendered and an enrolment and license was issued for the coasting trade.		Number and tonnage of enrolled and licensed vessels whose enrolment and license was surrendered and a register issued for the foreign trade.		Number and tonnage of registered vessels whose register was issued in consequence of alteration in the form and construction of the vessel		Number and tonnage of enrolled and licensed vessels whose enrolment and license was issued in consequence of alteration in the form and construction of the vessel.		Number and tonnage of registered vessels whose register was issued in consequence of a change of owner or owners.		Number and tonnage of enrolled and licensed vessels whose enrolment and license was issued in consequence of a change of owner or owners.	
	No. of vessels.	Burthen. Tons. 95ths.	No. of vessels.	Burthen. Tons. 95ths.	No. of vessels.	Burthen. Tons. 95ths.	No. of vessels.	Burthen. Tons. 95ths.	No. of vessels.	Burthen. Tons. 95ths.	No. of vessels.	Burthen. Tons. 95ths.
Maine	240	29,146 60	175	19,864 61	6	361 80	5	616 46	44	5,851 47	328	24,337 74
New Hampshire	13	937 41	6	371 82	-	-	1	65 84	11	2,392 14	40	2,355 93
Massachusetts	195	18,690 65	131	12,623 33	8	1,117 83	8	1,482 13	288	48,743 15	503	29,128 19
Rhode Island	25	2,717 16	6	553 53	3	455 05	2	99 41	24	3,269 04	39	3,159 94
Connecticut	39	3,045 48	30	2,102 56	4	424 94	7	378 40	36	7,138 15	98	5,668 41
New York	82	11,373 91	76	11,543 86	2	250 00	2	149 88	254	13,827 33	372	31,417 80
New Jersey	13	1,010 41	2	257 90	-	-	2	89 36	1	148 00	168	7,195 64
Pennsylvania	6	791 80	7	923 79	3	257 50	3	352 59	64	13,534 61	78	5,033 78
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1,238 82
Maryland	19	1,773 72	36	3,674 23	6	598 81	9	576 92	49	10,024 86	208	10,969 55
District of Columbia	1	124 55	17	1,756 16	-	-	-	-	6	738 30	32	1,436 34
Virginia	32	2,534 29	45	4,200 78	1	35 18	-	-	10	1,051 06	116	5,012 32
North Carolina	19	1,597 70	66	5,734 18	-	-	1	20 00	31	3,174 30	40	2,207 83
South Carolina	3	327 87	29	3,634 30	-	-	-	-	9	1,650 11	17	1,199 02
Georgia	2	124 29	2	180 35	-	-	1	66 65	2	378 28	7	648 34
Alabama	-	-	16	2,767 67	-	-	-	-	2	230 42	18	1,325 63
Louisiana	2	88 36	52	9,654 88	-	-	-	-	41	5,115 89	62	9,847 27
Ohio	2	151 22	-	-	1	23 32	-	-	-	-	7	289 31
Florida	3	134 05	1	34 31	-	-	-	-	1	90 03	11	392 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, 10th February, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

I.

AN ACCOUNT of the number of seamen registered in each State Territory of the United States, during the year ending on the December, 1830, *under the "act for the relief and protection American seamen."*

State or Territory.	Number of seamen registered.	State or Territory.	Number of seamen registered.
Maine - - -	561	Maryland - - -	[illegible]
New Hampshire - -	68	Virginia - - -	[illegible]
Vermont - - -	11	North Carolina - -	
Massachusetts - -	2,769	South Carolina - -	
Rhode Island - - -	240	Georgia - - -	
Connecticut - - -	97	Alabama - - -	
New York - - -	1,214	Louisiana - - -	
New Jersey - - -	1	Columbia, District of -	
Pennsylvania - - -	448		

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, *February* 10*th*, 1831.

T. L. SMITH, *Regist*

INDEX

TO THE

PRECEDING STATEMENTS

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

INDEX

TO

The preceding Statements of Commerce and Navigation, for the year 1830.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imports.		Exports.		
			Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce.
	Free goods.	Other.	Free goods.	Other.	
A.					
Articles imported for the use of the U. States	6				
Articles specially imported for incorporated philosophical societies, &c.	6				
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, precious stones, &c.	-	126	-	128	
Articles not enumerated, subject to duties ad valorem, at 12½ per cent.	-	32	-	134	
15	-	34	-	134	
20	-	34	-	134	
25	-	34	-	134	
30	-	34	-	134	
33⅓	-	34			
35	-	34			
40	-	34			
45	-	34			
50	-	34			
Arms, side and fire, other than muskets and rifles	-	24	-	126	
Animals for breed	10				
Ale, &c.	-	44	-	144	2
Almonds	-	59	-	150	
Alum	-	-	-	174	
Anchors	-	76	-	168	
Anvils	-	78			
Anatomical preparations	8				
Antimony, regulus of	8				
Apples	-	-	-	-	2
Ashes, pot and pearl	-	-	-	-	2
All other articles	14				
Articles not enumerated, manufactured	-	-	-	-	2
raw produce	-	-	-	-	2
Apparel, wearing		-	-	-	2
B.					
Books, printed	6	88	-	176	2
Burr stones, unwrought	8	-	114		
Brimstone	8	-	114		
Botany, specimens of	6	-	114		

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ECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imports.		Exports.		
			Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce & manufacture.
	Free goods.	Other.	Free goods.	Other.	
- - - - -	10				
in pigs and bars - - -	12				
old - - - -	12				
manufactures of - - -	-	28	-	128	
n - - - -	12	-	118		
ets - - - -	-	16	-	120	
ps - - - -	-	22	-	124	
lead pencils - - -	-	30			
es, of all kinds - -	-	30	-	132	230
g cloths - - - -	-	32			
ts - - - -	-	22	-	126	
els carpeting - - -	-	36	-	136	
- - - - -	-	44	-	144	218
- - - - -	-	60	-	156	204
ng, cotton - - -	-	40	-	140	
- - - - -	-	60	-	-	206
- - - - -	-	60	-	156	206
es - - - - -	-	64			
re' rods - - - -	-	78	-	170	
s - - - - -	-	92	-	178	
- - - - -	-	96	-	182	220
s - - - - -	-	-	-	-	200
t - - - - -	-	-	-	-	212
azines - - - -	-	16			
d tables - - - -	-	-	-	-	230
- - - - -	-		-	-	236
C.					
s and maps - - -	6	-	-	-	232
ets of coins and medals -	6				
tree, bark of - -	8	-	116		
unwrought - - -	8				
r, in pigs and bars - -	12	-	116	-	228
in plates, for sheathing ships -	12	-	116		
for the use of the mint -	12				
old, fit only for re-manufacture	12	-	118		
vessels of - - -	-	26			
rods and bolts - -	-	72			
nails and spikes - -	-	72			
s and cassimeres - - -	-	16	-	120	
n - - - -	-	64	-	-	214
n, manufactures of - -	-	18	-	122	228
bagging - - -	-	40	-	140	
s and stripes - - -	-	20	-	124	
g knives - - -	-	24	-	126	
ware - - - -	-	26	-	128	
ting, generally - - -	-	36	-	136	
oil cloth, of every description	-	38	-	138	
s - - - - -	-	48	-	148	
- - - - -	-	50	-	148	
plate - - - -	-	50	-	148	226

INDEX—Continued.

CIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imports. Free goods.	Imports. Other.	Exports. Foreign merchandise. Free goods.	Exports. Foreign merchandise. Other.	Exports. Domestic produce & manufacture.
e, all other articles of	-	90	-	178	
l silver, manufactures of	-	26	-	128	
bullion	12	-	118	1	
specie	14	-	118		
der	-	64	-	160	228
	-	66			
	-	54			
	-	-	-	-	204
re, &c.	-	-	-	-	212
H.					
d skins, raw	10	-	114	-	204
of wool	-	16			
cotton	-	18	-	122	
nanufactures of	-	22	-	124	230
, &c.	-	32	-	132	
s and sledges	-	78	-	168	
	-	82	-	174	
s and staves	-	-	-	-	200
nber	-	-	-	-	200
cattle	-	-	-	-	204
	-	-	-	-	208
	-	-	-	-	216
	-	22	-	126	218
ld furniture	-	-	-	-	218
ed oil	-	46			
	-	-	-	-	266
I.					
l ware	-	28			
arpeting	-	36	-	136	
	-	64	-	158	214
steel, manufactures of paying duties ad valorem	-	24	-	126	
wire	-	74	-	166	
tacks, &c.	-	74	-	166	
	-	74	-	168	224
es	-	74			
es and chains	-	76	-	168	
cranks	-	76			
saws	-	76	-	168	
ibrs	-	76	-	168	
ls	-	78			
mers and sledges	-	78	-	168	
ngs	-	78	-	170	226
iers' rods	-	78	-	170	
or spike rods	-	80	-	170	
t and hoop	-	80	-	170	
or rolled	-	80	-	172	
	-	80	-	172	224

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imports.		Exports.		
			Foreign merchandise.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Free goods.	Other.	Domestic produce & manufacture.
Iron, bar and bolt, rolled	-	82	-	172	224
hammered	-	82	-	172	
Indian corn	-	-	-	-	210
meal	-	-	-	-	210
L.					
Lapis calaminaris	8	-	114		
Linens	-	20	-	124	
Lace	-	20	-	124	
Leghorn hats	-	22	-	126	
Lard	-	58	-	-	206
Lead, white and red	-	66	-	160	
in pigs, bars, and sheets	-	68	-	162	224
sugar of	-	68			
pipes	-	-	-	162	
Litharge	-	-	-	162	
Lumber	-	-	-	-	202
Leather and leather shoes	-	-	-	-	220
Linseed oil	-	-	-	146	222
M.					
Models of invention and machinery	6				
Manufactures of wool	-	14	-	120	
cotton	-	18	-	122	
silk	-	20	-	122	
flax	-	20	-	124	
hemp	-	22	-	124	
iron and steel	-	24–74	-	126–166	224
copper	-	26	-	132	
brass	-	28	-	128	
tin	-	28–32	-	130	234
pewter and lead	-	28	-	130	234
wood	-	28	-	130	
leather	-	28	-	130	
glass	-	26–90	-	128–178	234
gold and silver	-	26	-	128	234
square wire	-	30			
marble	-	30	-	130	234
olasses	-	44	-	144	234
ace	-	54			
iskets	-	72	-	166	
asts and spars	-	-	-	-	202
ules	-	-	-	-	208
eal, Indian	-	-	-	-	210
rye	-	-	-	-	210
edicinal drugs	-	-	-	-	228
ahogany, unmanufactured	10	-	116		
usical instruments	-	-	-	-	232

INDEX—Continued.

ECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imports.		Exports.		
			Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce & manufacture.
	Free goods.	Other.	Free goods.	Other.	
N.					
eens	-	18	-	122	
egs	-	54	-	152	
of copper	-	72	-	166	
of iron	-	74	-	168	202
l stores	-	-	-	-	202
O.					
urgs	-	22	-	124	
th, furniture	-	38	-	138	
	-	46	-	146	198
e, dry and in oil	-	66	-	160	
	-	-	-	-	212
bark	-	-	-	-	202
th carpeting, of every description	-	38	-	138	
P.					
d ware	-	28	-	128	
sophical apparatus	6				
ings	6				
er of Paris	10	-	116		
er, old	10	-	114		
s and vestings	-	18	-	120	
ils, black lead	-	30			
r	-	88	-	176	232
r hangings	-	30	-	130	
r	-	44	-	144	
es and plums	-	52	-	150	
	-	60	-	156	206
er	-	56	-	152	
nto	-	56	-	152	
oes	-	86	-	-	212
ng cards	-	98	-	182	
and tar	-	-	-	-	202
nd pearl ashes	-	-	-	-	202
ng presses	-	-	-	-	232
	-	66	-	160	232
t printed floorcloth	-	38	-	138	
l saddlery	-	30			
Q.					
	-	30	-	130	
silver	-	32	-	132	
R.					
of any kind of cloth	8				
sheeting	-	22	-	124	

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VERSITY STANFORD UNIVERSITY
RARIE LIBRARIES
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